



**RODDENBERRY**  
+1 GLOBAL FUND



# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

*The Roddenberry Foundation with the +1 global fund aims to support innovation, risk-taking, and experimentation to disrupt existing dynamics, inspire action, and discover new ways to help the world move towards a better future. In 2022, the Foundation supported Tanzania Association of Environmental Engineers (TAEES) with WASH grant to address WASH, health, climate change and environmental issues and challenges facing vulnerable communities in Tanzania*

**+1 GLOBAL FUND  
PROGRAM SUPPORT**

## Summary

Projects supported	<b>2</b>
<b>Enhancing access to health services</b>	<p><b>Project 1:</b> <i>Enhancing access to health services to marginalized communities through supporting construction of health care facility in Kyamwame village, Rorya district, Mara region.</i></p> <p><b>Project location:</b> Kyamwame village – Rorya District</p>
<b>Climate change adaptation</b>	<p><b>Project 2:</b> <i>Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EBARR) in Tanzania</i></p> <p><b>Project location:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Simanjiro District (Wards: Orkesumet, Endonyongijape and Laangai; Villages: Mukumbi, Jitegemee, Irkujit and Laangai) - (Manyara Region, Mainland)</li> <li>2. Mpwapwa District (Ward: Ngambi; Village: Ngambi, Kiegea and Darajani) (Dodoma Region, Mainland)</li> <li>3. Mvomero District (Wards: Melela and Lubungo; Villages: Melela, Magali, Lubungo and Mingo) (Morogoro Region, Mainland)</li> <li>4. Kishapu District (Wards: Lagana and Kiloleli; Villages: Beledi, Mihama, Kiloleli and Muguda) (Shinyanga Region, Mainland)</li> <li>5. Kaskazini-A (Shehia: Kujini; Matemwe Kujini, Matemwe Mbuyutende and Matemwe Jugakuu) Unguja Island (Zanzibar).</li> </ol>
<b>WASH Education in schools</b>	Awareness creation on WASH services in primary schools, Dar Es Salaam
Period of implementation	March - December 2022
Donor	<b>Roddenberry Foundation</b>
Program	<b>+1 Global fund</b>
Donor fund	\$12,000 (TZS27,250,072.87)
Donor fund used	TZS27,250,072.87
Own contribution	TZS9,865,540
Community contribution	TZS7,034,370
<b>Total projects cost</b>	<b>TZS44,149,982.87 (USD18,981.08)</b>

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## List of Abbreviations

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<b>EBARR</b>	<i>Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience</i>
<b>DC</b>	District Council
<b>DED</b>	District Executive Director
<b>DMO</b>	District Medical Officer
<b>EbA</b>	<i>Ecosystem Based Adaptation</i>
<b>HCF</b>	Health Care Facility
<b>(TAEES</b>	Tanzania Association of Environmental Engineers
<b>VPO</b>	Vice President's Office
<b>WDC</b>	Ward Development Committee
<b>WASH</b>	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

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## Introduction

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The Roddenberry Foundation of USA originates from the legacy of the Gene Roddenberry and supports innovation, risk-taking, and experimentation to disrupt existing dynamics, inspire action, and discover new ways to help the world move towards a better future. The foundation further strives for a more equitable, inclusive, and harmonious society.

So far, the Roddenberry Foundation supported Tanzania Association of Environmental Engineers (TAEEs) with WASH grant to address issues of concerns including WASH, health, climate change and environment which the organization works to address challenges facing vulnerable communities in Tanzania. A total of \$12,000 was so far received in Early February 2022 being an awardee to nominee under the +1 Global Fund support program.

## Program Objective

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The purpose/goal of this +1 Global Fund is to support organization and vulnerable communities along the globe and assist them to shift philanthropic practices towards greater equity and inclusivity.

## Scope

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The scope of this fund program is to support organization's operations including WASH and other programs within a period of 9 months. Thus, within TAEEs, the +Global fund specifically, supported two thematic areas of **health** and **climate change adaptation** covering 5 regions of Mara (*health support*), Dodoma, Shinyanga, Manyara, Morogoro and Zanzibar (*climate change adaptation*).

