

To Our Investors and Supporters,

We hope your summer is off to a nice start. We're checking in to let you know how our year in Kijungumoto is concluding. As the fourth year of the project wraps up, we want to give you some strategic insight about our work this past year and the future direction of the project.

Included here are some highlights from the project's activities, an analysis of our goals and metrics, and a breakdown of our budget and expenditures. Note the general explanations of the 2Seeds Network and the Kijungumoto Project, as well, if you need a refresher.

Please continue to follow the Kijungumoto Project through the coming year. The new team of Project Coordinators will be arriving in August. They will continue assisting our Partners on their journey to *Maisha Bora*, the Good Life.

Thank you again for your generosity and support.



Yours truly,
Geoff & Jonah
Project Coordinators, 2014-2015

tam8zero@gmail.com
wilkof.jonah@gmail.com

kijungumoto.project@2seeds.org

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2014-2015 Project Activities

From our arrival during Quarter 1 through today, near the middle of Q4, our Partners have seen progress and development. Our relationships are stronger than ever. Over the course of the year, our Partners have consolidated their business knowledge through a review of the 2Seeds Business Curriculum in which they graduated last year, the home gardens have become more strategic and their profitability is increasing, and beekeeping was also consolidated as an income-generating activity.

Project Highlights

Honey Sales: After Kijungumoto's inaugural honey harvest of 25L back in December, we began selling 200 mL bottles at the Dar Farmer's Market for 10,000 TZS (~\$5) each. In April we added Team Tanzania (an online community of people living in TZ who share ideas and resources on Facebook) to our buyers and have sold forty-four bottles since the start of 2015 for a total revenue of 440,000 TZS (~\$190)!

Beekeeping Training: At the end of May two group members, Kidura and Rajabu, made the long trek to the village of Sumbawanga for a four-day beekeeping training with an expert that Geoff met at the ECHO conference in Arusha. They learned a great deal that will improve the beekeeping management and honey production and led a lesson for all of the group members in June.



Hives & Sunflowers: We added five more hives to the expanding beekeeping business in February which brought the total number up to fifteen. The Project Coordinators and group members had a great time carrying the hives all the way to the forest on our heads. Later in April we cleared a field near the bee hives to plant sunflowers for the bees in order to boost honey production - the first sunflowers bloomed in June!



Peanut Trial: After a hands-on experience harvesting peanuts with a Partner called Rajabu on his farm, we evaluated their benefits and decided as a group to move forward with a maize-peanut intercropping trial. After preparing their fields appropriately, each of the Partners received 5kgs of peanut seeds and they have been growing well alongside the maize. We hope the first sales will occur during the transition period.

New Financial System & First Payouts: Prior to April, all the profit from honey sales was being put into a group savings account. With the help of 2Seeds Ground Team we designed a new financial system to distribute revenue into three areas – costs,

group savings and individual payouts – with a percentage of the business costs subsidized by PCs based on the number of bottles sold

that month; as the number of bottles sold increases, the group members take on more responsibility for costs (see Sales and Investment Analysis for more information). In its first month of implementation, the Kijungumoto Project sold twelve bottles of honey; 23,800 TZS (~\$10) went into group savings and each of the fifteen Partners received a 5,000 TZS (~\$2) payout.



Challenges Facing the Project

Home Garden Irrigation: Difficulty watering the home gardens continues to be an obstacle. We installed one drip irrigation system in nearly all of the home gardens but they are largely unused because of issues with water pressure and land sloping. We did some final tinkering in June and we hope that in 2015-16 the Project Coordinators can continue to implement some of our suggestions to improve the systems and eventually install them on a larger scale. In the meantime, Partners that met certain conditions – maintaining their fences, making fertilizer as per our training, and transplanting seedlings - each received watering cans to ease the labor.

Honey Markets: Given our remote location in the village, it has been difficult to locate other markets in Dar es Salaam. Although we were excited to add “Team Tanzania” to our list, we have yet to secure a monthly buyer for a fixed amount of honey as per one of our Q4 goals. We hope that with a larger quantity and higher quality product next year, the project will be able to establish steadier sales.

