



Annual Report

equipping leaders || conserving environments || serving communities





LEAD 
FOUNDATION

Table of Contents

1	A Word from our Founder
2	Message from our BoD Chairman
3	LEAD at a Glance
5	Our Vision and Mission
6	Our Contribution to the SDGs
7	2021 in Figures
8	Our Restoration Methods
11	Our Projects and Programs
19	Measuring Progress
20	Our 10th Anniversary
26	Featured Articles
31	Our Presence
32	Our Next Steps
33	Our Income & Expenditure
34	Our Financial Position
35	Conclusion
36	Acknowledgement
37	Contact Details

A word from our Founder

Retired Bishop Dr. Simon E. Chiwanga together with his wife Mrs. Gladys Chiwanga are the Co-Founders of the Organization. Bishop Chiwanga is also the Chairman of the Organization's Annual General Meeting (AGM). He is a development champion with experience of more than 50 years in public, private, political and religious works. He served as the Minister for Education during Mwalimu Nyerere's regime. He was the Founder Director of the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) and he has served as the Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Mpwapwa, Tanzania, for 17 years before he retired and founded LEAD Foundation in 2010/2011.



“

Our 10 years of unwavering commitment to leadership formation, environmental restoration and action for development, rooted in love and compassionate services has brought numerous greening programs to help restore degraded lands in Tanzania.

Restoring our planet's imperiled ecosystems intrinsically connects us with a chance at a healthier future. Through partnerships with international and local partners, together we bring life and function back to our scarred ecosystems through extensive and proactive restoration.

Come and join us as we rebuild degraded areas to improve livelihood, habitats, protect our soils and watersheds, support economic resiliency and better confront a changing climate.



Message from our Chairman of the Board of Directors



“

We have attained significant milestones in 2021, including expanding our programs to new regions and initiating new projects. Of a particular note was to be mentioned among the Africa's top 100 land restoration organizations by the AFR100 Initiative during the COP26.

Mr. Constatine Lifuliro

Chairman - Board of Directors
LEAD Foundation

Climate change continue to pose threats to our communities, the nation and the world.

In 2021, we began looking closely at interconnectedness of climate change and health, which reminded us that protecting the environment and protecting ourselves are one and the same. I take particular pride to the dedication, hard work and resilience of our staff and the communities who welcomed our efforts.

Through our convening capacity, in October 2021, we held the 1st Arid and Semin Arid Land Restoration Conference as an advocacy forum for climate change adaptation and mitigation. We will continue to strengthen our partnership with the government, local and international partners and most importantly, the communities we serve.

LEAD Foundation at a glance

LEAD is an acronym for;

- L** - Leadership,
- E** - Environment and
- A** - Action for
- D** - Development



It is a purpose driven local non-governmental organization (NGO) registered with the government of Tanzania.

For the past 10 years, LEAD has been implementing environmental restoration programs in priority arid and semi-arid regions within Tanzania particularly in arid and semi-arid lands. Its main method of restoration is known as **Kisiki Hai** in Tanzania which represents the following landscape restoration techniques; Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) as part of agroforestry which is done on farmlands, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) done on communal lands and silvopasture on grazing lands.



Kisiki Hai/FMNR is an innovative and low-cost sustainable nature-based solution that has transformed drylands and has potential to deliver socio-economic, ecological and health benefits. It involves the systematic regrowth and management of trees and shrubs from felled native tree stumps, sprouting root systems or seeds.



Kisiki Hai

LEAD Foundation's Board of Directors



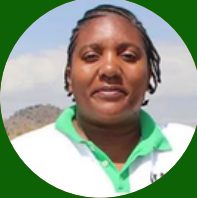
Mr. Constantine Lifuliro
Chairperson



Dr. Faraja Mgaya
Secretary



Dr. Michael Msendekwa
Member



Dr. Enid Chiwanga
Vice Chairperson



Hon. Fatma Toufiq
Member



Adv. Hubert Lubyama
Member



Mrs. Grace Mketo
Member



Dr. Jerome Bahemu
Member



Bishop Simon Chiwanga
Member

LEAD Foundation's Vision and Mission

Vision

Best principles and practices of servant leadership, sustainable environmental conservation and community development practiced across the globe.

Mission

LEAD Foundation's mission is to promote best principles and practices of servant leadership, environmental restoration and community transformation through training, consultancy, research, advocacy and facilitation of community-initiated projects.



LEAD Foundation is deeply committed to integrated approach that treats its three functions and thematic areas of leadership formation, environmental conservation and community development as one package for the transformation of communities and their environment.

We are guided by six Core Values of:

- 
- 1. Responsibility** by being morally and ethically accountable;
 - 2. Stewardship** by taking great care of what is entrusted to us;
 - 3. Excellence** by aspiring to the highest standards in all things;
 - 4. Integrity** by adhering faithfully to principles of truth and transparency;
 - 5. Purpose** by leading with clear direction;
 - 6. Humility** by promoting selflessness and openness to learn from anyone, anywhere.

Commitment to these core values creates and sustains a strong servant leadership culture that binds all of the program elements and is central to the LEAD Foundation's

brand. We are also committed to all **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and our activities contribute specifically to at least nine SDGs.



LEAD Foundation's Contribution to SDGs

There are 17 SDGs and 169 targets in total. While they are all important and interrelated, the following are more relevant to our organization's areas of intervention



Goal 1. No Poverty

To promote forest related income generating activities, such as beekeeping and local eco-tourism.

Goal 2. Zero Hunger

To improve food security and people's livelihoods through trainings on green agriculture, especially agro-forestry and soil and water conservation.

Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being

To educate communities on benefits of seeking health services and to conduct screening for non-communicable diseases.

Goal 4. Quality Education

To impart environmental restoration education to school children and raise awareness on natural regeneration and its benefits.

Goal 5. Gender Equality

To treat everyone fairly and allowing the same opportunities to all, regardless of gender.

Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation

To promote good hygiene habits by addressing it in every project conducted.

Goal 13. Climate Action

To improve community capacity on environmental conservation and climate change resilience.

Goal 15. Life on Land

To empower communities to restore and effectively manage their precious natural resources, particularly land, water, forests and biodiversity.

Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

To promote best principles and practices of servant leadership at all levels.

2021 in Figures



8

Projects
and Programs



3

Regions active
(Dodoma, Singida
and Arusha)



400+

Communities
reached



2,000+

Champion
farmers trained



100,000+

Households
engaged and
activated



10,000,000+

Trees
regenerated

Our Major Restoration Methods

1. *Kisiki Hai*/ Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)

Kisiki Hai means a “living stump” in Swahili – is a smart way of pruning which turns tree stumps into trees again. It is a low cost, sustainable land restoration technique that involves systematic regeneration and management of trees and shrubs from tree stumps, roots, and seeds. LEAD is using this technique in-line with a similar techniques mostly used in communal land known as Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and silvopasture in grazing areas. LEAD also do a little bit of active tree planting intervention particularly of drought resistant agroforestry tree species such as *Gliricidia sepium*.