## Working Thematic Areas

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TAEEs through its adoption of the annual plans extracted from the five year's strategic plan 2022-2026 harbors four strategic objectives specifically

1. To improve community access to equitable and sustainable Water resources, clean and safe water supply, hygiene and sanitation services by 2026.

2. To increase community knowledge and awareness on climate change, sustainable management of environment through innovative approaches and research by 2026.
3. To improve community income gains through value-addition in TAEs' areas of operation by 2026.
4. To strengthen organizational capacity to deliver services by 2026.

Apart from normal organization administrative operations that were accomplished with the foundation grant, various health and WASH workshops (technical, administrative and policy) were also attended as part of organization operations to strengthen and uplift WASH profile in Tanzania.

Nevertheless, TAEs implemented two bigger projects with the Roddenberry foundation grant which are: -

- i. Support construction of health center for Kyamwame village in Rorya district and
- ii. Training both District experts and communities who were the beneficiaries of the Ecosystem - based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EBARR) project in five Districts of Mvomero (Morogoro), Mpwapwa (Dodoma), Kishapu (Shinyanga), Simanjiro (Manyara) and Kaskazini A-(Unguja)

The success implementation of these two project components is detailed here below

## **Projects implementation brief**

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The +1 global fund program support has so far assisted TAEs as local organization to implement part of its planned activities in year 2022. Two thematic areas among others were successfully done include **health** and **climate change adaptation**.

### ***Health support project***

On the of **health**, TAEs supported construction of health care facility (HCF) in Kyamwame village, Rorya district, Mara region which expects to serve about 10,728 people from immediate and neighboring villages.

To get this support, the process was initiated by village community through their village government requesting support to build a health care facility to serve its people who had starved from medical services accessing them from far away about 8-10km. To them, health service was a first priority.

Women, children and old men had been starving accessing medical service from neighboring village in Kinesi. Once any village community member gets sick, whether it's night or day, she/he has to walk by foot the 8-10km or take a motorcycle that costs between



TZS8000-10000 (\$4 to \$5) to cover transport only. This cost is huge especially to most rural communities whom survive on a daily of less than a \$1.

Hence, constructing this health center with consideration of serving women, children and elders was a big support not only to the village and their neighboring but also to the district and regional government that will easy to community in accessing medical services at close walking pace. The was perceived and designed to have accommodate the following: -

- Reception
- Payments room
- Dressing and injection room
- Medical store
- Dispensing room
- Laboratory
- Consultation room
- Delivery room
- Sluice and utility rooms
- Observation room
- Waiting lounge and
- Toilets

The whole engagement and construction process took the following chain

- Village community via their government expressed interest to construct health center and submitted inquiry letter to TAEEs
- TAEEs then requested approval from Roddenberry foundation expressing the current need to support health program in Kyamwame and this was approved
- The expression of interest having conditionally accepted by TAEEs, the village government organized village assembly to discuss among other issues the health care facility construction was tabled and minutes were written
- The same minutes were submitted to district council expressing this interest, involving the government and asking the government for its support
- The district authority having agreed, it sent district engineer to visit the area, inspect it and quality if it suites the intended purpose. The engineer noted the area to be about 3 acres in total with possibility to expand when need be.
- Having qualified it, the engineer submitted working drawings to village and TAEEs which after reviewing it, we agreed that it needed some improvements to include pertinent rooms for the service
- After incorporating all requirements for a health center to operate, the drawings were back submitted to district engineer and district medical officer (DMO) for approval
- Then the construction started with the condition that TAEEs would support to raise the HCF block and the government would continue finishing the rest using own sources

Summarizing the above, TAEEs has so far constructed the HCF block to entire finish level while the district authority in the coming financial year 2023 will install roof, do plastering, paint and finish the rest including installation of health medical facilities according to the annual budgets from time to time and with support from donors.

