ANNUAL REPORT

HDT PROGRAM

2025

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1.INTRODUCTION

Overview of Achievements and Progress
This FIDE annual year achievements and progress report has been marked by significant progress and strong collaboration. Through joint efforts, we successfully implemented projects that addressed immediate community needs while also building pathways toward sustainable growth.

Food Security and Livelihoods We helped improve food production by supporting dairy farming, growing vegetables, and expanding a seed fund that allows farmers to borrow and return seeds. These efforts made it easier for families to have enough food and also gave them new ways to earn money.

Clean Energy Solutions We improved clean energy by building biogas plants and encouraging families to use stoves that save fuel. These changes mean people don't have to rely as much on traditional fuels like firewood. As a result, households spend less money, and the environment is better protected.

Water and Infrastructure Development FIDE, we supported water systems powered by solar energy, rainwater harvesting, and the construction of cow stables. A water tank and collection points were established to ensure reliable access to clean water. Training center were also developed to provide communities with essential resources and opportunities.

Education and Capacity Building We focused on training women and young people in useful skills like caring for dairy cows, starting small businesses, and farming in ways that protect the climate. We have started development of the FIDE Training Centre for building youth and farmers. These efforts show our commitment to education and empowerment, helping people gain knowledge and opportunities for a better future. Also, here we have a program for the Riroda sisters and student support-Same.

Community Impact FIDE is working with the community to support schools, the health center, and families, helping to improve daily life and make it more sustainable. These efforts show our goal of inclusive development, caring for the environment, and the support of people to bring sustainable change.

Ongoing Work: While many activities were completed, some projects remain in progress and are being implemented to ensure long-term success.

2.ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2025

2.1. Completion of the water project in Gesbert (Implementing phase II of the project)

Installation of a solar water-pumping system, distribution of water from the well to the school and health center, and construction of a water tank.

This project was implemented to ensure the community has access to clean and reliable water. A solar-powered pump was installed at the village water well, enabling water to be pumped to the school and the health center. As a result, students, teachers, and patients now have access to safe water every day.

To further strengthen the supply, a 20,000 litres water tank was built in Gesibert village. The tank stores water and ensures availability even during periods of high demand or when sunlight is limited.

In addition, eight (8) water collection points were constructed to bring the service closer to households. Previously, the community faced serious challenges in accessing water, as they depended on river water located about 3 km away. This made it difficult for students to attend classes on time, since much of their time was spent fetching water for cooking and cleaning. Likewise, the health center struggled to serve patients effectively, forcing some patients to seek services in neighboring villages.

To ensure proper management, a water management committee was established under RUWASA (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency) and the village government. This committee (the Ward Water committee-this was established with inclusive of members from each village in a ward) is responsible for overseeing collections, carrying out repairs when needed, and expanding distribution to other users. Here, FIDE installed a water meter at every water collection point to monitor consumption.

FIDE also ensured safety by building a protective fence around the well and the solar panels.

The community played a major role in the success of this project. Villagers contributed to the construction of the water tank, helped lay pipes to the school, the health center, and the water collection points, and shared their knowledge about local water needs.

Finally, the community has committed to taking care of the facilities to ensure that the water supply continues to benefit everyone for years to come.

Completed Reserve tank of 20,000 litres

Fencing of a water well and Pannels at Gesibert

A water collection points with a water meter was build and installed

2.2. ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMERS' TRAINING CENTER -FIDE

In establishing the farmers' training center, several activities have been carried out and others are still in progress. These include cleaning and preparing the site to ensure proper hygiene, constructing a storage facility, setting up infrastructure for the vegetable garden and tree nursery, and digging a water well.

The construction of the store has already been completed and is now at the finishing stage. However, the installation of the vegetable garden and tree nursery has not yet taken place, as we are waiting for the availability of water. The necessary materials have already been purchased, and once the water issue is resolved, this work will commence immediately. At that point, the training centre's activities will proceed as planned.

