

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN FIVE MOROGORO REGION DISTRICTS AND CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

REVITALIZING RURAL LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

1. Overview of the project

1.1. Summary

Morogoro Region is endowed with abundant potential resources that can be tapped for development. The resources include good climate with double maxima rains, fertile land which is very suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping, rich natural resources such as minerals, forests which can support economic activities like bee-keeping, perennial rivers and streams suitable for irrigation agriculture and fishing, wildlife, National Parks and game reserves with high potential for attracting tourists and hunters. The Region is also served by a number of transport modes such as roads and railways. The Region is linked to other Regions and neighboring countries such as Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia and Malawi by tarmac road. Its location in close proximity to Dar es Salaam gives the Region the advantage of access to that city's harbor and international airport facilities.

According to the 2012 census, Morogoro Region had a total population of 2,218,492 and just over half a million households. The average population growth rate stood at 2.4 percent per annum.¹

As part of the Municipal Partners for Economic Development (MPED) program which enables local governments to provide more effective services that advance sustainable and equitable local economic development, the Morogoro Rural Districts (MRD) demonstration project aimed to demonstrate how rural districts can take a lead role in promoting economic development at the local level through a sub-project focused on capacity building for local government staff, training for local business sectors, and enhanced access to credit. As a result, it brought into focus the role of these rural communities in creating new opportunities for their population and working in harmony with the small business center located in the city of Morogoro.²

The baseline data study revealed that to create an enabling environment in the Morogoro Region the local

level would require stronger coordination between the various stakeholders, new competencies in areas such as community engagement, and efforts to build the capacity of elected officials and executives to understand their roles as drivers and managers of local economic development (LED). Insufficient locally generated revenues, compounded by weak human resource capacity and a lack of business know-how within local authorities, were economic impediments for the development of the region. The need for more innovative, sustainable LED strategies, and new fiscal and functional intergovernmental relationships was identified.

The project leads were the five rural districts of Morogoro Region (MRD) and the Capital Regional District (CRD) of British Columbia, Canada. The MRD project objectives aligned well with those of the MPED program and themes of focus, which were to build the capacity for local governance and services in economic development for local populations. Local economic development has not been part of the regular municipal planning processes of these districts largely due to lack of awareness of LED concepts, absence of active community engagement, and the need for improved relationships between local government and the business community.

This demonstration project created the opportunity for regional development by supporting one regional project in the rural area. During the inception mission, partners in Tanzania identified the Morogoro Region as being the area with the most to gain from this program.



¹National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar. 2013. *2012 Population and Housing Census: Population Distribution by Administrative Units; Key Findings*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and OCGS.

<http://nbs.go.tz/nbs/sensa/PDF/2012 PHC POPULAR VERSION.pdf>

²See the Morogoro-Kitchener case study on developing a local economic development business center.

Although the Morogoro Region has plenty of natural resources, employment and job creation have been a constant challenge.

This project identified the need for learning about LED in the community and for bringing about regional integration for economic revitalization and sustainability. Rural districts demonstrated success by taking a lead role to promote economic development at the local level through capacity building, application of LED knowledge, and implementation of a small scale achievable project.

The Morogoro Region is divided into five rural districts (Morogoro, Mvomero, Kilombero, Ulanga, and Kilosa) in addition to Morogoro Urban District. It is to be noted that in the last year of the program, a sixth rural district was created which divided Kilosa into two distinct districts. One remained Kilosa and the new one was named Gairo.