### *Climate change adaptation project*

Another project that TAEEs implemented include climate change adaptation using Ecosystem-based Adaptation for rural resilience (EBARR) approach on the context of building capacity and skills, methodology and techniques to project beneficiaries' communities as well as LGA leaders about the concept of climate change, challenges raised due to climate change and adaptive methods. Thus, the project was so far set to be implemented in five districts including

1. Simanjiro District (Wards: Orkesumet, Endonyongijape and Laangai; Villages: Mukumbi, Jitegemee, Irkujit and Laangai) - (Manyara Region, Mainland)
2. Mpwapwa District (Ward: Ngambi; Village: Ngambi, Kiegea and Darajani) (Dodoma Region, Mainland)
3. Mvomero District (Wards: Melela and Lubungo; Villages: Melela, Magali, Lubungo and Mingo) (Morogoro Region, Mainland)
4. Kishapu District (Wards: Lagana and Kiloleli; Villages: Beledi, Mihama, Kiloleli and Muguda) (Shinyanga Region, Mainland)
5. Kaskazini-A (Shehia: Kijini; Shehia: Matemwe Kujini, Matemwe Mbuyutende and Matemwe Jugakuu) Unguja Island (Zanzibar).

The workshop participants were District staff sourced from all departments linked with EBARR project implementation activities, village leaders, community representatives from EBARR intervened villages and climate change experts as well as village extension officers.

So far, the objective of the training was to build capacity and skills, methodology and techniques to project beneficiaries' communities as well as LGA leaders about the concept of climate change, challenges raised due to climate change and adaptive methods by using the EBARR approach to five selected Project implementing Districts of Tanzania.

Generally, the training workshops on climate change adaptation using Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach was organized by Vice President's Office and commissioned Tanzania Association of Environmental Engineers (TAEEs) from 22<sup>nd</sup> June to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2022 on the condition of shared contribution on supporting technical staff for training both project beneficiaries and district officials. This was one of the tasks that Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EBARR) in Tanzania project intended to accomplish by conducting training sessions to selected project areas named above both in Tanzania

mainland and Unguja (Zanzibar) aiming to maintaining and increasing the resilience and reduce vulnerability of ecosystems and people due to adverse effects of climate change.

So far, the training had targeted to train a total of 459 participants both male and female. However, out of 459 targeted people, 450 participants participated in the training that took 3 consecutive days. In terms of gender segregation from a total participants list, there were 189 female participants (42%) and 261 male participants (58%). Among the trained personnel, 96 were District officials while the remaining 354 were project beneficiaries from the following localities: -

1. Mukumbi, Jitegemee, Irkujit and Laangai villages located at Orkesumet, Endonyongijape and Laangai wards in Simanjiro District,
2. Ng'ambi, Kiegea and Darajani villages in Ng'ambi ward, Mpwapwa district.
3. Melela, Magali, Lubungo and Mingo villages in Mvomero district, DMorogoro region.
4. Beledi, Mihama, Kiloleli and Muguda villages in Lagana and Kiloleli wards in Kishapu district, Shinyanga Region,
5. Matemwe Kujini, Matemwe Mbuyutende and Matemwe Jugakuu Shehia in Kaskazini A, Unguja Island (Zanzibar).

## **Training workshop to District Officials**

The training session to district experts involved, District Commissioners (DCs), District Executive Directors (DEDs) and other District staff from education, health, environment, accounts, procurement, planning and community development departments. This was meant to build each one's capacity to understand the EbA implementation approaches and how they may use it at their daily undertaking to address the issue of climate change at their localities when engaging with community members.



*Photo 1: Kishapu District Commissioner inaugurating the EbA training session.*



*Photo 2: Joint photo with district commissioner at Mpwapwa during training inauguration*



Photo 3: Mpwapwa DC giving opening remarks to district staff during training workshop



Photo 4: Joint photo between Kishapu District officials and training team

### ***Introductory remarks***

The introductory remarks were given by training team leader Ms Hildergarde Aloyce from TAEES to highlight workshop aim, expectations and the need for participants. She appreciated organization and preparation of the training especially the response of participants on attendance and support of the vice president's office (VPO) to conduct the training in collaboration with TAEES' office.