LEAD came up with this catchy name (*Kisiki Hai*) and the above simple steps so that farmers could easily remember the name and the technique. Although the name *Kisiki Hai* translates to a living stump in English, it does not mean that we conserve the natural regeneration from the tree stumps only. All the vegetations which grow naturally from indigenous trees we call them *Kisiki Hai*.

Since the technique was introduced in East Africa in 2012, LEAD has been leading the movement in scaling it up in Tanzania particularly in semi-arid regions. Currently, the intervention is implemented in the regions of Dodoma, Singida, and Arusha.

Our Major Restoration Methods

2 (a). Rainwater Harvesting (RWH)/ Soil and water Conservation (SWC)

This technique involves harvesting rainwater to improve degraded lands particularly on farm and pasture lands. Two specific techniques are currently used; the Fanya Juu/Fanya Chini and the Half-Moon Bund. The Fanya Juu Fanya Chini technique is used on farmlands by digging trenches to prevent soil erosion and increase water availability to crops.

Fanya Chini means 'throw it downwards'; rainwater that hits the soil just outside of the farmer's land is caught in trenches, so the farmer's fertile land doesn't wash away.

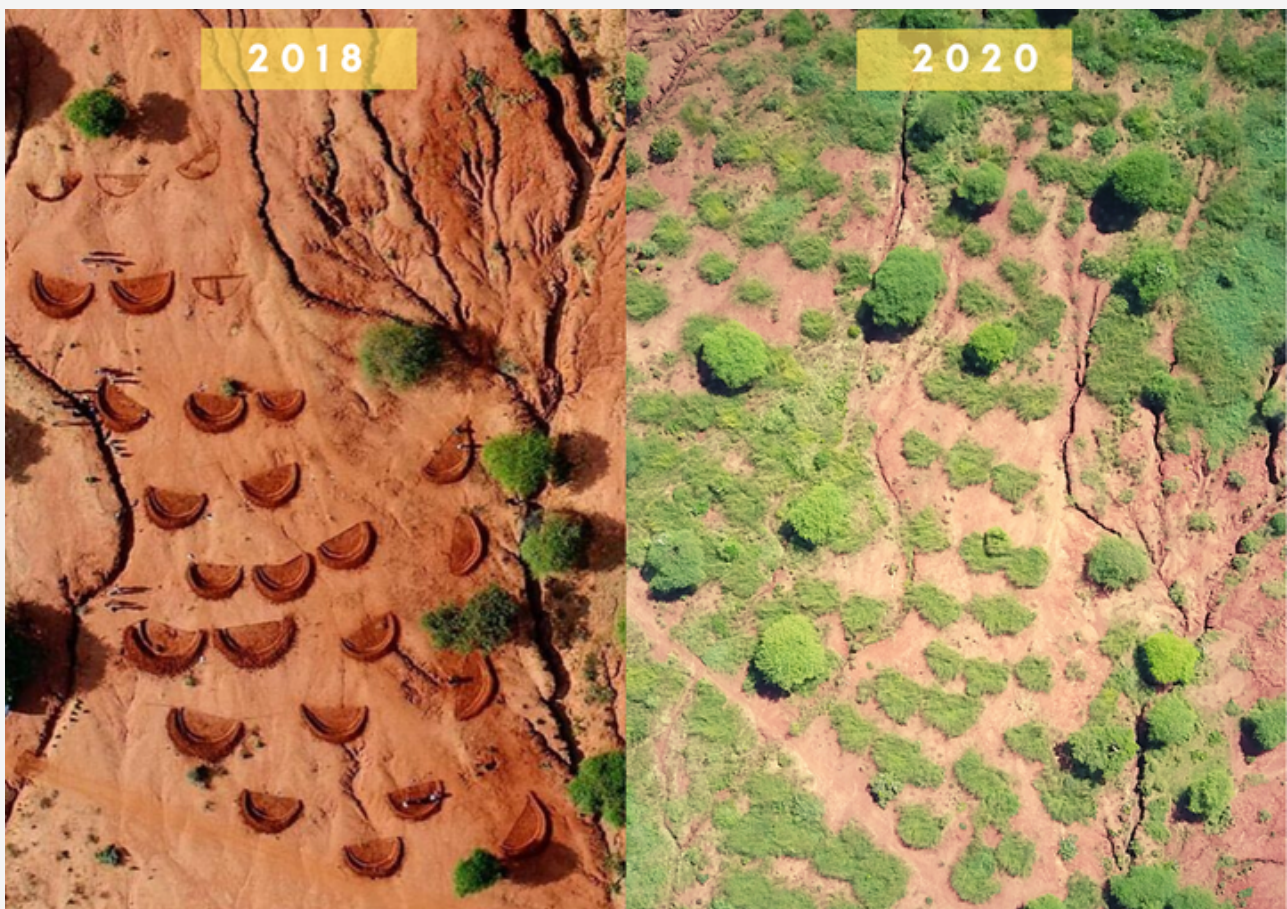
Fanya Juu means 'throw it upwards'; trenches are dug on the farmer's land, capturing the rain and allowing it to infiltrate into the soil.



Our Major Restoration Methods

2 (b). Rainwater Harvesting (RWH)/ Soil and water Conservation (SWC)

The Half-Moon Bund is more suitable in restoring grazing land as it requires to construct semi circular structures on the ground. As the name suggests, the main goal is to collect water, and to make moisture available for vegetation for a longer time. This type of micro-catchment water harvesting technique is suitable for slopes up to 15%. The bunds help to capture rainwater and prevent it to run off and cause erosion



Our Projects and Programs

1. Regreening Dodoma Program (RDP)

Summary

This Program aims at vigorously scaling up farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and rainwater harvesting (RWH) techniques throughout the Dodoma region. The program's target is to train the techniques to at least half of the households in more than 300 villages of Dodoma region. The households are expected to raise more than 8,000,000 trees on their farmland through FMNR by 2021. This program is implemented in partnership with international organization - Justdiggitt based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Duration 4 years

December 2017 - December 2021

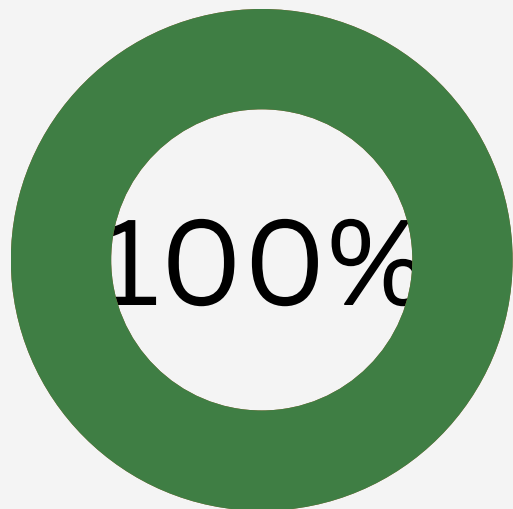
Achievements by December 2021

- 340 Villages reached
- 1,200 Champion farmers trained
- 200,000+ Households reached through training
- 100,000+ Households have adopted our methods
- 9,000,000+ Trees have been regenerated



Status

100% completed successfully. The program has entered into a sustainability phase for at least four year.