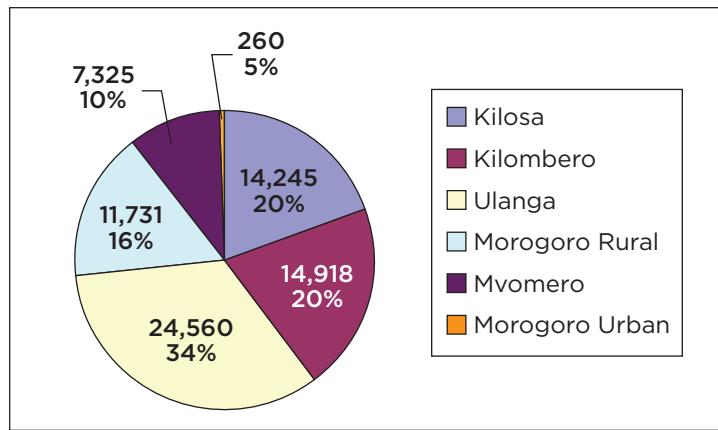


Figure 1: District area sizes (in km²) in Morogoro region

Phase 1 of the project aimed to develop and implement an LED training package (RIVERS — Regionally Integrated Visions for Economic Revitalization and Sustainability) to politicians and villagers to promote and support local economic capacity building in the five rural districts of Morogoro Region.

Phase 2 of the project focused on identifying and implementing a small-scale, achievable Fuel Briquette Project (FBP) that could be replicated in all five of the rural districts of Morogoro Region. The project's aim was to apply the RIVERS LED principles to create environmentally sustainable employment opportunities in each of the 5 Rural Districts — predominantly for women.

1.2. Project methodology

Phase 1 of the project saw the development and implementation of the CRD's RIVERS LED Training Package that is a new model for rural economic development training.



In August of 2012, the RIVERS training program was delivered as a pilot to 88 local politicians and staff from the five rural districts of Morogoro Region with the goal of increasing local government capacity to support local economic development in each district. Following that initial training, the program was piloted in Ulanga, Kilosa, Kilombero, Mvemero and Morogoro Rural Districts. Using a TOT (Training of Trainers) model, two local facilitators were trained in the content and facilitation techniques required to continue delivering the program to more geographically distant areas. The content of this training package was, in turn, disseminated by each district to village wards and extension officers as well as to local councillors by the CDOs (Community Development Officers) and ECOs (Economic Development Officers) through 29 new local trainers. Over 277 people received the training.

The Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) participated in the RIVERS training and supported the District Councils, Coordinators and TOTs by facilitating a political, financial & administrative LED framework with Local Districts that is replicable in other areas and with other products. A model Sustainability Bylaw has been drafted and is to be adopted by the Districts to ensure a legislative framework is in place to foster open dialogue on Triple Bottom Line analysis regarding projects. By participating in the RIVERS training program, and by actively supporting the District Coordinators in their efforts to engage villagers, the District Councils created an enabling and sustainable LED environment that meets the needs of the communities.

Phase 2 of the project saw the identification and implementation of the Fuel Briquette Project (FBP) which met the criteria of a small-scale achievable project that could be replicated in all five of the rural districts of the Region. The FBP was based on the Legacy Foundation (<http://www.legacyfound.org/>) which provides training, technology and media services for biomass fuel briquette production.

The FBP also addressed the trend of Tanzanian fuel wood energy consumption and its consequences in the Morogoro Region. Wood and charcoal constitute the major sources of energy especially for households, both in rural communities and urban centers in Tanzania — including the Morogoro Region. Villagers spend much of their day gathering wood to cook, heat, and make charcoal — the most obvious consequence of which is deforestation, resulting in the deterioration of the environment with the related impact of poor air quality from the burning. Considering this environmental threat caused by the felling of trees for fuel, it was appropriate that the project pursue and exploit alternative viable energy sources. Making and selling fuel briquettes from non-compostable agriculture remnants became the focus of the small-scale project to counter this dependence on wood. The novel low-cost briquette making process



uses non-woody agricultural residues (grass, rice husks, saw dust, etc.), ordinary water and a hand-operated wood press to produce fuel briquettes which are more energy efficient and burn cleaner compared to charcoal and firewood.