After the introductory remarks, the training session to district experts and EBARR project beneficiaries continued in all districts with emphasis on the need and adoption of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach in addressing issues of climate change in the country and how communities may adopt this a means to initiate alternative options to establish projects and activities that support to raise community economy on this changing climate.



Photo 5: Training session at Kishapu for district experts.

Photo 6: Group work discussion at Kishapu District Council during EbA training.

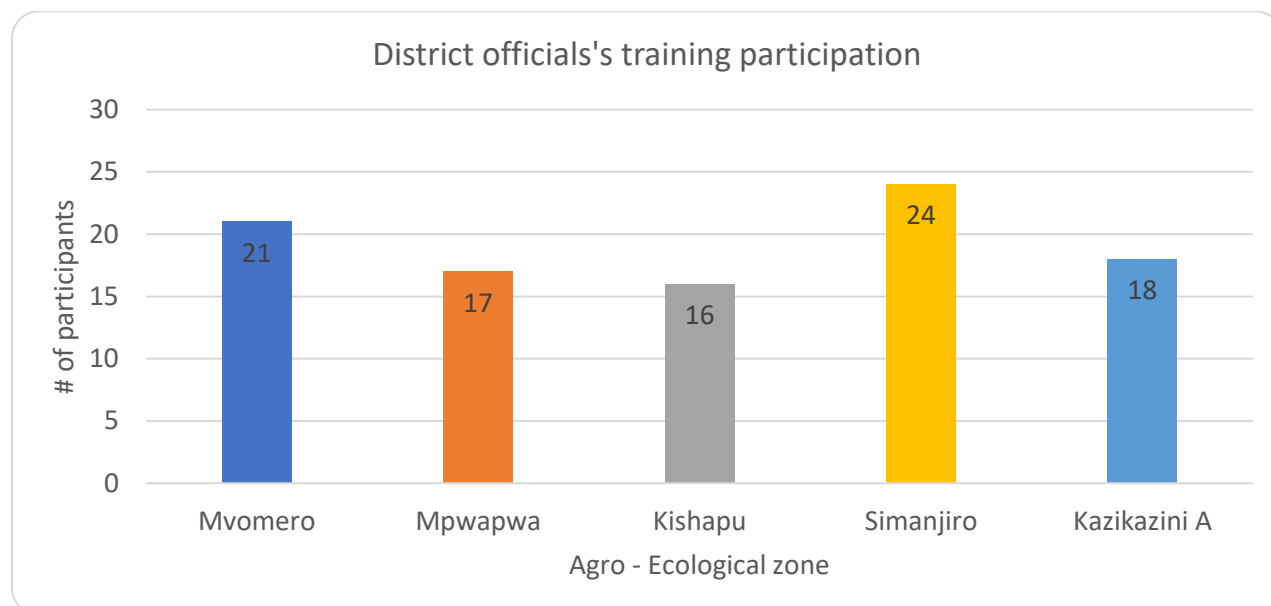


Photo 7: Ongoing EbA training session with district officials in Kaskazini A, Zanzibar

Photo 8: Ongoing EbA training session with district officials in Mpwapwa DC, Dodoma

## *EbA Training summary*

The figure below summarizes the district participation by District officials in all Districts that are under the EBARR project with a notable of Simanjiro having high number of participants as compared to other Districts.



*Figure 1: Number of District officials participated in EbA training*

Figure 2 below compares training participation by project beneficiaries who attended the training with Mpwapwa District having higher number of participants as compared to the other Districts especially the Simanjiro having lower number of participants. Distance, organization logistical challenges as well as training budget inevitably were noted to be contributing factors to having lower number of turnouts to training.

