

**GLOBAL GREENGRANTS FUND**  
2840 Wilderness Place, Suite A  
Boulder, CO 80301 USA  
Phone: +1(303)939-9866  
Fax: +1(303)939-9867  
www.greengrants.org

**GLOBAL GREENGRANTS FUND UK/EUROPE**  
Development House, 56-64 Leonard Street  
London, EC2A 4LT, UK  
Phone: +44(0)20 70650927  
www.greengrants.org.uk

### **Global Greengrants Fund Reporting Guidelines**

This form must be completed within one year of the date of the Award Letter. Please send reports to your recommending advisor and **grantreports@greengrants.org**. The questions below are intended to help us understand how you used the funds and what kinds of change or outcomes you have seen so far. Please feel free to include any additional information.

Organization Name: **YOUTH IN ACTION AGAINST POVERTY AND HIV/AIDS. (YAAPHA)**

Advisor Name: **JOSEPH KIBUGU**

Date of Report: **29<sup>th</sup> May 2017**

Grant Number: **59-957**

Grant Amount: **USD 2500**

- 1. Please describe how you used the support from Global Greengrants Fund, providing examples whenever possible (2 pages maximum).**

**-The Support** from Global Green grants Fund used to investigate and document updated human right situations in tobacco farms in two villages of Urambo, Tabora region namely Isongwa and Nsogolo. The investigation focused on four areas

1: Impact of tobacco farming to Environment

Deforestations as a result of shifting cultivations and tree cut for firewood to cure matured tobacco leaves as well as pollutions due to heavy application of agro-chemical inputs were major environmental threats found in the surveyed areas. YAAPHA observed a severe bush clearing to open new farms for tobacco growing. Farmers pointed out that, in order to maximize harvest virgin land is needed since is free from pests as well as rich for nutrients that are adequate for production. Tobacco growers declared to do shift cultivations and open 1-2 acres every new season. On other hand, deforestation to look firewood is a leading disaster to surrounding Miombo woodland in Urambo district. Firewood is the only means of curing tobacco leaves and natural Miombo forest is the only available source of firewood energy. Damping of chemical residuals to surrounding environments and cleaning of pesticides spraying equipment and utensils to natural water sources and at home stay were the means reported by farmers. Survey team observed chemical containers and plastic bags disposed across villages during data collection.

2: Tobacco farming and women inequality

Women criticized that, they were used as cheap family labour but all the harvest returns are handled to their husband by the cooperatives. Unfortunately, no information available to them on how much were earned after sales, rather the husband are the one responsible to go in Urambo town (about 80-100 km) to collect cash. Surprisingly, wife's were forced to sign as witness for the husband to get financial or farming inputs from corporative to supplement farming activities. When husband fails to repay the loan the consequence goes to wife since home assets mentioned as a collateral will be taken away of which wife's point to buy from their little money. Interviewed wife's explained that, in most cases husbands were staying in Urambo town for 3 days or up to a week spending money with other women and when get back home they complaining they were underpaid or money were stolen by robbery group. YAAPHA evidenced a serious conflict in 7 different household regarding this matter. Husbands were becoming angry as to why wife's

were exposing this to survey team. Village committee officers agreed to have reported cases when asked during Focus Group Discussion. They also added, this is a cold war which needs immediately attention otherwise the villages are in danger since some women who spends the money with the marriage husbands are coming within the same villages.