The project identified 10 groups — 2 from each of the 5 rural districts — to participate in the FBP. Most groups have a membership of 10-20 villagers. A study tour to Lushoto to visit similar groups involved in the business of producing fuel briquettes took place in 2013. A few group members from each Morogoro rural district, accompanied by District Coordinators, were able to see firsthand the benefits of the project and understand how to replicate and implement fuel briquettes in Morogoro Region. Following the study tour, training on how to produce good quality fuel briquettes was offered to all the groups followed by training on “How to Market Your Fuel Briquettes.” This training was geared to prepare the groups on income generation, competing with charcoal and firewood sellers, and how to add value to their products — including the importance of product quality in business, packaging, and delivering good customer service.

The District Coordinators who had provided support to RIVERS trainers were also providing support to briquette producers and trainers by participating in the training and engaging with the villagers on briquette production. They played a pivotal role in seeing that the small entrepreneurs succeeded with their goals. They motivated groups and assisted in finding solutions to some of the problems facing these small and medium sized entrepreneurs. For example, one challenge facing the briquette groups is the difficulty pulverizing waste products into finer particles to improve the binding and burning duration of the briquettes. With the support of the District Coordinator, the Kilombero Briquette project is pursuing the purchase and use of a small grinding machine with the expectation of increasing production, reducing time and energy to produce briquettes, and increasing overall quality of the briquettes. If the mechanized grinder improves production and quality of the fuel briquettes as expected, then the other Morogoro rural district groups could work towards having one or more of these mechanical grinders as well.

1.3. Partners and stakeholders

The Morogoro Rural Districts (MRD) and the Capital Regional District (CRD) were the project leads. The Capital Regional District (CRD) team is collaborating with the five surrounding Morogoro District Councils that comprise:

- Morogoro Rural District
- Mvomero Rural District
- Kilombero Rural District

- Ulanga Rural District
- Kilosa Rural District

It is to be noted that in the last year of the program, a sixth district was created which divided Kilosa into two distinct districts.

CRD staff provided the MRD's five districts elected officials and staff with training to build the local capacity and provide advisory services. In fact, their role in the project was to facilitate the implementation partners to work together, and to provide guidance throughout the 5 year program based on the application of the RIVERS LED principles. The MRD stakeholders held the main coordinating role. They were responsible for the implementation and delivered both the RIVERS and fuel briquette training to the local groups/associations who were interested in creating a new business.

With FCM, the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) played a key role in coordinating national capacity building projects and logistics for international missions and strategic meetings.

In the last year of implementation, FCM and Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) collaborated to place a volunteer in Morogoro to assist with the project activities and the training. The assistance of the volunteer was well appreciated and enabled the rural districts to complete the fuel briquette-making training and kick-start the district businesses, as well as, to create a regional association to enable the districts to pool resources to enhance the overall project within the region.

Villagers' contributions to the project were just as critical to its success as the politicians'. The project was truly a collaborative effort that required cooperation amongst the stakeholders to allow for meaningful public participation as well as individual district-specific business acumen to enable the project to flourish in each respective district. Other stakeholders and beneficiaries (villagers) included women's groups and associations in the various districts, industry stakeholders such as the local woodworkers (press) and ironworkers (grinders) who, organized in clusters, could assist to design and manufacture the equipment. Not to be forgotten is the initial training group based in Lushoto who trained the district groups/associations using the Legacy Foundation process.

2. Project results

2.1. Expected versus actual results

Several interconnecting goals were established by the CRD and MRD at the onset of this project. The stakeholder's overarching project goal was “to demonstrate how rural districts in Tanzania can take a lead role in promoting regional economic growth at the local level.”

To support this goal, the CRD/MRD committed to three project objectives to stimulate and shape the project's end-result:

- to build organization capacity for municipal staff in the areas of leadership, LED concepts and best practices, and foundational business principles;
- to implement a sustainable training program to support a cross section of regional business interests in foundational business skills and sector specific technical skills; and
- to enhance access to credit through formal and community based lending mechanisms.

LED refers to a process of creating wealth through the mobilization of human, financial, social, physical and natural resources or capitals, and its aim is therefore to promote the local economy and integrate disadvantaged communities into the formal economy. Ultimately, the goal of LED is to produce higher standards of living, improve the quality of life, alleviate poverty, create more and better jobs, advance skills and build capacity for sustained development in the future. In the rural districts of Morogoro Region this process has begun because of the RIVERS LED training program and the Biomass Fuel Briquettes Project.