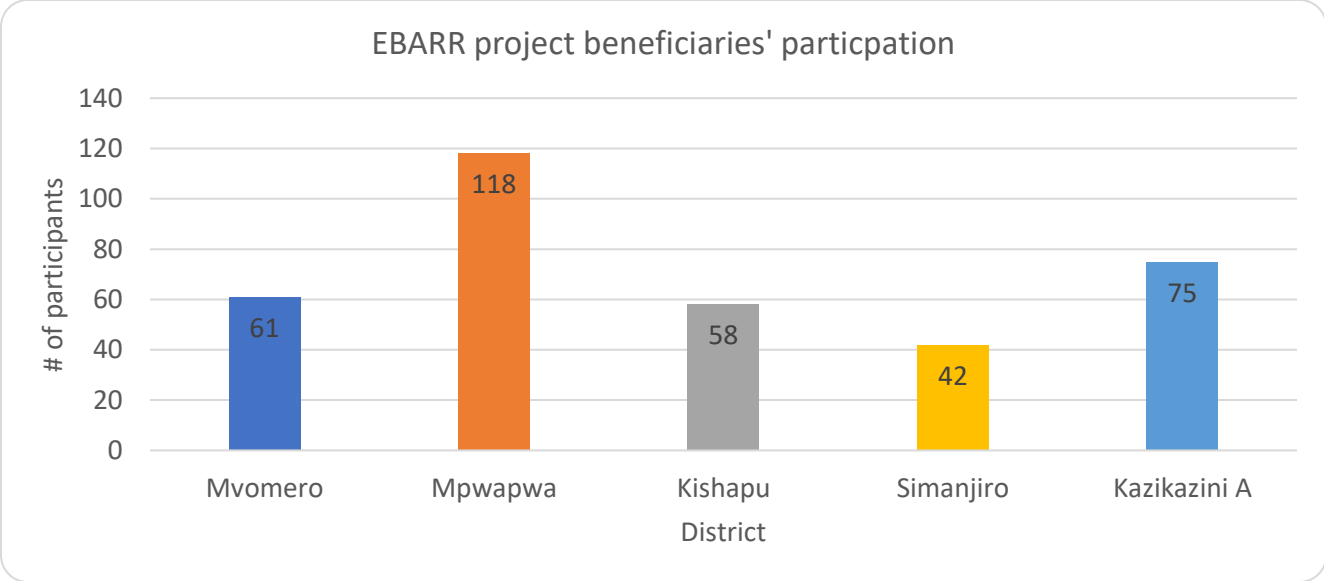


Figure 2: Number of project beneficiaries participated in EbA training

The figure below compares and summarizes combined number of training participants both District officials and project beneficiaries between target/planned and actual participants attended the training both male and female.