Our Projects and Programs

2. Pembamato Rainwater Harvesting Project

Summary

Together with our partner JustdiggIt, we have implemented a Rainwater Harvesting pilot Project in Pembamato village, Kongwa District. The project which involves some 80 hectare area aims at bringing back natural vegetation in the severe degraded land making them once again useful for farmers and pastoralists.

The main intervention used in this project is the Rainwater Harvesting techniques using half-moon bunds or earth smiles. More than 5,000 bunds have been dug in an area reserved for grazing in the village. These bunds capture rain water which would otherwise wash away over the dry and barren soil. The rain water is slowed down and stored temporarily behind the bund, enabling the water to infiltrate the soil.

Duration 3 years

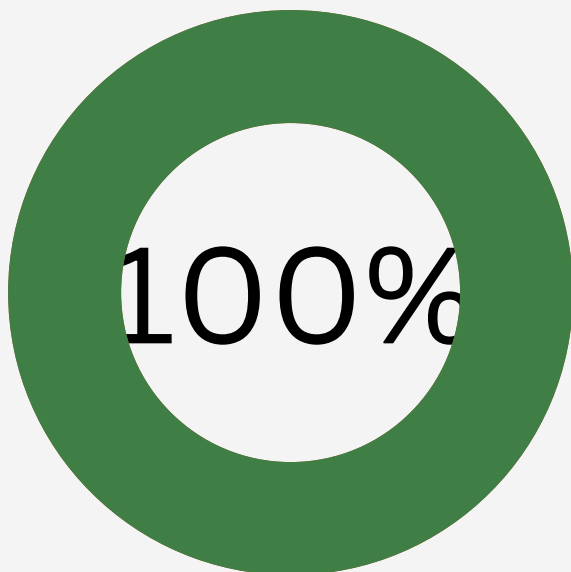
October 2018 - December 2021

Achievements by December 2021

- 5,000 half-moon bunds dug
- 100 hectares of grazing area restored

Status

100% completed very successfully.



Our Projects and Programs

3. Kiboriani Reforestation and Beekeeping project

Summary

The project aims at scaling up forest friendly economic activities, in particular beekeeping which would encourage conserving Kiboriani mountain forests. this mountain range is the key source of water for Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts. The vision is to effectively achieve two critical needs of the people: the need to survive now and the need for conserving natural resources for present and future generations. Their needs for farming, building polls and firewood will be met from their own trees brought at their household door steps in the shortest and most economical method of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). The project is implemented in six villages surrounding the Kiboriani range whereby three villages are in Mpwapwa district side and the other three in Kongwa district. This project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under its Small Grants Programme through UNDP Tanzania.

Duration 1 year

2019/2020

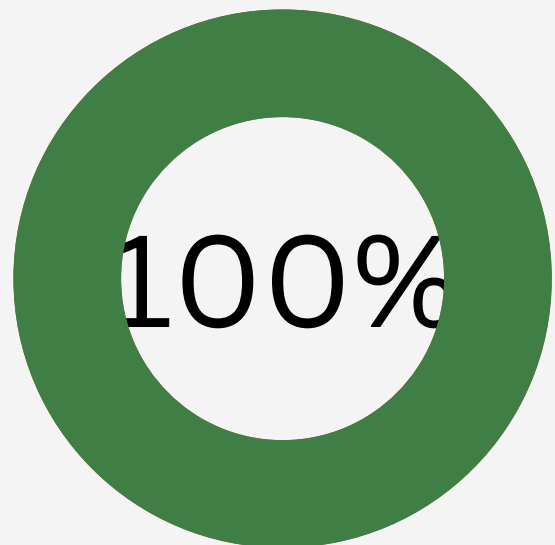
(Currently under sustainability phase)

Achievements by December 2021

- 600 household trained in 6 villages
- 300 modern beehives provided

Status

100% completed successfully.



Our Projects and Programs

4. Regreening Mima and Kibakwe Project (MIKI)

Summary

The main purpose of this project is to improve peoples' livelihoods and build climate change resilience. The project is implemented in the two Divisions of Mpwapwa district namely, Mima and Kibakwe, as part of LEAD Foundation's goal of Regreening Dodoma Region and Tanzania as a whole. The other two divisions of Mpwapwa district are covered by the above program – Regreening Dodoma Program. The aim is to raise 400,000 indigenous trees using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) method in 20 targeted villages and reach more than 4,000 households. The project is implemented in partnership with a German Search Engine company – ECOSIA.

Duration 3 years

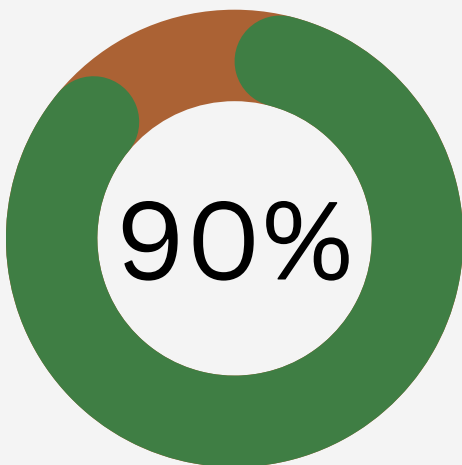
November 2019 - November 2022

Achievements by December 2021

- 20 Villages
- 40 Village leaders trained
- 360 Champion farmers trained
- 1,500+ Household reached
- 450,000 Trees regenerated

Status

90% completed.



Our Projects and Programs

5. Regreening Arusha Program (RAP)

Summary

This project seeks to turn barren and dry soil into fertile, green land. This is achieved by reversing the process of desertification and ecosystems degradation in order to improve livelihoods and climate change resilience.

The project is expected to reach more than 3600 households in Monduli district of which at least 30% will be activated to have restored 86,400 trees and 440 hectares of rangeland through Pastoral Managed Natural Regeneration and Rainwater Harvesting. The project is supported by Erbacher Foundation and implemented by LEAD and Justdigg.it.