In the Morogoro Rural Districts, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises are now being supported and encouraged to take the lead as they can now play a key role in creating new local employment, wealth and tax generation. The RIVERS LED program overtly and directly increased the overall LED awareness in the Morogoro Rural Districts, and by doing so empowered the villagers with the ability to apply LED principles. The FBP is now a source of income and many groups, predominantly women, are interested in pursuing this opportunity. The making and use of the briquettes has contributed to reducing deforestation and encouraging natural vegetation conservation as well as reducing waste in the rural districts of Morogoro Region.



Overall, LED is about sustainable development over the long-term, since it takes time to change local conditions and mind sets, build capacity, organize participatory processes and empower stakeholders, especially the poor. The implementation of this LED project therefore continues to be a process-oriented endeavor that incorporates local values such as poverty reduction, basic needs, local jobs including those for women, and integrating social and environmental values. The key economic drivers include value-added resource use, local skills training, local income retention, and regional co-operation, and community development.

2.2. Compatibility with program crosscutting goals

The RIVERS training material included practical knowledge areas and case studies centered on empowering women. In addition, the RIVERS curriculum addressed environmental sustainability through its "Sustainability Checklist." Both topics were paramount in the delivery of the training program. As a result, a Model Environmental Sustainability Bylaw has been developed to guide project planning in the future.

It is women who are predominantly engaged on this project and the Briquette Groups in each of the five Morogoro Rural Districts are comprised almost exclusively of women. This strong female presence on the FBP was further demonstrated throughout the various stakeholders meetings and the event in Morogoro whose attendees were primarily women.

The FBP groups in the five Morogoro Rural Districts have generated income from briquettes sales and have motivated other women from their villages to participate in the group as well as inspired women to start similar entrepreneurial projects.

The use of agricultural remnants as an alternate fuel resource to make the briquettes contributes significantly to reducing deforestation and promotes growth of the natural environment. Currently, based on the success seen on the briquette project, Morogoro Rural District Councils have engaged in planning community-wide goals for reduced tree clearing activities.

Because locally available wood can be used to manufacture the press, and construction is relatively simple, replication across Tanzania is achievable. Multiple FBP presses could be set up at the source location of woody and other agricultural waste such as rice husks.

2.3. Success factors

The RIVERS LED training package stands out as a new model for rural economic development training. Through its interactive facilitation, use of learner friendly work books, comprehensive resources for each learner, and the process of successfully training local trainers to deliver

the training, the RIVERS program has brought local economic revitalization to the rural districts of Morogoro Region. Resulting from the mutual learning, a model sustainability bylaw has been drafted and is to be adopted by the 5 Rural Districts to ensure there is a legislative framework to create open dialogue on the Triple Bottom Line Analysis of projects. The RIVERS training material and the Briquette manuals are available in English and Swahili and can be easily adopted across Tanzania.

By implementing a small scale fuel briquette making project and replicating it in all five Morogoro Rural Districts, the RIVERS LED principles effectively contributed to create an environmentally sustainable employment opportunity in each of the Districts — predominantly for women.

Challenges

Early in the final year of the project, the Kilosa District was split and a 6th Rural District — Gairo — was created in Morogoro Region. As the program did not include this new district, but as community members found themselves in both districts, the Kilosa District was faced with either sharing its RIVERS and FBP project resources with Gairo, or excluding Gairo community members from the project. The decision by ALAT was to train the Gairo District which therefore, left the Kilosa District with only 1 machine making press rather than 2. Training resources were also reallocated to accommodate the request to train the new district.