Based on the well survey, the estimate was that water would be found at a depth of 80 meters. However, in reality, the well was drilled to a depth of 134 meters, where we obtained sufficient water. Due to this difference in depth, the cost of drilling increased compared to the initial estimate

A borehole has been successfully drilled, and the installation and testing of the pump were completed with positive results, as water was pumped out effectively.

Initially, the plan was to use a generator to power the pump. However, the available generator, with a capacity of 6 kV, proved insufficient to support the pump's requirements. This challenge has led to the consideration of three alternative options.

The first option is to purchase a larger generator, with a capacity of 7 kV or higher, to adequately power the pump. The second option is to install a solar system, with an estimated cost of approximately TZS 8 million. The third option is to connect to the national electricity grid. An application has already been submitted to Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO), and a survey has been conducted. We are currently awaiting the cost estimates for connection.

Building

Store building at the FIDE Centre

Water well


Drilling of a water well from a JS drilling company.




Technical expert from Gx company-Arusha, and FIDE team install and testing a water pump. Above photos-installing the pump. Below photos-pump testing

2.3. SUPPORT HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN GESBERT AND MANAGHA VILLAGES

Training on entrepreneurship skills

The household income support program engaged a total of 60 farmers, with 48 female (80%) and 12 male (20%) participants. Families strengthened their livelihoods by focusing on three main income-generating activities: milk selling, vegetable production, and running small shops.

Approximately 42% of farmers (25 households) were involved in milk selling. These farmers received dairy cows and were trained in improved animal care, which

increased milk yields and allowed them to sell surplus milk in local markets. This provided a steady source of income and improved nutrition within households.
Around 33% of farmers (20 households) participated in vegetable production and processing. Families grew and processed vegetables, which ensured food security and created opportunities to sell fresh produce or processed products for extra earnings.
About 25% of farmers (15 households) established small shops and vending businesses. These shops allowed families to diversify their income by selling everyday goods to the community, reducing reliance on farming alone.
The program was delivered through four training sessions, with two sessions conducted in Gesibert and two in Managha villages. These sessions provided practical skills and knowledge that enabled farmers to manage their businesses more effectively.

Table

Category	Data/Outcome	Percentage
Total Farmers	60	100%
Female Participants	48	80%
Male Participants	12	20%
Training Sessions	**Outcome**	
Milk Selling	25 households engaged	42%
Vegetable Production	20 households engaged	33%
Small Shops	15 households engaged	25%

Table: Household Income Support Program Outcomes

Left: Antonia Lyaruu sack vegetable garden for households-Managha, right; Sisilia Martin ground vegetable garden-Yarotonik

Support farmers with dairy cows to promote improved systems of keeping livestock.

In 2025, a project to promote dairy cattle farming was carried out in Duru village, specifically in the Getara and Gesibert sub-villages. So far, a total of 16 families from these villages have benefited and received dairy cows. Also, one (1) bull were provided at Getara sub-village. For strengthen the program the year 2025 One (1) calf were provided to new beneficiary in Managha sub village. *See the table below*

From 2024 to 2025, the dairy cow project helped 40 households in six villages by giving them cows and bulls. In 2024, most of the support went to Gesibert, where 18 households received cows. Seven of those cows gave birth, which led to approximate about 56 liters of milk being produced each day. This milk was enough to benefit around 224 people. Managha and Nangara also received cows that year, though they did not report milk production.

In 2025, the project has supported Hoshan, Yarotonik, and Getara villages along with Gesibert and Managha. (16) Sixteen households received cows, and only (1) one cow calved in Managha, producing approximate about 9 liters of milk per day. This supported around 54 people. While milk production was lower than in 2024, the project reached more communities, showing growth in coverage.