Duration 3 years

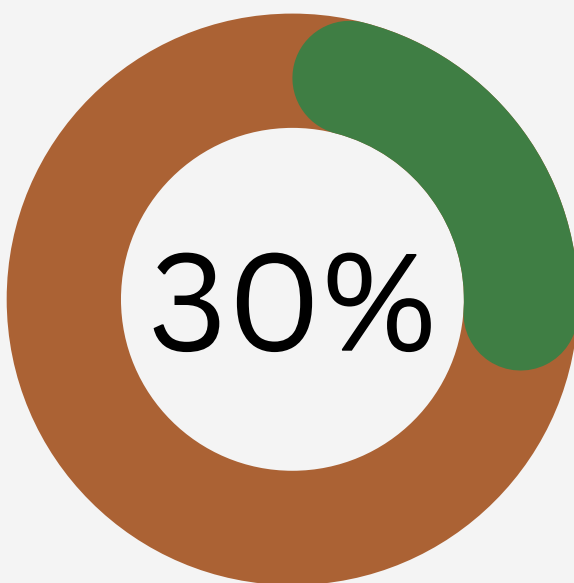
2021 - 2024

Achievements by December 2021

- 220 Champion farmers trained
- 22,000 bunds dug in 5 villages

Status

30% completed.



Our Projects and Programs

6. Agroecology Project

Summary

The overall objective of this project is to improve the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable households and to promote sustainable landscape management in the semiarid region of central Tanzania using community-based agroecological approaches through:

- participatory planning, diagnosis and implementation of integrated watershed management; and
- promoting the use of innovative and agroecological based agricultural practices that enhance sustainability and household resilience.

The project which targets 600 direct beneficiaries is implemented by ICRISAT, TARI and LEAD in 8 villages of Kongwa district. The project is funded by Biovision Foundation for Ecological Development of Switzerland.

Duration 3 years

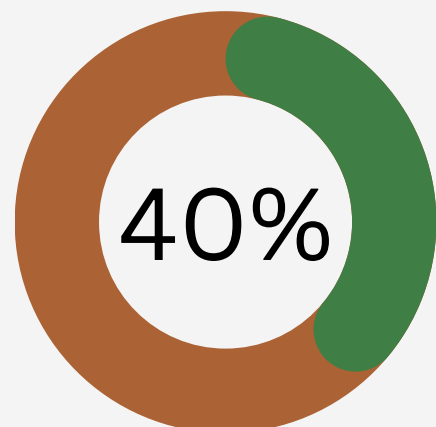
2021 - 2023

Achievements by December 2021

- 437 Direct beneficiaries reached
- 3,895 Indirect beneficiaries reached
- 1 Technology hub established
- 174.8 Hectares integrated with agroecological technologies.

Status

40% completed.



Our Projects and Programs

7. Regreening Singida Program (RSP)

Summary

This Program is a replica of the Regreening Dodoma Program which aims at scaling up farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and rainwater harvesting (RWH) techniques throughout the Singida region. The program's target is to reach at least 300 villages of Singida region. The households are expected to raise more than 8,000,000 trees on their farmland through FMNR by 2026. This program is implemented in partnership with JustdiggIt - an international organization based in the Netherlands.

Duration 5 years

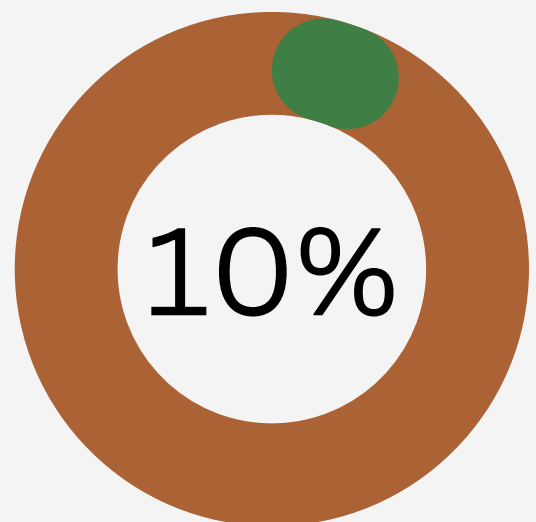
May 2021 - April 2026

Achievements by December 2021

- 66 Villages reached
- 272 Champion farmers trained
- 800,000+ trees restored

Status

10% completed.



Our Projects and Programs

8. Kisiki Hai for Schools (KH4S)

Summary

The Kisiki Hai for Schools (KH4S) Project started in October 2021 in collaboration with an Austrian organization - Awaken Trees. The project focuses on imparting FMNR (Kisiki Hai) knowledge to teachers and school children of both Primary and Secondary Schools. It will be implemented in at least 24 schools which spreads in 9 districts of Central and Northern Tanzania and is expected to reach more than 1,200 school children and raise at least 4,800 trees.

Other targets of this project include development of books where two books will be developed, one will be in comic format for young children from nursery school to standard three, and one will be for standard four children to secondary school students, at least one workshop and training to teachers and formation of Kisiki Hai Clubs.

Duration 3 years

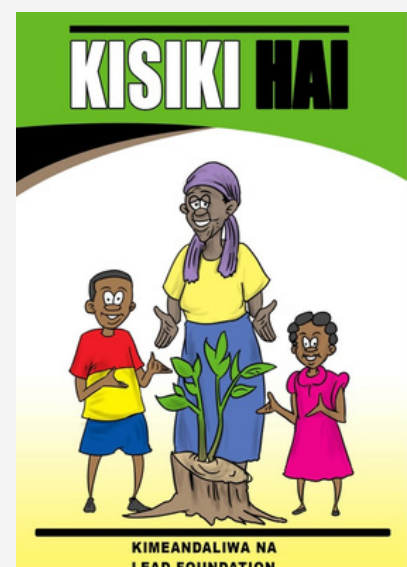
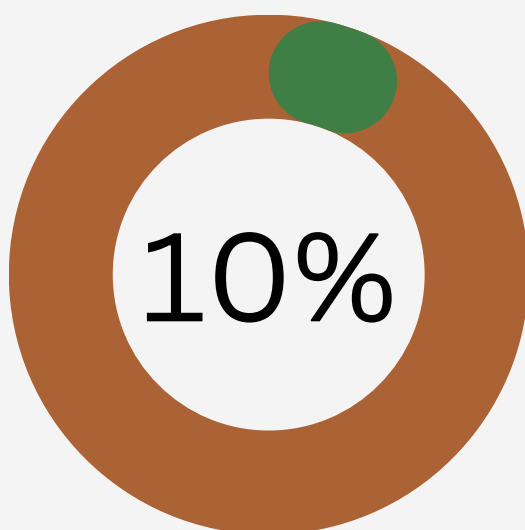
2021 - 2024