### 3: Impact of tobacco farming to healthy

YAAPHA viewed healthy consequences not only to human being but also to other wild animals. Majority of famers 87 % were not using Personal Protective Equipments during various stages of tobacco farming activities. Even those few used equipments, were old and of poor quality. Bodies of tobacco workers were exposed to chemicals, heat and dangerous insects. Severe headache, infection respiratory diseases, borne breaks, wound injury and Malaria disease were cases explained by village doctors during Focus Group discussion. *“More than 52 cases from the mentioned injury and diseases were already reported from 2016-2017 seasons as a result of tobacco farming activities”*. Farmers explained that, they are not using PPE because they are very expensive compared to their produce returns and less availability. On other hand, wild animals are affected by poor disposal of chemical wastes, cleaning of spraying utensils at natural water source and animal feeding areas. Interviewed Old man said that *“During heavy pesticide application period, you can come across dead animals around the villages with no body injury. This implies that the animals were died due to chemical inhalation or eaten grasses/drunk water that was direct contaminated with chemicals. He further added, now days we cannot see some animal specials like birds and bees which were very common in 1990s and 2000s and this is clear without doubt that tobacco farming activities are the main reason for the disappear of those species”*. YAAPHA evidenced farmers spraying chemicals during time with strong wind break, surprisingly the farm was 13 meters nearby home stay of which the chemical particles were carried by wind to homestead where a wife and 2 children aged 2-4 years old were sitting outside the house. When focal person asked, he agreed that to be common phenomena and he added, *“There is a time the whole villages can smell chemicals due to heavy chemical applications during the day while the wind break is strong. It is this time when respiratory problems takes a peak especially to children and sometimes dizziness to tobacco labours due to inhaling too much chemical and long working hours”*

### 4: Tobacco farming and Child labour situation

There is a positive improvement on child involvement in tobacco farming. Interviewed farmers reveled awareness campaigns on Child rights done by Prosper Elect and International Labour Organization Programs had great impact to them and there is a decline of child labour in tobacco farming though the problem haven't yet ended. To those cases where children were still involved YAAPHA interviewed them and point out that, children were working for long hours with average of 8 hours. Children added their bodies were exposed to heavy works, dangerous insects and chemicals which affected their health. YAAPHA evidenced some children aged between 14-16 years smoking cigarettes and when asked they said they got addition due to frequently working on sorting cured tobacco leaves from the bans. Majority of these children group were also enrolled to school and worked only weekends, during holidays and sometimes at mid of the week during planting and harvesting period. Children were forced to work long to compensate the week days which they attend to school. Parents explained lack of fund to higher adult labour was the main cause to involve their children in farming activities.

2. **Who benefitted from these activities and how? Please be specific if beneficiaries include women, men, youth, indigenous peoples, etc. (1 page maximum):**

**Tobacco farmers include women, men youth and indigenous people benefitted from these activities.**

Men, women, youth and indigenous people benefitted from project activities as they were targeted group.

**Men:** Men were the household head who dominates tobacco farming activities. They were main respondents who shared positive as well as negative production experiences. YAAPHA conducted in-depth discussion and collected information with regards to environmental degradations due to shifting cultivations, pollutions as a result of agro-chemical applications and deforestation of natural forests due to tree cuts to get firewood energy for curing tobacco. On other-hand they explained how tobacco supports their living including obtaining daily subsistence needs and simple block house constructions though their of poor quality.

**Women:** Interviewed women raised their voices regardless inequalities from tobacco farming including lack of information from harvests selling while there were used as cheap household labour during production. They exposed underground family conflicts between husbands and wives which is very common after the harvesting session due to poor spending done by husbands since husbands are one's responsible to collect money from cooperatives.

**Youth:** Survey team talked to youth who involved direct as labour during various production activities such as farm preparations, planting, weeding and harvesting. Youth shared their experience on how they got affected in term of school performance. They explained that, they are working only weekends and holidays but for long hour which makes their body to get tired and experience muscles pain. This made them to sleep during class session, they lack time to do home works and self studies during weekends and lack time to wash their school uniforms hence in most cases they go to school dirty something that makes them uncomfortable. YAAPHA evidencing majority of interviewed youth of standard VII pupils who aged between 14-16 were unable to read and write properly. YAAPHA consider this as reason for poor primary school performances in Urambo district hence majority of pupils ended at primary education level. Some went deeper to explain health injuries like snake bite during farm preparations, knife cuts when picking matured tobacco leaves due to lack of PPE such as shoes and hand gloves and borne breaks when running from farms back home due to hunger after long working days.

**Indigenous group:** This group included Old aged individuals both male and female. During Interview they provided testimonial on health problems particularly skin infections and respiratory infections as well as environmental volume changes due to tobacco farming activities. They explained how wild animals affected from chemical spray and bush clearing hence some species that were commonly found within surrounding errors like birds, bees and antelopes have now disappeared. Some trees and grasses which were used as traditional medicines are now very hard to find as it might needs a person to go more than 5 km to find them which is quite different from previous years in 1990s and 2000s.

