



GREENING AFRICA PROJECTS

FINAL EVALUATION RESULTS

AUGUST 2022

OUR PROTAGONISTS...
FAMILIES AND TEAM







GREENING AFRICA EVALUATION PROCESS

MARCH - AUGUST 2022

1. Impact study of the Pachamama Raymi action in Tanzania, Projects Greening Africa 1 & 2 (Marco Zeisser Polatsik)
2. Qualitative and participatory evaluation of Greening Africa projects (Oihane de Gana Romero)

CONTENTS

GREENING AFRICA EVALUATION PROCESS (2015-2020)

- WHAT: Findings, conclusions and recommendations
- WHY: Objectives and scope
- HOW: Criteria and questions
- WHEN: 2015-2020
- WHERE and WHO: Families, authorities and local team in 04 participant villages

WHY / HOW

OBJECTIVES

- Analyze relevance + efficacy + impact + sustainability of Greening Africa from participants' point of view
- Measure the impact of changes generated by the projects and their sustainability

What innovations and changes have the projects generated? Are they sustainable?

Has Greening Africa been worth the effort?



WHERE, WHO AND WHEN

MORE THAN 64 PARTICIPANTS INTERVIEWED
VISIT TO 12 SUB-VILLAGES IN THE 04 PARTICIPANT VILLAGES
FIELD WORK BETWEEN MARCH AND APRIL 2022

- Semi-structured interviews
- Focus groups
- Surveys
- Participatory observation
- Comparison of before and after projects
- the "PYMWYMIC" proposal

TWO PHASES: GA 1 (2015-2019) & GA 2 (2017-2020)
PLUS "WATER FOR ALL" PROJECT



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

IMPACT - External factors:

- COVID 19
- Climate
- Mining in Vilima Vitatu
- The Burunge Wildlife Management Area (WMA)
- Piped water from Darakuta
- Mwada regional hospital

“We don't know if we will be able to agree among ourselves, because we have simply been told to take the money and find somewhere else to live. Here in Mdori (the main sub-village of the village of Vilima Vitatu), we don't have land anymore because we have the wildlife corridor and we can't build [a house] there”

Safari Daff and Fausta ilnana, Marewa, Vilima Vitatu

"At that time, the environment was not good and we decided to plant trees. We embraced the Greening Africa project and continued planting trees. The difference between now and five years ago is the trees we already have in the community"

MARTIN BARANDA, 76 YEARS OLD FORMER CHAIRMAN OF MAKIRINYA SUB-VILLAGE (MWADA)



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

RELEVANCE:

- ☑ Main issues addressed
- ☑ A close relationship between families and the project team (executive director, coordinators and facilitators)
- ☑ Motivate families, not persuade them (contest, peer learning)

¿ WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?



“I am proud to have been part of the project because now I have trees, especially fruit trees. Now we eat fruit and we can sell it. Before there were no trees but now the landscape has improved”

CHRISTOPHER MNUO, 36 YEARS OLD PARTICIPANT FROM MBUYUNI (MWADA)



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

EFFICACY:

- ☑ 85% of families participated in 20 sub-villages in the four villages
- ☑ The entire project budget has been allocated to work with the families
- ☑ Families and communities have received the expected benefits
- ☑ Motivation is still there
- ☑ Families have invested their own resources (time and money).
- ☑ Close and trusting relationship between GA local team and families

Benefits in the SHORT TERM	Benefits in the MEDIUM TERM	Benefits in the LONG-TERM
Home improvement: separate rooms, improved ceiling and floor, etc.	Families with a clear vision of the future towards which they are taking steps.	Improvement of the environment due to the planting of trees.
Improvement of family nutrition, especially for women in reproductive age, girls and boys: diversified diet with vegetables and fruits produced by the families.	Families recognize the importance of working together, men and women, to improve family well-being.	Increased value of their land due to the planting of timber trees.
Improved access to water for consumption, irrigation and animals with the construction of family wells and tanks for rainwater harvesting.	Obtaining new income through the sale of fruit and milk.	Obtaining a permanent income with tree plantations, through the sale of timber, the production of seedlings or fruit.
Active decision of the communities to improve their environment through afforestation.	Increased social cohesion within the communities.	Family maintain the idea of continuing to improve their homes constructing larger houses.
Improved self-esteem in families thanks to prize award ceremonies, where their entire community and others see their achievements.	Greater visibility of women within the communities, thanks to their work as jury members and facilitators within the projects.	A revitalization of the local economy thanks to the sale of local food production by families (fruit, milk).
		Presence in the work area of farmer experts

“There are big changes in the environment, especially in terms of weather conditions. For example, before there were no trees and now there are. We have trees around the houses, we can sit in their shade... Cattle, chickens and goats can also take shelter in their shade... but before, we could only stay indoors because of the heat of the sun”

PETRO NG'ADI, A 80 YEARS OLD PARTICIPANT FROM SANGAIWE (SANGAIWE)



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

IMPACT on ENVIRONMENTAL RECLAMATION:

- ☑ The major innovation is the introduction of tree plantations in the agricultural system in the working area.
- ☑ More than that, **the project has sought to switch from annual crops to tree planting (10% of the total area).**
- ☑ 1,029 ha of timber trees were planted.
- ☑ The positive impact of Greening Africa's actions and strategies are highly valued by communities and families, especially in natural resource reclamation.