Honey Fermentation: Based on our initial research, we were under the impression that we could store our honey for a long time without issues. This is true IF you have harvested your honeycomb with proper technique – separating the brood comb honey from your main honey comb. The brood comb honey has much higher water content and is liable to ferment if stored for too long. Since we processed the two combs together, our honey began fermenting and in June we stopped sending

2Seeds Network, Inc.

web | www.2seeds.org

email | info@2seeds.org

Washington, DC | 20010

501(c)(3) tax exempt public charity: EIN 27-2145843

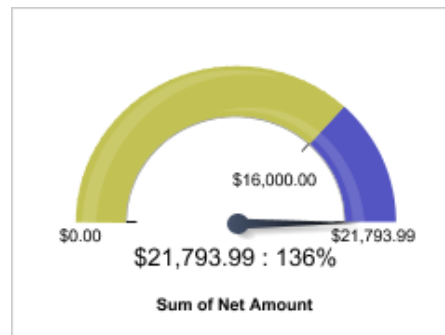
this low-quality honey to Dar es Salaam. However, with our new harvesting knowledge we are confident this will not be an issue for the coming harvest.

Dry Season - Even though the home gardens crops are close enough to a water source to be watered daily, the group didn't see much success during the dry season because the intense sun still dried them out. Some Partners saw decent results with onions and okra, but overall the gardens were fairly empty for this period of time. We experimented with small "tents" made of cut crop sacks to provide shade and saw good results, so we hope that next year the group can plan to plant drought-resistant crops – onions, okra, hot peppers – in combination with the "tents" to provide supplemental income daily during the dry season.

Project Finances

As you may recall, all of the funds covering project operations and our costs of living here in Tanzania were generously donated by investors like you.

Our initial goal was to raise \$8,000 each, giving us a total of \$16,000 to cover our year. As of June 25, 2015, we've raised \$21,794. This is 136% of our goal.



Although we have met our fundraising goal, we are continuing to seek support for the Kijungumoto Project. After our departure, a new team of project coordinators will take our place. They will be raising money to cover their living expenses and project expenses just as we did. If you are interested in investing in the longevity of the Kijungumoto Project, we encourage you to contribute to the new project coordinators' campaigns.

We are grateful for your trust and contributions in the past. We want to emphasize that every donation, no matter the size, makes an important difference in the work that is being done with our Partners.

Financial Accountability

Financial accountability is a cornerstone of our project work. During each of our monthly meetings with our fellow PCs, we check our numbers with our financial accountability Partners. We compare pricing and expense trends, and ensure all of us are on the right track.

Every month, we budget our funds and track our expenses. This is useful not only to see where our money has gone, but also as a tool to project our status through the coming months for the rest of our time in Tanzania.

To give you an idea about where your invested money has gone, here are a few of our major expense categories. We've included sums from when we arrived through June 27, 2015, monthly averages, plus our forecasts through July, 2015 (the end of our commitment here).

Project-Related Expenses

Category	Year to Date	Monthly Average	Forecast through July, 2014	Forecasted Total
Project Training	\$ 1122.93	\$ 112.29	\$ 0.00	\$ 1122.93
Project Travel	\$ 6.00	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.00	\$ 6.00
Project Supplies	\$ 457.63	\$ 45.76	\$ 0.00	\$ 457.63
Project Investments	\$ 106.57	\$ 10.66	\$ 0.00	\$ 106.57
Totals	\$ 1693.13	\$ 169.31	\$ 0.00	\$ 1693.13

PC Living Expenses

Category	Year to Date	Monthly Average	Forecast through July, 2014	Year Total
PC Food	\$ 818.79	\$ 81.88	\$ 40.00	\$ 858.79
PC Transportation	\$ 407.46	\$ 40.74	\$ 30.00	\$ 437.46
PC Occupancy & Rent	\$ 1132.58	\$ 113.26	\$ 22.00	\$ 1154.58
PC Telephone & Net	\$ 318.00	\$ 31.80	\$ 17.00	\$ 335.00
PC Supplies	\$ 646.82	\$ 64.68	\$ 11.50	\$ 658.32
Totals	\$ 3323.65	\$ 332.37	\$ 110.50	\$ 3434.15