Recurring changes in the ALAT national program coordinator extensively contributed to an inconsistent flow of information between Canadian and Tanzanian partners, resulting in uncertainty in project progress and procedures. It created delays and financial issues and reduced motivation from the local district coordinators who could spend months without contact. As a result, FCM hired the VSO to directly support the demonstration projects in the Morogoro Region to try to ensure some tangible results. Consequently, the project experienced a compressed final year and timeline to complete tasks to ensure project sustainability.

Project funding was stalled at times due to delays in financial reporting. Having a “boots on the ground” Canadian partner in Tanzania to train and oversee all aspects of financial administration and reporting to set up the Tanzanian partners for success in this realm would have been ideal.

2.4. Sustainability of results

Organizational

While the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania continues to support the RIVERS training by promoting

the program with other districts, the Morogoro district councils in the regions and district coordinators have worked to create a political, financial & administrative LED framework with local districts to ensure sustainability and long-term involvement from the community.

Technical

As a result of the RIVERS training package, the sustainability bylaw model which has been drafted and which is to be adopted by the districts to ensure a legislative framework is in place to foster open dialogue on the Triple Bottom Line³ analysis regarding future projects. This will complete the technical tool box to ensure that the communities can continue to implement the projects.

Stakeholders at all levels are supporting the fuel briquette project, which ensures the opportunity to replicate in other areas and develop products with new materials. As a result of the FBP training, and the implementation throughout the districts, the trainers are able to sustain the capacity building, further engage the population and continue to educate on environmental preservation.

Financial

The briquette projects in each of the districts are a source of revenues for the population and by extension to the districts as businesses pay taxes. Should the briquette making process follow the training given to the partners, newly created businesses, if well managed, can continue to grow while new ones can be developed, thus giving more opportunities to the entrepreneurs.

Villagers participating in the coal and wood fuel industry may initially experience a negative financial impact from the FBP component of this LED initiative; however, the goal is for the evolution of opportunity. Instead of continuing to contribute to the deforestation and poor air-quality from burning wood and coal, taking advantage of the principles offered in the RIVERS training package combined with the business opportunities available through the FBP will bring new-found prosperity and sustainable income to these impacted villagers.



³Refer to the RIVERS training manuals

Local business clusters are currently assessing opportunities to manufacture the briquette presses and grinders locally at a fraction of the cost to increase productivity. Such initiatives would generate new revenues and build new local products. Furthermore, local groups are experimenting with different materials and combinations to build briquettes according to locally available waste.

The briquette manufacturing training and marketing manuals can be sold as they are available in Kiswahili and English. Similarly, the RIVERS LED training package and facilitation guide are also available. Furthermore, ALAT is currently investigating the potential for one-to-one on-line and in-person training on the RIVERS program and providing certification at a nominal cost.

Social

The revenue from the sale of the briquettes is helping community groups, in particular women, contribute to stimulating the economy in their villages. Women are now able to purchase essential home improvement material such as roofing supplies and windows. With the establishment of formal marketing associations and individual community groups, the project could finance itself in the future with the accumulation of profits.

By doing so, the District Councils are creating a sustainable LED environment that meets villagers' needs and is beginning to engage the larger community.

Environment

The project is proactively supporting efforts against the wide spread of deforestation which local governments have significantly tried to control. The briquettes making process which focuses on the use of waste materials rather than wood harvesting, will have a direct positive impact on reducing deforestation, improving air quality and encouraging natural vegetation to flourish in Tanzania. This project has the potential to spread rapidly across

Tanzania and positively impact rural communities, including women who are leading the briquette projects.

3. Sharing the experience: Lessons

3.1. Lessons learned

Should this project be replicated by a local government, we would recommend that:

- Following the initial project identification, establishing a project implementation guideline will facilitate the steps and reduce delays. It should clearly define the project scope, as well as the roles, responsibilities, and accountability of the partners. Such a project tool will facilitate the implementation and organization of the overall project.
- Partners need to understand the difference between a Donor Funded Project (DFP) and a Donor Partnership Project (DPP). Providing explicit details on their commitment levels is important in order to address expectations from local councils. In the case of the MPED program, the DPP projects are based on capacity building rather than infrastructure and equipment.
- Logistics and administrative requirements while working with one municipality can be challenging and for this project, working with five rural districts was exceptionally challenging. We would recommend that the project plan for such challenges by producing individual sub-project guidelines for each rural district that address specific village circumstances.
- Part of the planning process should anticipate and plan for frequent staff turnover over the course of the project.
- Having a Canadian program representative in Tanzania during the course of the entire project is essential for ensuring continuity and relationship building at various levels of government. Coordination and frequent information dissemination regarding the project at all levels of government throughout the course of the project is critical for project success. Weekly or monthly emails and/or Skype phone calls between Canadian and Tanzanian partners are strongly suggested to support momentum and project continuity.
- Having adequate capacity around financial administration and management on the project is vital to the success of the project.
- Building into the program dedicated time in Canada to work on this project would be beneficial to meeting tight timelines.

3.2. Good Practices

The RIVERS program training package, the training of the trainer (TOT) models, and the facilitation techniques for fuel briquettes are considered good practices. The public participation methods within the facilitation manual



such as *Broken Squares* and *Visual Explorer* were very effective in engaging villagers, business owners and local government staff. These methods further displayed that these distinct groups shared common values and interests.

The hands-on RIVERS training program which was delivered to the villagers, business owners and local government staff, was effective because it allowed for multiple levels within the community to collaborate on a common goal and initiative. As a result, everyone was exposed to the same information, all of which can be applied to each individual's circumstances.

Conducting inclusive and collaborative partner meetings demonstrated commitment and integrity to everyone involved. Meetings with community members in their villages provided much needed context and authenticity to the project scope and its outcomes.

3.3. Success stories

There are two main success stories for the demonstration project.

No. 1

The Ulanga district is one of the six districts in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania. Most people are employed in herding and subsistence farming, although there is some traditional fishing. The administrative area of Mahenge services a population close to 200,000. The **Ulanga Briquettes Project** (UBP) is comprised of 13 villagers of various ages and occupations. Eleven women are members. The governance of the project team is headed by a chairperson, a secretary, a treasurer, and a trainer. The project has enabled the group to also develop and implement projects which include community capacity building and sensitization on environmental conservation, an issue especially linked to fuel.

To ensure the district's support, collaboration, and guidance, the UBP members have involved the Ulanga District Coordinator (the district manager) within meetings and activities. As a result, the UBP members received guidance and financial support to attend Morogoro's regional agricultural fair (NaneNane) to sell the briquettes. It is important to note that the fuel briquette project was bringing a new product on the market. A few weeks following the training, the group had created over 800 briquettes and successfully sold 500.

⁴Wikipedia, " Kilombero District."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilombero_District

⁵The project summary for GESDA can be found on this link

<http://fcsis.net/grantweb/index.php/app/appdetails/6199>

⁶Rice husks are the hard protecting coverings of grains of rice. In addition to protecting rice during the growing season, rice hulls can be put to use as building material, fertilizer, insulation material, or fuel. (source: Wikipedia, "Rice hulls." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice_hulls

The current briquette market price is 200 tsh (10 cents) for small unit and 300 tsh (16 cents) for large unit. The briquettes are made using various raw materials from wastes such as sawdust, rice husks, charcoal dust, and paper which provides natural binding.

The profits from the briquette sales have been reserved for micro-financing purposes in which the group provides small loans at a low interest rate to group members, with the goal of enticing other villagers to become members while making a small profit. The Ulanga Briquettes Project team continues to make and sell briquettes and is saving profits to purchase a grinder and an improved pressing-machine.