Altogether, across the two years, the project provided 4 bulls and 36 cows, with 8 cows calving. The total milk produced was about 65 liters per day, helping an estimated 278 people. In simple terms, 2024 had more milk because more cows gave birth, while 2025 reached more villages but had fewer calved cows, so less milk was produced. *See the table below*

Project year	**Village**	**Number of cows**	**Number of bulls**	**Given Calves**
2025	Gesibert	1		
	Managha	4		1
	Getara	8	1	
	Yarotonik	1		
	Hoshani	2		
Total cows distributed to farmers in 2025		**16**	**1**	**1**

Table: Status of dairy cow project for 2025

Table 2

Year	Village	HH received cow			Calved cow	Appr. Milk production per day	Appr. Of people benefiting from milk ***(1-liter benefits 2 people)***
		Total	Bull	cow			
2024	Gesibert	18	2	16	7	56 liters	224
	Managha	4	1	3			
	Nangara	2		2			
2025	Gesibert	1		1			
	Managha	4		4	1	9 liters	54
	Hoshan	2		2			
	Yarotonik	1		1			
	Getara	8	1	7			
Total		**40**	**4**	**36**	**8**	**65 liters**	**278**

Table: Status of dairy cow project from 2024 to 2025

Left; Cow stable construction at household in Yarotonik, right; Sisilia Martin and his Children received cow.

Support strengthening farmers' revolving seed funds.

In 2025, FIDE introduced a revolving seed fund in Duru and Getara villages, Babati District, distributing 640 kilograms of improved maize seed to 50 farmers. Each farmer received 12.8 kilograms—enough to plant one acre—and agreed to return the same amount after harvest, ensuring sustainability for future planting seasons. This system helps families grow more maize, increase income, pay school fees, improve housing, and start small businesses. However, climate change challenges such as low rainfall and heat reduced yields for some households. To complement FIDE's efforts, the government launched a digital seed subsidy program. Farmers are registered electronically by agricultural officers and receive subsidies via mobile phones or special cards. This transparent system allows them to buy certified seeds at lower prices, prevents fraud, and builds trust in agricultural support. Together, FIDE's revolving seed fund and the government's digital subsidies empower smallholder farmers to access quality seeds, strengthen resilience, and secure better livelihoods for their families.

Farmers from Getara village receiving Maize seeds	Farmers from Duru village receiving maize seeds

2.4. PROMOTE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR HOUSEHOLDS.

Supporting the installation of small dams for harvesting runoff water.

A rainwater harvesting project was successfully introduced in Getara Sub-Village to promote sustainable water management. The initiative was designed to show how affordable technology can improve household water security and encourage more people to adopt rainwater harvesting methods.

The project supported six households with the installation of dam liners. Each liner has a storage capacity of 15,000 litres, giving the community a combined total of 90,000 litres of water storage. This means every household now has its own independent reserve of water for domestic use, gardening, and livestock. By having this reserve, families rely less on external water sources, especially during dry seasons, and are able to save on costs.

Beyond household benefits, the system also helps protect the environment. Reducing surface runoff, it minimizes soil erosion and supports sustainable land management. The success of the project has built confidence among residents, showing that rainwater harvesting is both practical and scalable for rural communities.

However, some challenges remain. The high cost of dam liners makes it difficult for other households to install them without support. In addition, changing rainfall patterns affect the reliability of water collection. To address these issues, village and district governments need to plan carefully, monitor progress, and provide subsidies or incentives to rural communities, particularly farmers' groups. This support would make the technology more affordable and ensure long-term sustainability.

Left: Fitting of damliner for rainwater harvest. Right; Dam with a full of water

Support households in the installation of a simple irrigation system using plastic drums

In 2025, FIDE supported 15 households in establishing a simple irrigation system using plastic drums. These drums act as water tanks, connected with pipes or basic hoses that deliver water directly to small gardens. The system is affordable, easy to maintain, and makes efficient use of collected rainwater. Families are now store water and use it for gardening, watering livestock. The results have now begun

farmers are now grow vegetables and sale and consume this led improvements in both household nutrition and income.