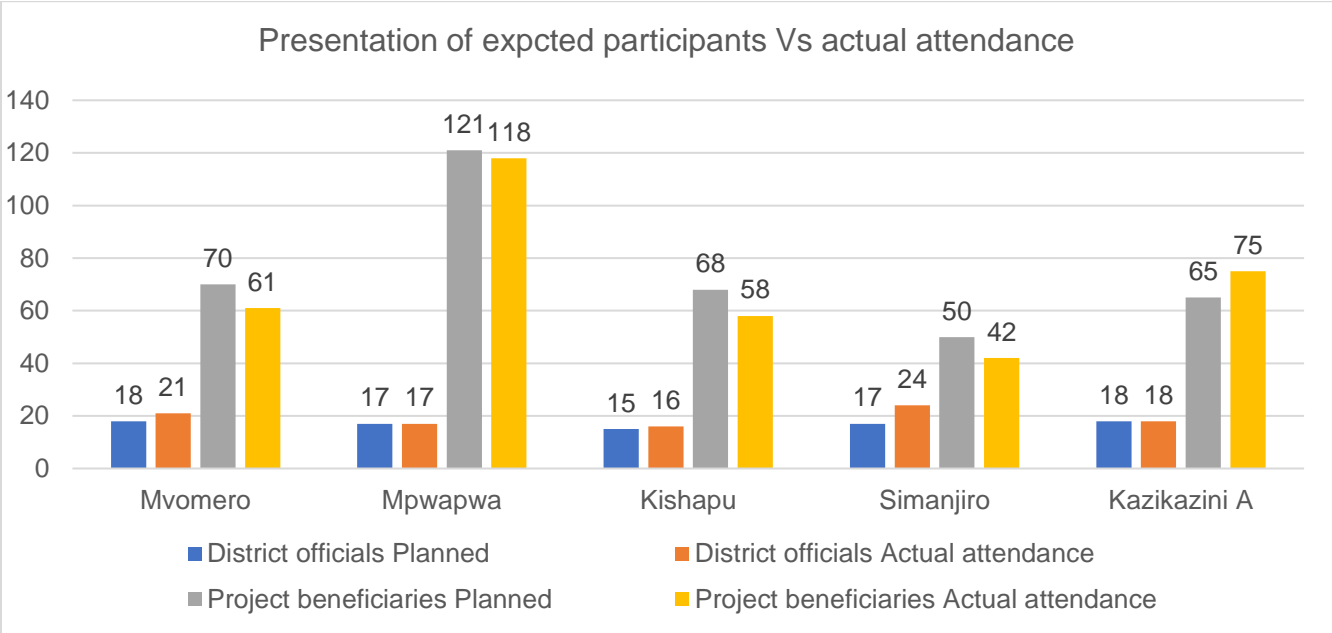


Figure 3: Comparison of training attendance by all participants

The report as well measured the level of understanding before and after training of the EbA concept. This was meant to analyze what contribution has the training brought to trainees

immediately during and after training in order to scrutinize whether the training was important and meaningful or not and possibly recommend for the future on such trainings