No. 2

The Kilombero district is located in a vast floodplain, between the Kilombero River in the south-east and the Udzungwa-Mountains in the north-west. The area is predominantly rural with the semi-urban district in Ifakara which services an approximate population of 350,000. As with Ulanga, the main subsistence activity of farmers is maize and rice. There are large plantations of teak wood in the Kilombero and the neighboring Ulanga districts.⁴

The **Kilombero Briquettes Project** (KBP) team is run by GESDA (Grassroots Empowerment & Social Development against AIDS)⁵. GESDA is a group of sixteen women volunteers whose goal is to enhance rural development while fighting against HIV/AIDS and providing education on reproductive health and family planning, as well as providing education on other economic development hurdles such as malaria. It also designs and delivers programs for environmental preservation and community capacity building. The GESDA project intends to strengthen the managerial, institutional and organization capacity of our organization so that NGO leaders are able to manage and operate efficiently and effectively for sustained results. It is funded by the Foundation for Civil Society.

The Kilombero District Coordinator who had participated in the RIVERS training program was able to integrate the community development principles which facilitated the development and support of the Fuel Briquette Process with the other groups within the district. MPED supported both the RIVERS and the FBP training and included one briquette press machine to the GESDA group as initial capital to implement the FBP. As a result of the training, the group produced 500 briquettes which were sold at TSH 200 (10 cents) per unit. Like the Ulanga group, the Kilombero briquettes are produced using various raw materials from wastes such as sawdust, rice husks⁶, charcoal dust, and paper to provide natural binding.

The Kilombero Briquette Project has met its objective of preserving and promoting sound environmental practices

by recycling waste materials discarded in the neighborhood and turning it into essential raw materials for briquette making. They also are raising income through briquette sales, which contributes to stimulating the local economy.

The Kilombero District is well-known for rice production and large amounts of rice husks have typically been compiled in large piles and subsequently incinerated. From this project, the waste is gaining value as raw material for briquette making and reduces negative environmental impacts. Benefits of using briquettes include:

- reduced deforestation and encouraged natural vegetation conservation/practices
- reduced smoke during combustion resulting in better air quality and respiratory health
- prolonged utensil life resulting from reduced damage from soot while cooking
- reduced workload for women who no longer are required to travel in search of firewood
- increased cooking efficiency as the briquettes burn for more than 5 hours, compared to charcoal varieties which burn approximately 3 hours
- shorter cooking time since briquettes produce more intense heat
- generates a new source of income;
- attractive new business opportunity for women
- easy to transport to market for sale since they are lightweight
- easy to make since raw material is abundantly available

The team has identified three tools/processes to build and sensitize its population. These are: 1) information pods/advertising on the local radio station (Pambazuko-FM); 2) house-to-house visits to educate and deliver training on waste/forestry conservation; and 3) by offering briquette production training, using marketing tools such as leaflets and showcasing the briquette making process during the various exhibitions. Even though the Pambazuko FM radio station in Kilombero is an effective communication broadcasting tool to educate the community about environmental conservation and fuel briquette technology, the team members continue to strive for more production and knowledge transfer towards both the rural and urban communities.

This project is a great example of how new processes, tools, and knowledge provided to a community can have a direct impact and be beneficial to revitalize local communities while achieving environmental conservation goals expressed by local governments. From this project, it has become possible for communities to turn agricultural residue surrounding the Kilombero region into a valuable source of alternative fuel and provide a sustainable opportunity for local women to generate income.

Annexes

- Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Morogoro Region, 2011
- Training manuals for the Rivers training program
- Model By-law to support local councils in implementing the Rivers Program
- LED Sustainability check-list
- Community project planning template and criteria grid

Contacts

Mr. Habraham Shamumoyo
Secretary General
ALAT Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT)
Block 19 Plot 75, Junction of Uhuru / Lumumba Street,
Mnazi Mmoja area,
P.O. Box 7912 Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
Phone: (+255) 22 2181 183
Email: alat_tz@yahoo.com / habraham2009@gmail.com

Ms. Edith Gingras
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)
24 Clarence Street, Ottawa, (Ontario), K1N 5P3
CANADA
Phone: (+1) 613-241-5221
Email: egingras@fcm.ca

Mr. Robert Lapham,
Chief Administrative Officer
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000 Victoria,
(British Columbia) V8W 2S6
CANADA
Phone: (+1)250.360.3124
Email: rlapham@crd.bc.ca