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

IMPACT in HEALTH PREVENTION AND NUTRITION:

- Families have improved their homes (latrines, improved kitchen, cleanliness, etc).
- Families have more access to water sources (rainwater tanks and shallow wells).
- Families have clear plans for their future (driver).
- Fruit consumption.
- Vegetable garden (no different varieties).
- Improved kitchen not fully adapted to Tanzanian context.



WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

IMPACT on ECONOMIC DIMENSION:

- Forestry production is an economic alternative: Only the replacement of 0.43 acres by planting fruit trees has an equally impressive result, that is, TWICE that of the usual crops.
- The results for improving livestock breeds are evident.
- Elimination of strong seasonal variation in income is halfway achieved.
- Fodder production is not a business option at the moment.



WHAT

IMPACT: PROJECT TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL

✓ Half of Greening Africa's proposed targets have an achievement level of more than 75%

TARGET PROPOSED 1 Participation of 60% of the families Note: The target has been exceeded (85% of families have participated)	Achievement level: 100%
TARGET PROPOSED 2 01 hectare of timber trees planted per family	42 %
TARGET PROPOSED 3 Each family plants 45 fruit trees of 03 different varieties	75 %
TARGET PROPOSED 4 Each family with livestock has 03 hectares of fodder trees	Achievement level: 30%
TARGET PROPOSED 5 For cattle improvement, each family has at least two cows in the stable	3 %
TARGET PROPOSED 6 There is 01 Tanzanian coordinator in charge of the projects	100 %

WHAT

MAIN FINDINGS OF THESE REPORTS

SUSTAINABILITY:

- Peer learning as a project strategy has contributed to sustainability.
- Nearly 100% of the field staff are expert farmers still living in the area.
- Some changes have been sustained and others have not.



"Greening Africa has changed people's mentality: they have taken ownership of the project [...] It is very important to see that what has been done (with the project) is being maintained [...] Now families are consuming and even selling fruit. There are changes in people but more time is needed"

ANATOLY RWIZA, BOARD MEMBER OF REGREENING INITIATIVES

WHAT

IMPACT AND EFFICACY: PYMWYMIC METHOD

GREENING AFRICA can be considered a high-impact project

Complex root cause	Institutional change (depth)	Entire eco-system change	
Problem	Single intentional change	Integrated system change	
Simple symptom	Lockstep change 100%	Wide scale change 200%	
	Low impact	<i>Approach</i>	High impact

GREENING AFRICA

WHAT

CHANGES SUSTAINED

- ☑ The cleanliness and organization of the house
- ☑ The housing is further improved
- ☑ Future plans continue to motivate families
- ☑ The production and consumption of fruit
- ☑ A progressive change from annual crops to permanent ones, i.e. tree plantations, especially appreciated are timber and fruit trees.



WHAT

CHANGES WHICH ARE NOT SUSTAINED BY ALL PARTICIPANT FAMILIES

- The vegetable gardens have disappeared, but the cultivation of one or two varieties of local vegetables for family consumption is maintained.
- The improved kitchen is used unevenly among the families: either they use it very little or it has been destroyed and has to be rebuilt.
- The water tanks and family wells are still working but are not sufficient.
- The improvement of livestock with fodder is an incipient and much-anticipated topic, but it needs reinforcement with the families.
- The generation of new income through family businesses such as the sale of fruit or milk is another incipient innovation that needs support to consolidate further.
- Initial work with Barabaigh herders for the permanent and sufficient production of fodder to feed their livestock.

POST-PROJECT IDEAS



CONCLUSIONS

ABOUT GREENING AFRICA RESULTS:

- Ecological reclamation is in great progress (10% of the area has tree plantations)
- The strong participation of the families in the Greening Africa activities stands out: the families have mobilised a significant investment of time, energy, and money in the improvement of their houses, in the economic alternatives, the value of which represents 77% of the total budget of Greening Africa in the areas.
- Plantations of timber and fruit trees have a very encouraging medium-term economic result. Innovations in the management of natural resources derived from the economic alternatives implemented, namely afforestation
- Families have implemented and value a set of actions and practices to improve their habitat
- The prospect and hope of improving the quality of life and increasing income are limited by the scarcity of water
- Mining in Vilima Vitatu means a major change in this village.
- The PYMWYMIC method places Greening Africa in the high-impact quadrant, even with a higher impact score than the experiences in Peru.

CONCLUSIONS

ABOUT GREENING AFRICA PROCESS AND STRATEGIES

- The permanent presence and the relationships of trust generated in the field by the project team as a decisive factor in achieving greater commitment from families and community authorities
- Peer learning strategies are very effective
- Greening Africa is a successful example of South-South Cooperation (Peru-Tanzania)
- The families want to continue learning.
- Motivation is still there
- Over 80 local facilitators and jury members trained in the Pachamama Raymi methodology living in the area
- There is a perceived institutional vacuum in the relationship between the community and the regional authorities
- "We have only savoured the project"

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue with peer learning on afforestation issues for interested families.
2. Involve more disabled, elderly and youth people who have been quite active in the projects.
3. Deepen the work already started with women with more presence and responsibilities in the field.
4. Review how to adapt activities linked to preventive health or family businesses to the motivations and interests of families.
5. Strengthen the role of jury members and facilitators already trained and who are in the area
6. Facing a new project, improve the composition of the project team to boost its capabilities
7. Generate a knowledge management system that everyone can access:
8. Encourage research within the work team
9. Strengthen alliances with private institutions that are working on a similar issue and with which there is already a relationship, such as universities or related NGOs

ASANTE SANA
THANK YOU VERY MUCH