Because the system is affordable and straightforward, it is suitable for rural areas. By using plastic drums, families are able to control how much water goes to their crops/vegetables. This helps them avoid wasting water and ensures that their limited supply lasts longer during dry periods. The ability to manage water use more effectively has given households greater confidence in their farming practices.

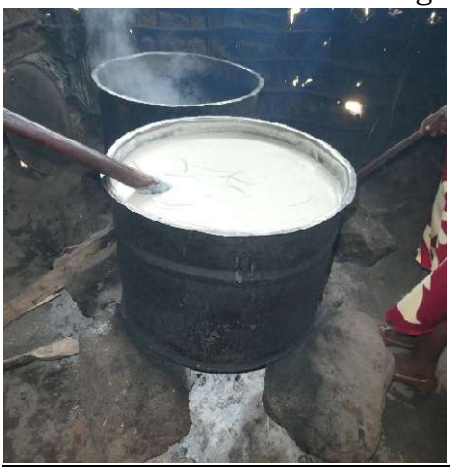
2.5. Support schools on Fuel-Efficient Stoves

Environmental Conservation Campaign FIDE is leading an environmental conservation campaign that encourages communities to reduce the pressure on natural forests by cutting fewer trees for fuelwood. The initiative promotes the use of wood saving stoves in households and schools, combined with tree planting activities.

School Engagement Schools have been encouraged to set aside half to one acre of land for tree planting, build kitchen house. FIDE purchase and provides steel pots and technical expert as well as transportation to schools. So far, for 2025 FIDE has supported (4) four schools (which are Endadimet and Babati primary schools in Babati, Ayatsea Secondary school of Galapo, and Guse secondary school in Bashnet, and the program has shown positive impact. However, more schools still need wood efficient stoves to maximize benefits.

Community Impact The project has inspired parents to actively contribute food to schools, strengthening children's success. Health outcomes have also improved, as reliable cooking energy reduces the need for girls, boys to collect firewood, lowering their exposure to risks such as violence. In short more than 2,400 pupils direct is benefiting from this program for only 2025 report.

Capacity Building Training sessions were conducted for both students and teachers on stove management and maintenance. This ensures sustainability and empowers schools to continue benefiting from the project in the long term.



Left- old kitchen and drum for cooking	*Right; student serves the food outside*


New kitchen and steel pots (Mason is build a wood saving stove).

2.6. CONSTRUCTION OF BIOGAS PLANTS

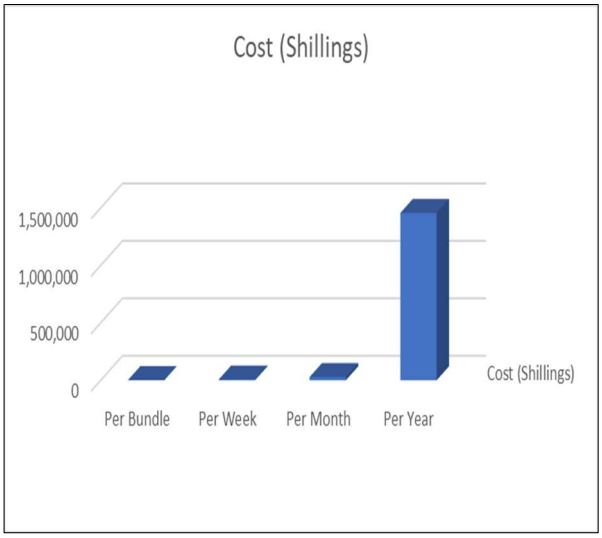
FIDE has implemented household biogas plants, directly benefiting more than 25 families. We constructed 6m³ biogas plants, which are especially suitable for households with cows. In 2025, three additional plants were built, adding to the five plants completed in 2024.

Household Savings Families are saving significant amounts of money. Previously, they purchased firewood at 2,000 shillings per bundle, lasting only two days. This meant spending about 7,000 shillings per week, 28,000 shillings per month, and 1,456,000 shillings per year. With biogas, these costs are eliminated, allowing households to redirect their money toward other essential needs.