Achievements by December 2021

- 24+ Schools have been identified
- 1 Book is under development

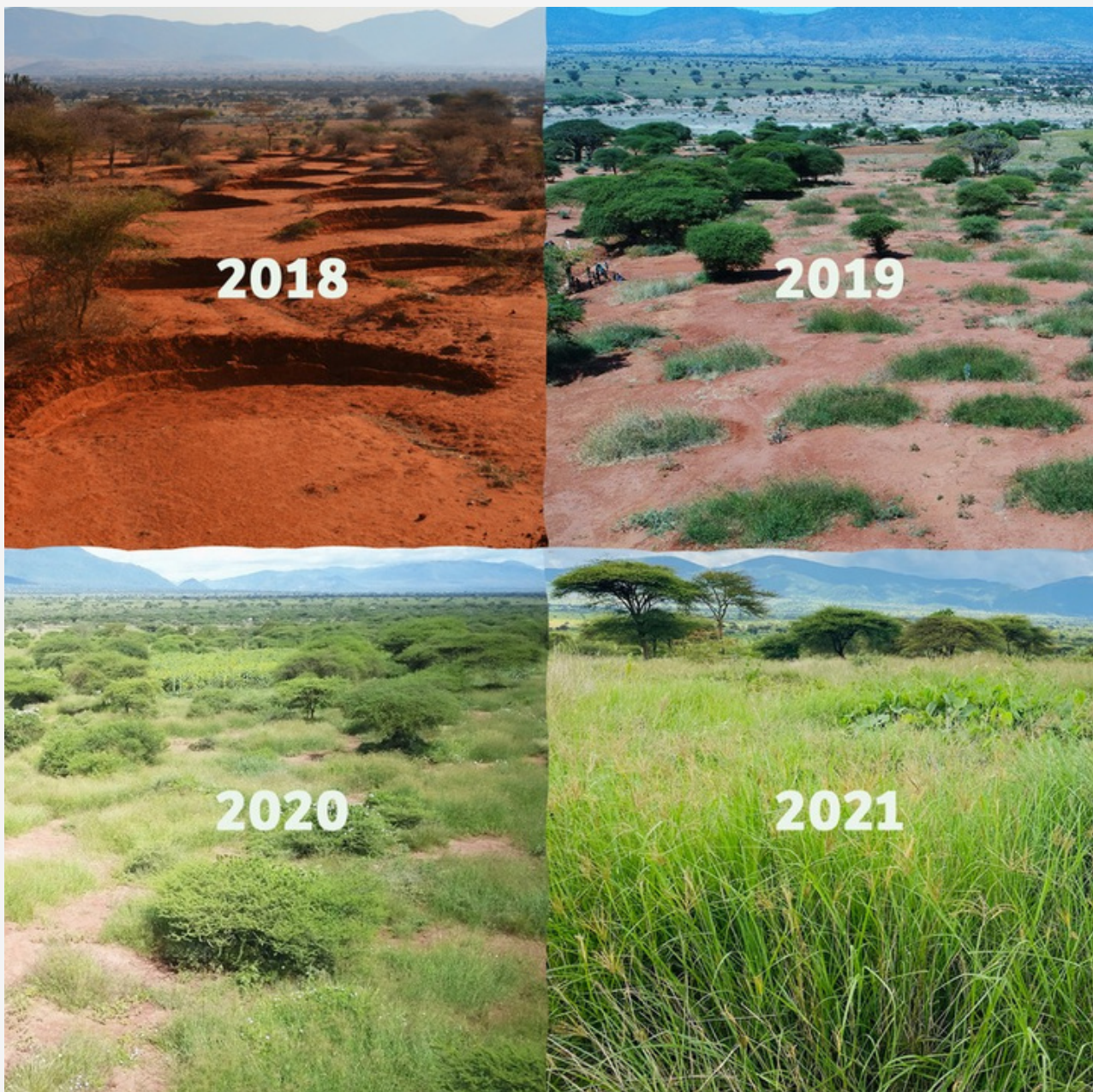
Status

10% completed.



Measuring Progress

LEAD Foundation has gained a lot of experience by conducting various projects in different places. It has nurtured a very skilled and committed team of experts which is capable of implementing development projects successfully. LEAD measures its impacts by conducting frequent and robust monitoring and evaluations in all its projects. The organization is equipped with various state of the art tools and equipment that are used to facilitate the projects monitoring and evaluation activities including drones, time-lapse cameras, GPS devices, smartphones, weather stations and various geospatial and data collection applications such as ArcGIS and KoBo app, AKVO Flow etc.



LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference

Introduction

As part of the commemoration of its 10 years of operation, LEAD Foundation organized the first-ever Tanzania Arid and Semi-Arid Land Restoration Conference dubbed TASAL-01. The conference was held at Morena Hotel Dodoma on the 17th December 2021. Various stakeholders participated in the workshop where various topics regarding landscape restoration were discussed.

Objectives of the conference

The purpose of this conference was to create a forum for like-minded people to share ideas and experiences so as to accelerate the restoration efforts particularly in arid and semi-arid areas in Tanzania. The conference brought together experts from various fields including agronomy, forestry, epidemiology, sociology and all those who are involved in one way or another in the field of environmental restoration, including tackling climate change in Tanzania.

The main topic discussed was "The successes and expectations on the efforts of solving land degradation in arid and semi-arid areas of Tanzania". Various techniques of restoring natural vegetation as well as harvesting rain water in order to reduce drought and improve soil quality were discussed.



LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference

Participants

The guest of honour was the Minister of State from the Vice President's Office, Union and Environment - Hon. Dr. Selemani Jafo (MP) who officiated the conference. The conference was attended by several regional and district leaders including District Commissioners and Members of Parliament from districts where LEAD Foundation operates. Other public and private institutions which sent their representatives were the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) which was represented by its Director General, Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), and Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA). Furthermore, a good number of academic institutions participated in the conference including the University of Dodoma (UDOM), Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the Local Government Training Institute (LGTI). Local and International NGOs including ICRISAT, CORDS, DONET, CTECO, PLAJC and SAT as well as various big media houses attended the conference. Apart from the media coverage, the conference was broadcasted live by Dodoma Television.



Community Members from villages where LEAD Foundation operates were represented by Village Leaders, School Teachers, Champion Farmers and Farmers as well as Religious and Traditional Leaders. LEAD Foundation Trainers, Staffs and various artists including LEAD's ambassadors Ben Pol and Frida Amani attended the conference. Generally, the conference attendance was very high with more than 200 participants including 67 female and 133 male.

LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference



The Guest of Honour Speech

After a brief presentation of LEAD's work and experience, the Guest of Honour delivered his speech and officially launched the conference. Hon. Dr. Selemani Jafo (MP) started by thanking and congratulating Dr. Bishop Simon Chiwanga for his wise idea of establishing LEAD Foundation in 2011 as the environmental organization that enlighten the struggle for environmental conservation in Tanzania using simple and low cost techniques of FMNR in restoring the destructed environment.

Also he congratulated the government officials who support and work together with LEAD Foundation in making sure the environment is well conserved.

In his speech, he congratulated LEAD Foundation management team for coming up with the great idea of celebrating its 10 years anniversary by conducting a conference that encompassed presentation and discussions rather than throwing a party which could not have impacted the audience.