Other Major Expenses

Category	Total
Round Trip Airfare	\$ 1946.41
Supplemental Airfare	\$ 88.00
Visas	\$ 600.00
Vacations	\$ 959.00
Insurance	\$ 488.72
Vaccinations	\$ 1661.00
Totals	\$ 5743.13

If you are interested in seeing a more detailed breakdown of our project expenses, personal expenses, and budgets, do not hesitate to ask. The numbers above have been consolidated and simplified for the purposes of this report.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Goals and metrics provide shared focus, structure, and motivation to everyone engaged in the development of 2Seeds projects. This includes our local Partners, our 2Seeds colleagues, and us. Our project goals are the guideposts that direct us towards the fulfillment of our projects' missions, and realization of our projects' visions. We use the 2Seeds monitoring and evaluation model to set goals and track metrics.

Short-Term (1 year)

In February, we planned our project's short-term goals together with our Partners. These goals are relevant from February 1 of this year through January 31, 2016, or in other words our Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 plus our successors' Quarter 1 and Quarter 2.

Short-Term Goal Strategy

The first aspect of our strategy was increasing the profit from our three main income generating activities: bee-keeping, home gardens, and maize farming. In terms of bee-keeping, opportunities to reach larger markets such as Tanga, Arusha, and Dar will continually be explored as will creative value-added products such as wax candles. For home gardens, emphasis was on increasing efficiency and getting more out of the land currently available. Proper planning to fully utilize our space and nutrient management became then the focus. Supporting all of this was the desire for an improved system of irrigation. There is also vast untapped potential for growth in the management of the Partners' farms. Pursuing a green manure/cover crop (GMCC) option that doubles as an additional source of income or food was the first step towards making the farms more intensively managed and productive.

The second half of our strategy involved creating supportive systems for our income generating activities, giving our Partners the skills they need to operate and adjust these systems, and supporting the gradual transition from a project to an independent business. The first category of support systems is personnel encompassing leadership development and group dynamics. We dedicated ourselves to building our leaders up by focusing on particular themes every quarter, starting with responsibility in Q3. The second category of support systems was financial management. The systems that we focused on were group savings plans and a cash flow calendar. These systems will require constant upkeep by Partners and PCs. In support of these systems, PCs conducted individual meet ups to assess and bolster knowledge retention of key business concepts. In all aspects of the project, PCs kept a sharp eye out for opportunities to transition Partners more and more into positions of independent operation. We believe that this twofold strategy was a step towards positioning the Kijungumoto Project to be a thriving successful business within 3 years!

Short Term Goals

1) Support responsible individual and group financial management by a) updating the cash flow calendar at the end of each Quarter b) holding at least one meeting a Quarter to update the group savings plans c) meeting with each member at least twice a Quarter to discuss individual savings plans d) following up individually with Partners to assess knowledge retention of Business Curriculum reviews at least once a Quarter (continued if Partners progress to the Advanced Business Curriculum)

2) Pursue sustainable and profitable management of farms and gardens through a) cultivating at least three iterations of crops per year to promote crop rotation b) utilizing all available space for

production in the gardens c) adding nitrogen to the soil, guarding it from sun, wind and air, suppressing weeds and providing additional income on the farms through maize intercropping with food legumes d) supplying consistent and efficiency irrigation in the gardens e) facilitating at least 2 group sales a Quarter of garden crops

3) Expand honey business by: a) Continuing monthly sales at the farmer's market in Dar es Salaam b) Developing relationships and selling consistently with at least two other buyers c) Add at least five hives every year until honey business has reached its production and sales capacity d) Reach a year revenue of 700,000 TZS by Jan. 31, 2016

4) Continue to foster group unity and leadership through: a) One focused and intentional teambuilding activity each month b) One leadership meeting every two weeks centered on a leadership development theme that will change by quarter.

Quarter 3 (February to April 2015)

Q3 Goal 1—Begin a cycle of continuous sale and cultivation of selected cash crops (hot peppers, Chinese cabbage, onions, carrots, green peppers) supported by an effective and labor/water-efficient irrigation system—determined by an irrigation trial to be completed by mid-January and installed to completion by the end of Q3

Despite some trouble during the dry season, the onions, Chinese cabbage, hot peppers and green peppers have been growing well in the gardens. Our initial trial with drip irrigation seemed viable, but we had to switch to slightly larger piping due to availability, and, although we implemented one system in thirteen of the fifteen gardens, they have had issues because of water pressure and land sloping.