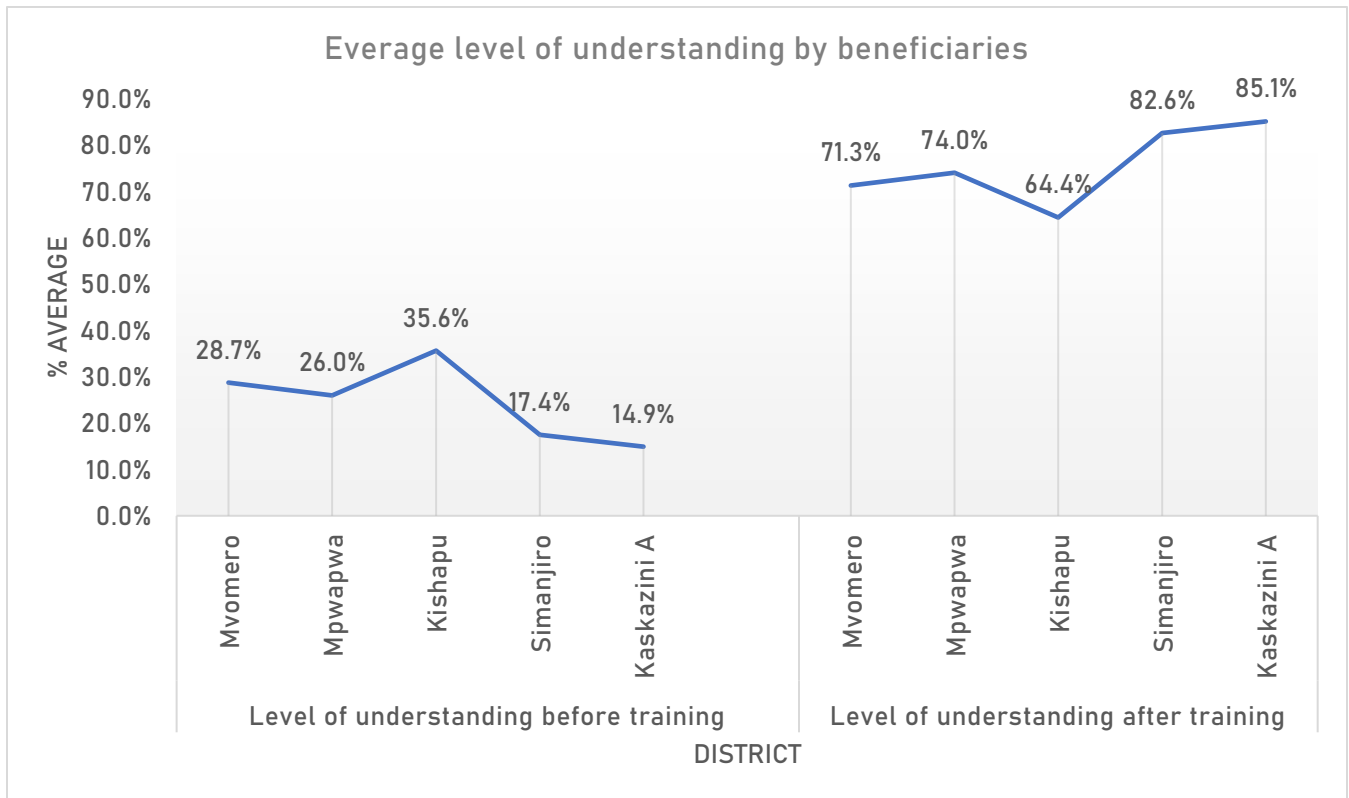


Figure 4: Average level of understanding subject matter by project beneficiaries

## Challenges encountered

### ***Project 1: Enhancing access to health services***

The project started in April which is a rainy season this made the construction process to be challenging especially delaying delivery of construction materials at site and this lead to project delay to start for more than a month.

### ***Project 2: Climate change adaptation***

The project had targeted to visiting beneficiaries' working sites but this did not happen due to limited budget from both TAEs and VPO. Thus, it ended only to training sessions at district level where all participants gathered for training.





## Lessons learnt

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Engaging government to this project had a paramount importance to ensure that the government takes over and owns the property so that it may continue to fuel and support all operational activities including constructing actional staff houses, supplying medical practitioners, supplying medical equipment, medicines, administrative costs etc.

Thus, engaging the government right from the beginning was so important and supportive and was received whole heartedly by the district authority both district executive Director (DED) and District Medical Officer (DMO) not forgetting the village and ward leaders. Thus lead the government to provide supervision support by sending the ward development committee (WDC) to inspect the building and provide any advice and as well register it into the next government budget for 2023/2024 financial year.

Climate change training is so vital and needed in the country by communities that helps to turn mindset from normal doing while the impacts of climate change is bitterly felt and affects communities. It was learnt that communities and district officials are ready and need more understanding of climate change adaption concept in order to assist especially the district staff get more involved in supporting local communities in establishing projects that are environmentally friendly and that do not accelerate to affecting the environment negatively.

## Field photos

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*Community members mobilized to participate excavation of foundation trench for constructing their HCF, Kyamwame village*



*Ongoing men and women participating on construction of HCF*



*Vehicle delivering construction materials at site*



*Excavated trench and material delivered at site ready to commence construction*



*Starting of the construction of HCF at Kyamwame village, Rorya*



*Progress of the construction of HCF at Kyamwame*



*Status of the constructed HCF*



*Front outlook of the constructed HCF in Kyamwame village*



*Traning session at Simanjiro DC with EBARR project beneficiaries*



*Group photo with district staff trainees and facilitators at Simanjiro DC*



*Introductory remarks by VPO staff Mr. Timoth Mande at Simanjiro*



*Group work by trainees at Simanjiro DC*



*Ongoing training session at Simanjiro DC*



*Ongoing training session by distrit staff at Mpwapwa DC*



*Ongoing group work with district officials at Mpwapwa DC*



*Group presentation of the by district officials at Mpwapwa DC*



*EbA training session with Ms Hildergarde at Kishapu*



*EBARR Project beneficiaries taking notes during training session at Kishapu DC*



*Community members listening opening remarks during training sessions at Kishapu DC*



*Courtesy call at Kishapu District commissioner's office*