More over Hon. Dr. Selemani Jafo (MP) congratulated LEAD Foundation as the only Tanzania NGO recognized during the COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland, for its efforts in landscape restoration and reforestation.



LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference

Moreover, Hon. Dr. Selemani Jafo (MP) congratulated LEAD Foundation as the only Tanzanian NGO recognized during the COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland by the AFR100 Initiative for its efforts in landscape restoration and reforestation.



Hon. Jafo requested the conference attendees to actively engage in the conference discussions and share their experiences and conduct healthy discussions that will lead to constructive ideas as way forward in protecting our environment. He then inaugurated the conference and launched the organization's 10 Year Strategic Plan. Finally, he was awarded with a Regreening Dodoma/Kisiki Hai T-Shirt by the LEAD Foundation Founder as a symbol of becoming LEAD's goodwill ambassador and Kisiki Hai champion.



LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference

Panel Discussion

After the Guest of Honour's speech, LEAD's Executive Secretary – Dr. Faraja welcomed the panelist. The discussion was started by Dr. Anthony Whitbread (Global Program Director, ICRISAT) and Eng Njamasi Chiwanga (Director of Programs, LEAD Foundation) who made presentations on challenges, experiences and lessons learned in combating land degradation, and thus set the stage for the dialogue. Other panelists from Sokoine University of Agriculture – Dr Ismail Selemani (Rangeland Expert), Pembamoto village – Mr. Abnasir Mboya (Community Leader), Mlanga village – Mr. Michael Mbijima (Farmer Representative), Tanzania Forest Services Agency, TFS – Mr Juma Mwanga (Forester) and London School of Hygiene – Dr Peninah Murage (Researcher) were invited and each shared his/her experience on relevant works and their views on what should be done to restore degraded lands. Dr. Peninah who joined virtually from London, addressed the link between human health and land degradation.



The conference participants made testimonies on the usefulness of using various soil and water conservation techniques and encouraged such efforts need to be promoted and scaled widely by the government at different levels.



LEAD's 10th Anniversary and 1st TASAL Conference



Featured Articles

Species Selection and Management Under Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Dodoma, Tanzania

Eleanor Moore 1*†, Tanya van Dijk 1†, Ayoub Asenga 2,3, Frans Bongers 1, Francesco Sambalino 4, Elmar Veenendaal 5 and Madelon Lohbeck 1,6

- 1 Forest Ecology and Forest Management Group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
- 2 Justdiggitt, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- 3 LEAD Foundation, Dodoma, Tanzania
- 4 MetaMeta Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
- 5 Plant Ecology and Nature Conservation Group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
- 6 World Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya

Farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) is promoted as a cost-effective technique to restore degraded arable drylands. Evidence comes mainly from the West-African Sahel, where it is a traditional practice, and it is now being promoted across the African continent. In this study, we evaluated the role of the farmer affecting natural regeneration under farmer managed natural regeneration in the highly degraded Dodoma region in Tanzania. We systematically assessed the linkages between species selection, perceived benefits and management practices as reported by 57 farmers in 13 villages involved in FMNR.

On average, farmers list 2.8 species to be promoted on their farms as part of the practice of FMNR. In total, a list of 69 species was promoted by the practice, of which most (51) were only mentioned by one or two farmers, indicating that FMNR may contribute substantially to on-farm regional diversity. Most species selected were associated with a range of benefits and the diversity of benefits, not any single benefit, explained species selection under FMNR.

Management of FMNR species goes beyond pruning, a practice promoted within FMNR, and is characterized by 10 different practices that are differentially applied to the selected species and individuals. We conclude that species selection and management under FMNR is driven by farmers autonomous decisions, making FMNR both diverse and complex and complicates predicting the extent to which FMNR may successfully contribute to achieving specific restoration outcomes. Monitoring farms over extended periods may increase outcome prediction capacity.

You can read the full article at:

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2020.563364/full>

Featured Articles



In the Dodoma region of Tanzania, an old farmer named Mr. Augustino had lived long enough to see the hills near his home go from being covered with trees to almost entirely barren. It had once rained more regularly, with water flowing in the rivers all year round. But over time, the rainfall lessened until most of the year he suffered from extreme drought, punctuated by a couple of days when torrential storms flooded the dried-up rivers and washed away the degraded soil on the hills. But this changed when Mr. Augustino learned about what's known as farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR), an approach to landscape restoration that coaxes the root systems, seeds and stumps of former forests back into growth. Not only could he easily begin to grow trees on his farm, boosting his crop yields and providing fuel and fodder for his livestock, but he could also help bring the nearby hills back to a re-greened life.

"FMNR also has a lot of potential in dryer areas where tree planting has historically been unsuccessful," says Mieke Bourne, an engagement process specialist at World Agroforestry (ICRAF) who has helped incorporate FMNR into the organization's Regreening Africa initiative. "As a very promising alternative or compliment to tree planting in a number of contexts, FMNR is an important practice for restoration in Africa." Increasingly, FMNR has appearing in international frameworks and initiatives, listed as a best practice UN platforms and initiatives, such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Great Green Wall initiative to prevent the expansion of the Sahara desert into the Sahel region just to its south.

You can read the full article at:

<https://news.globallandscapesforum.org/52702/in-african-drylands-farmers-are-coaxing-former-forests-back-into-life/>

Featured Articles

Farmers and other agricultural stakeholders in Central Tanzania come together for sustainable development

Dr Birhanu Zemadin Birhanu, Senior Scientist & Cluster Leader – Landscapes, Soil Fertility and Water Management, ICRISAT

Dr Anthony Whitbread, Global Research Program Director, Resilient Farm and Food Systems, ICRISAT

Kilimo Ikolojia kwa Maendeleo Endelevu is a well-known and inspiring slogan by the rural community that implemented agroecological interventions in Kongwa District of Central Tanzania to combat land degradation and improve crop productivity. This slogan was repeated quite often by farmers during a three-day Farmers -Field Day (FFD) program that showcased agro-technologies and practices introduced in the eight intervention villages in the region.

Dr Birhanu Zemadim Birhanu, Senior Scientist and Project Leader, called the FFD event “a learning visit that will provide an opportunity to all participants to learn, discuss and exchange ideas on how to effectively roll out the validated technologies at the landscape level.” He further mentioned that all participants are thus our ambassadors for effective and sustainable implementation of validated technologies and practices.

In his welcome address Dr Elirehema Swai, a Senior Researcher, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI-Makutupora), introduced the purpose of the FFD, explaining, “Farmers, students and their teachers, and higher learning institution students have been invited to this event. Similarly, extension workers, local Government leaders and policy makers are also here for an in-depth understanding of the benefits of using agroecological technologies and practices in the semiarid region of central Tanzania”.