3. **Changes or outcomes based on your work (2 pages maximum):**

**a. What was the most significant change you saw as a result of this funding?**

There was no direct significant change observed since it was a baseline study to investigate and provide up to date information. However, the funding were usefully since it enabled YAAPHA to collect in-depth information through survey interviews and observation that were relevant in documenting and updating human right situations in relations to tobacco farming activities. Check list will be used as a documentation tool. This will describe the current ongoing situation in relation to *women inequalities; and heath impact and disappear of wild animals* that were not documented in previous studies related tobacco farming in Urambo district. Documentations will further update the bottom line of Miombo woodland threats due to shifting cultivations and deforestation to look for firewood energy during curing tobacco leaves. The documented information will be public available, and shared to other CSOs working as human right activists and thus used as advocating tool.

**b. Did the funding help improve environmental conditions? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

Currently no but in future, YAAPHA view this as a potential gape for sustainability of any environmental project that will be implemented since the community itself is willing to participate for the succession and project security. Government authorities from district level via ministry of natural resources, Ward and Village Executive Committees, Corporative Societies and tobacco farmers both agreed to support and collaborates very close with YAAPHA and other environmental partners for environmental conservation and protection projects. YAAPHA will documents and share to environmental partner findings obtained during this study so that to advocacy for environmental protection and conservation campaigns particularly on the consequences of environmental pollutions, addressing shifting cultivation problem and sensitization tree planting campaigns.

**c. Did the funding help strengthen your organization? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

Yes, it enabled YAAPHA to strengthen collaborations and networking with Indigenous communities in the surveyed areas, Government officials starting from Regional to local village levels, Tobacco corporative, Institutions such as schools and hospitals, and environmental and human right CSOs partners in Urambo district. Obtaining data collection permit from District Executive Director, friendly and in-depth Focus Group Discussion with the mentioned groups, full time support from community mobilizers, village chairmen and peacefully working environment during data collection were the clear evidence.

**d. Did the funding help increase community involvement or awareness? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

Yes and at great extent. All community groups of all age, sex, leaders, institutions and different education levels had a chance to share experience on existing human right situations with regards to tobacco farming activities in the surveyed areas during data collection process. Women exposed inequalities on right to get information regarding sales returns, and marriage conflicts due to husband misbehave of sales returns due to power controls, Children explained how tobacco farming affects their education and health, old age group shared consequences of tobacco production to wild animals and plant species, Medical officers explained heath impacts and cases reported due to tobacco farming activities, teachers shared pupils and students performances and school attendance challenges due to tobacco activities where as Village committees, District officers from forest and natural resource department explained the danger and existing threats of tobacco farming to Miombo woodland forests as well as environmental pollutions due to agrochemical sprays and poor disposals of chemical residuals.

- e. Did the funding help increase the involvement of women or increased the number of women in leadership roles? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

**YES.** Women were involved in Focus Group Discussion and face to face interviews and exemplified inequalities of women justice in tobacco farming. Evidence from Focus Group Discussion pointed that this is the first time for women in Urambo district to expose this injustice and there was no documentation or study done yet. The injustice includes; lack of information to sales returns, husband control power over money use while women were used as labour during production, and women asked to sign loan contract papers unwillingly so that husbands can get financial credits or input to support farming activities.

- f. Did the funding help your organization impact policy? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

There was no direct impact to policy, rather policies like environmental policy, natural resources policy and land policy were used as references during Focus Group Discussions with key informants.

- g. Did the funding help your organization influence the media? If yes, please provide any examples and evidence of this change.**

No media was engaged since they were not targeted study sample.

- h. Please tell us of any additional evidence of change that you see as a result of this funding.**

As it was only a feasibility study, YAAPHA didn't have additional observed evidence apart from those discussed above.

- 4. Did Global Greentrants Fund's support help your organization gain access to spaces for advocacy or decision-making (i.e. meetings, conferences, forums, networks, hearings)? If so, please note if this specifically increased access for women, indigenous peoples, or youth. (1 page maximum).**

The funding enabled YAAPHA to establish potential networking with government authorities from Regional to village levels in Tabora region, Government and Religion institutions such as Schools, Hospitals, Church and environmental and human right advocacy partner NGOs in Urambo district. YAAPHA experienced good relationship with Women, Youth and Indigenous people of all ages during data collection in the surveyed villages thus facilitated smooth in-depth interviews and discussions.