Program Progress The program is still ongoing. Due to other responsibilities, particularly farming activities, progress has been slower than expected. Once farming activities decrease, we will intensify collaboration with farmers to mobilize the workforce and accomplish the remaining installations.

Community Benefits Families already using biogas have shared the positive changes they are experiencing. They no longer spend long hours collecting firewood, giving them more time for income generating activities. Their health has also improved, as they are no longer exposed to harmful smoke from firewood's.

Time Period/Use of firewood	Cost (Shillings)
Per Bundle	2,000
Per Week	7,000
Per Month	28,000
Per Year	1,456,000



A table and a chart that show the firewood expenses at the family level

2.7. Purchase of a cream separator machine (milk project for women's group)

As part of the project interventions to strengthen women's economic empowerment through dairy value addition, a new cream separator machine was purchased in Arusha at a total cost of TZS 1,050,000 and delivered to the women's milk processing group. The decision to procure a new machine was made after assessing previously used equipment, which was found to be unreliable and not functioning effectively. Therefore, purchasing a new cream separator ensured durability, operational efficiency, and long-term value for money.

With the new machine, the group can now process larger quantities of milk in a shorter time, improve hygiene standards, and produce higher-quality cream and related products such as butter for local markets. This investment strengthens the group's productive capacity, enhances income-generating opportunities, and contributes to sustainable economic empowerment of the participating women.

2.8. SAT

In November–December 2025, FIDE staff members Joseph Sonola and Matilda Mgalla attended a 10-day intensive training on Sustainable Farm Management and Agroecology at the Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) Farmers Training Centre in Morogoro. The program brought together 19 participants, mostly women, from different organizations, aiming to strengthen practical skills in climate-resilient farming systems.

The training mixed classroom lessons with field practice. Farmers learned how to cut chemical use, improve soil, protect biodiversity, and adapt to climate change. They practiced farm planning methods like crop rotation, intercropping, soil fertility management, mapping, and rainwater harvesting. Business skills were also taught, including record keeping, budgeting, and agribusiness planning, to help farmers boost profits.

Hands-on activities included nursery management, fruit tree propagation, kitchen garden establishment, and integrated crop–livestock systems that recycle nutrients between enterprises. Other areas of focus were conservation agriculture, seed selection and storage, and integrated pest management using natural methods like neem, chili, and ash.

After completing the program, FIDE staff began applying the knowledge gained by training farmers in vegetable gardening and sustainable agriculture practices. They are also using the skills to design demonstration plots at FIDE's Farmer Training Centre, showcasing innovative methods that promote climate resilience, soil health, and sustainable livelihoods.

Training farmers on vegetable garden

Banana circle - Use of wastewater for production

3.OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE-2025

No	Project	Allotment	Expenditure	Balance
2	FIDE farmers training Center	42,000,000	42,734,688	(734,688)
3	Farmers Capacity building	28,301,000	24,908,702	3,392,298
4	Support house hold	20,460,000	12,846,000	7,614,000
5	Water supply Gisbert	10,235,167	7,393,000	2,842,167
6	Monitoring and follow up	5,400,000	1,385,630	4,014,370
6	Student support	5,000,000	4,750,000	250,000
7	FIDE Admin cost	18,444,750	19,513,006	(1,068,256)
8	Pare Mountain		2,957,076	(2,957,076)
9	Wood stove		9,300,000	(9,300,000)
	Balance	**129,840,917**	**125,788,102**	**4,052,815**

Table: ***Overview of Expenditure 2025***

4.CONCLUSION

For the 2025 program, we have a few remaining activities to complete. These include purchasing one cow, piping and fitting on the biogas plants, and supporting the Riroda sisters (we are waiting for their requirements). These activities will be covered within the remaining balance (Tsh.4,052,815).