Eng. Njamasi Simon Chiwanga, Director of Programs, LEAD Foundation, informed the participants that his office was implementing a Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) program under the current project by developing multipurpose tree nurseries and planting and preserving of natural vegetation. LEAD Foundation provided training programs for farmers to maintain 10 to 20 native trees per acre in their farm fields and plant multipurpose tree species such as *Gliricidia sepium* seedlings on the crest of Fanya Juu/Chini contour terraces.

“In the current collaborative scaling out initiative, ICRISAT, LEAD Foundation and TARI together raised about 45,000 *Gliricidia sepium* tree seedlings,” he explained.

You can read the full article at:

<https://www.icrisat.org/farmers-and-other-agricultural-stakeholders-in-central-tanzania-come-together-for-sustainable-development/>

Featured Articles

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EbARR) Project in Tanzania Final Report

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Page 103

Ongoing adaptation efforts

Forests

The *ngitili* system – practiced in Shinyanga – was developed by villagers as a means of ensuring dry-season fodder reserves by carefully managing an area of standing vegetation (i.e. grasses, trees, shrubs and forbs) from the onset to the end of the rainy season. Notable success of restoration of some 350,000 ha of *ngitili* lands in Shinyanga region has been managed through an indigenous natural resource management system and supported by the HASHI project and others – benefitting 2.8 million people in over 800 villages since the 1980's. *Ngitili* and agroforestry practices are widely adopted across Shinyanga region, but no evidence was found in the study that this is necessarily the case in Kishapu. A very rough expert estimate is that 50% of communities around Shinyanga practice agroforestry or a mix of agroforestry and other techniques.

Pioneering work by EcoAgriculture Partners and the Landscapes for People Food and Nature Partnership (LPFN) in raising awareness, developing capacity and supporting restoration through integrated landscape management approaches has occurred.

Also noted is an increased adoption by farmers of **Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) in association with work of the LEAD Foundation**, World Vision, ICRAF and the EverGreen Agriculture Partnership.

You can read the full report at:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/32118?show=full>

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Page 130

A note on coppicing in Mpwapwa

Coppicing is a traditional method of woodland management which exploits the capacity of many species of trees to put out new shoots from their stump or roots if cut down. In a coppiced wood, which is called a copse, young tree stems are repeatedly cut down to near ground level, resulting in a stool. Coppicing, as part of natural regeneration, is the woodland management technique of repeatedly felling trees at the base (or stool), and allowing them to regrow, in order to provide a sustainable supply of timber. This practice has a number of benefits over replanting, as the felled trees already have developed root systems, making regrowth quicker and less susceptible to browsing and shading. These days the demand for coppice timber is lower, but it remains a popular conservation practice for the benefits it offers to wildlife and to the trees themselves. It is therefore recommended for Mpwapwa.

Trees naturally retrench (shedding their branches to extend their lifespan) and coppicing can be an excellent way of simulating this to increase the life of the tree. It also increases woodland biodiversity, as greater amounts of light can reach the ground, allowing other species to grow there. Coppice or (**KISIKI program**) is implemented in Mpwapwa by **LEAD Foundation**. The program targets at least 180,000 households, which is half of the total number of households of Dodoma Region to have restored 180,000 hectares with at least 14,000,000 trees raised through FMNR by 2021 (40 trees in a 2-acre farmland and 40 trees on a half-acre woodland per household). The program also targets at least 2 hectares of communal land per community to be conserved through **FMNR and rain water harvesting techniques** through community management making a total of 600 hectares communal land conserved in 300 communities.

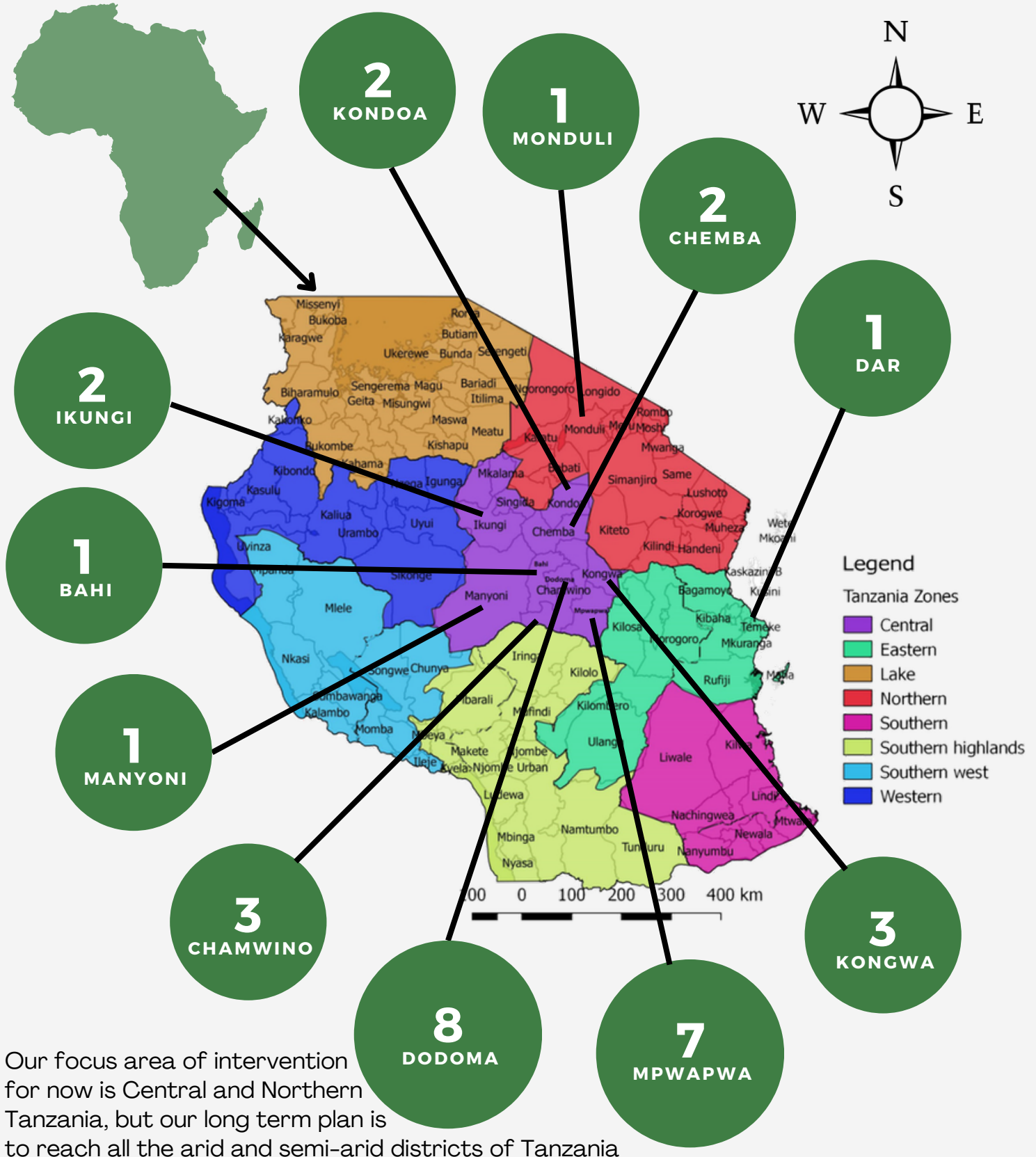
It is proposed that the EbARR Project support the KISIKI program with future and ongoing coppicing activities.