- 5. Has Global Greentrants Fund's support helped you gain access to any additional funding or support?**

Unfortunately we are not able to gain access to any additional funding or support.

**6. Were there any external changes in the political, social or environmental context that made your work easier or harder? (1 page maximum)**

Geographical environments and transports means used during field visit were the challenges encountered by YAAPHA. Sometimes we failed to get into field areas early due to rainfall as we were using motorbikes from Urambo town to study areas which is more than 88 kms. Survey team worked more hours up to late evening before getting back to Urambo district so that to compensate lost time due to rain. This made YAAPHA staff to drive motorbike at night from field which was very risk in term of health and security. There were no any accommodation facilities available nearby the study areas apart from Urambo town which is 88 kms far away

**7. What were the most important lessons you learned from this grant? Did these lessons change any of your organization's strategies? Please provide examples. (1 page maximum)**

YAAPHA learned that even the indigenous communities of Urambo districts are aware of impacts of tobacco farming to healthy, environment and surrounding wild animal and plant species. Communities were feeling the consequences of deforestations and are ready to take actions to conserve and protect their surrounding environments. Tobacco growers have started tree planting campaigns of which each farmer is responsible to plant 100 new trees each season before cutting trees for firewood energy. This by-law was set by village environmental committees in agreement with tobacco farmers as a conservation measure. Even though it is a potential movement, YAAPHA noticed there are additional campaigns needed to support community to archive this goals including providing educations on how to care new planted trees, ensuring availability of enough trees and adopting intercropping particularly legume crops such as groundnuts and beans to restore lost soil nutrients and control soil erosions.

Awareness on hazardous of child labour were well imparted by Prosper Elect and ILO program and community itself have taken action to eliminate child labour involvement in farming activities to some extent though the problem haven't yet ended. More sensitization campaigns on child rights are still demanded to ensure maximum children protection. Women in the surveyed areas have taken self initiatives to expose injustice and violations they do face from tobacco production chain. This implies that if awareness seminars will be provided to women it will straighten them to make sure women justice and child rights are observed during business activities. The problem of school drop due to child involvement in tobacco farming as a cheap labour had declined. Schools in collaboration with village education committees have set by-laws to make-sure parents are accountable in monitoring school attendance of their children by imposing fines, TZS 30,000 to parent in cases a child miss classes for 3 consecutive days without headmasters permission. However, enrollment of pupils to primary school is the current threats due to poor livelihood of which parents fails to buy school materials such as uniforms. Finally, during farmer interviews and Focus Group discussions YAAPHA reveled that tobacco farmers are willing to diversify from tobacco farming and adopt other environmental friendly cash crop production like groundnuts and paddy production if they will be empowered.

From the above lessons, YAAPHA have seen potential gap to adopt new strategic approaches that will focus on creating direct platforms between communities, and environmental and human right minded partners like CSOs, International Volunteers and government officials through workshops, outreach visits, public meetings, local video screenings, seminars, outreach campaigns and dissemination of awareness materials that will aim on providing supports to communities. Since the communities have already initiated active movements to serve themselves in term of environmental conservations and human right protections which are the fundamental YAAPHA objectives then the organization will focus on strengthening those movements to make sure community goals are archived and hence archiving YAAPHA's vision.

8. **Please provide Global Greengrants Fund with copies of any print, digital, written, or visual media that were funded by this grant. We also appreciate any other forms of media, including but not limited to videos, press articles, publications, and photographs that document your work. Global Greengrants Fund assumes permission to share any of this media with our community. Please indicate if you prefer we not share this information or if you would like the media to be credited in a specific way.**

*-Please find the attached photos and visual media that were funded by these grants. We give permission to share any of these media with your community.*

9. **Please provide a brief financial summary of how the grant funds were used. A simple statement by budget line item is all we request. Actual copies of receipts are not required.**

*-Please find the brief financial summary of how the grant funds were used.*