You can read the full report at:

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Our Presence

Currently, LEAD has 31 full time staff where most of them are based in the districts close to our field sites.



Our focus area of intervention for now is Central and Northern Tanzania, but our long term plan is to reach all the arid and semi-arid districts of Tanzania

Our Next Steps

LEAD has continued to work with various local and international organizations and establish new partnership. In November 2021, LEAD was named among the top 20 locally-led tree restoration organizations in Africa at the COP26 Conference in Glasgow. This also means that LEAD has won a proposal which was submitted to the AFR100 Initiative to implement a 5 year tree restoration project in Tanzania which will start in 2022. LEAD is also looking forward to starting partnerships with more than 8 organizations in a new INCLUDE Program which will also start in 2022.

RESET Project - Dodoma **(2022 - 2026)**

Restoration of Semi-Arid Lands of Tanzania (RESET) Project will be implemented in Chamwino district, Dodoma region for 5 years. The project is funded by AFR100 Initiative through One Tree Planted and WRI

afr100

TERRA
MATCH

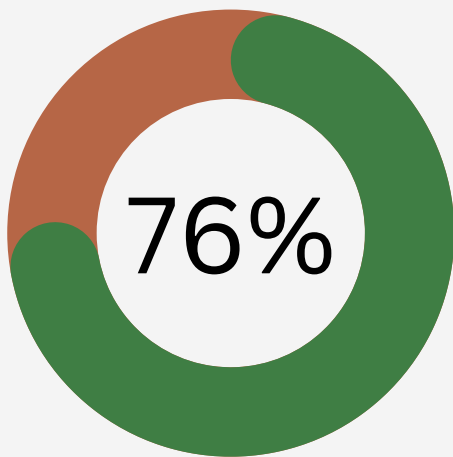
INCLUDE Program - Arusha & Manyara **(2022 - 2026)**

The INCLUDE/HUSISHA Program will be implemented for 5 years in Arumeru, Monduli, Hanang and Babati districts. The program is funded by the Belgian Government through a Belgian organization - TRIAS.

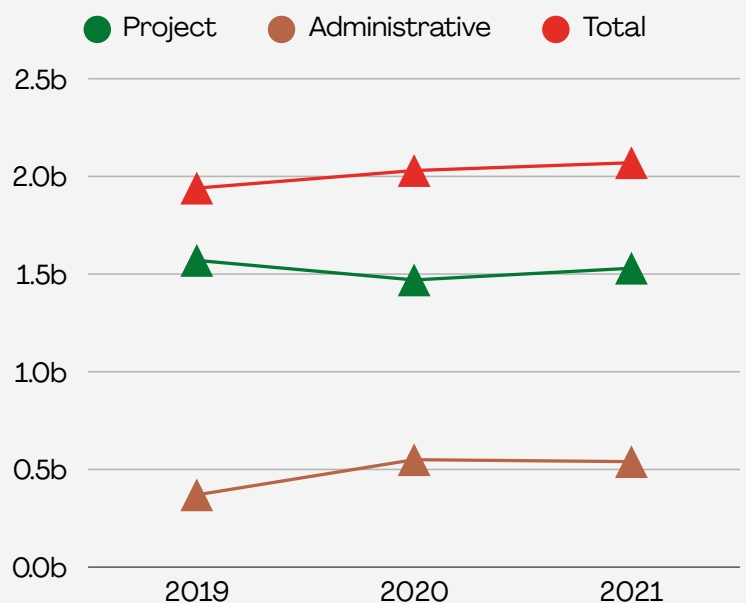
TRIAS
TURNING DREAMS INTO
OPPORTUNITIES
EAST
AFRICA

Income and Expenditure

TZS	2021	2020	2019
INCOME			
Grant income	1,975,511,590	1,845,179,086	1,760,321,384
Program income	57,144,494	122,857,710	120,527,885
Capital grant amortization	37,356,176	65,029,188	68,130,701
Contribution	2,160,000		1,200,000
TOTAL INCOME	2,072,172,261	2,033,065,984	1,950,179,970
EXPENDITURE			
Project expenses	1,534,982,356	1,476,467,455	1,573,227,838
Administrative expenses	542,103,131	556,598,529	375,752,132
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,072,172,261	2,033,065,984	1,948,979,970



76% Average Project Expenses
vs.
24% Administrative Expenses



Financial Position

TZS	2021	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	149,588,723	209,644,662	194,692,191
Current assets			
Receivables & prepayments	4,913,225	3,929,402	2,213,083
Cash and cash equivalent	396,030,908	228,581,778	36,319,213
Total current assets	400,944,133	232,511,180	138,532,296
TOTAL ASSETS	550,532,856	442,155,842	333,224,487
EQUITY			
Capital fund	30,045,000	30,045,000	30,045,000
Retained earnings	47,315,085	47,315,085	47,315,085
TOTAL EQUITY	77,360,085	77,360,085	77,360,085
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	127,444	10,217,804	10,721,889
Deferred income	354,195,226	193,652,618	98,591,978
Deferred capital grant	118,850,099	160,925,335	146,550,534
TOTAL LIABILITIES	473,172,770	364,795,758	255,894,402
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	550,532,855	442,155,842	333,224,487

Conclusion

2021 has been a very exciting and successful year for LEAD Foundation, below are some of the highlights which made our year;



Our 10th Anniversary

- We are 10 years old! We have been growing fast and stronger year after year!
-



Going beyond our comfort zone

- In 2021 we managed to scale up our activities and started implementing projects beyond Dodoma region, we are now working in Arusha and Singida regions!
-



First Arid and Semi-arid Land Restoration Conference in Tanzania

- As part of our 10th Anniversary we organized the first-ever high level conference for like-minded people to share ideas and experiences so as to accelerate restoration efforts in ASAL
-



Recognized at COP26

- We were thrilled and excited to be announced among the Africa's top 20 locally-led tree restoration organizations by the AFR100 Initiative at the COP26 in Glasgow
-

Acknowledgements

All the good work we are doing on the ground in more than 400 communities wouldn't have been possible without the support from the Government of Tanzania, the community members themselves, various stakeholders both from public and private institutions as well as our implementing partners. Here are some of the organizations we have been working together closely for the past few years.



JUSTDIGGER

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Contact Details

LEAD Foundation is headquartered in Mpwapwa town, Dodoma, where it was founded, but its main coordination office and operations centre is in Dodoma city, the Capital city of Tanzania. LEAD also has field offices in Arusha and Singida.

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