Q3 Goal 2—Conduct a farm cover-cropping training by the end of February in consultation with Magoma Agricultural Extension Officer Mr. Mbazi and begin sowing 20m x 20m trial plots intercropped with maize during the long rainy season

We decided to move forward with a peanut-maize intercrop instead of pigeon pea. Mr. Mbazi cancelled on us more than once, and we had trouble finding the seeds, but the major reason we didn't push ahead was because the Partners were not on board with intercropping maize + Pidgeon pea (they wanted to plant them in separate sections of the field), and our major impetus for the intercrop in the first place was for the Pidgeon pea's value as a cover crop. Currently all the Partners have planted peanuts and they are growing well with the maize.

Q3 Goal 3—Encourage mindful financial management by group and individuals by updating the cash flow calendar following group sales of onions and honey in February and utilizing it to introduce the ideas of group and individual savings plans by the March monthly meeting with Ground Team. Group and individual savings plans will be constructed by the end of Q3.

We incorporated the group savings plan into the new financial system that began starting in April, but individual savings plans for the group members were not created at this time.

Q3 Goal 4—Purchase & install five new beehives by the end of February with at least 75% group participation in the installation.

This goal was completed and the Kijungumoto Project currently has fifteen hives!

Q3 Goal 5—Meet with each group member one-on-one once a month following ground team’s monthly review sessions to assist with knowledge retention of key business concepts from the previous session and facilitate proper recordkeeping in the new books.

The one-on-one meetings went according to plan after the first month of implementation, but the business curriculum lessons became sporadic due to availability of the country director so we ended this goal. Despite the cancellation of one-on-one meetings, we have seen a marked improvement in recordkeeping in the new books.

Q3 Goal 6—Foster group unity by having a monthly team-building activity with an average of at least 50% attendance

This goal was completed each month of Q3, and we were pleased to include visiting PCs from Tabora, Kwakiliga and Bungu projects in one of the team-building activities during our project site meeting.

Q3 Goal 7 – Hold fortnightly leadership meeting with at least 4 out of the 6 leaders in attendance with the goal of fostering a space for collaborative dialogue and leadership development.

This goal was completed each month of Q3.

Quarter 4 (May to July 2015)

In April, we planned our Quarter 4 goals and metrics with our Partners. This will be a challenging time to track progress because there will be no Project Coordinators in Kijungumoto for most of July. As we could, we set goals which we could accomplish with our Partners before our departure, or goals which our Partners can track on their own through the transition period.

Q4 Goal 1—Secure at least one monthly buyer for a fixed amount of honey by the end of Q4.

Starting in April, 2Seeds began advertising Kijungumoto honey on the Facebook page of a community known as “Team Tanzania” in Dar es Salaam. The two months following this introduction saw a rise in average monthly sales from 5.5 bottles of honey to 13! While our sales in Dar are currently on hiatus due to limited supply, we are confident that Team Tanzania will represent a significant monthly demand in the future!

Q4 Goal 2 –Complete a trial sale of hot peppers before the end of June through a community member called Mwavava’s contact in Tanga and evaluate the value of peppers in our crop rotation/planting calendar based on profit margins.

Through our trial planting of hot peppers in the home gardens, we are now confident that the environment is entirely suitable for growing them in Kijungumoto, and, additionally, they do not require a lot of time and energy input. Currently, our supply is still too low to warrant sales in bigger markets and it is also low-price season for hot peppers. As our production increases and as the prices

rise, we will have a much clearer understanding of how hot peppers will factor into the future of the home gardens!

Q4 Goal 3 – Contact the new Kijungumoto Project Coordinators at least once a month each from May-July to discuss project background, Q1 and short-term goals and field general transition questions.

We are looking forward to our first opportunity to speak with Kijungumoto Class 6 by the end of June when we will also draw up a plan for future communications!

Q4 Goal 4 – Foster group unity by having a monthly team-building activity with an average of at least 50% attendance

Due to a hectic Quarter 4 and pressure from our other Project Initiatives, it has been difficult to make room for even further draws from our Partners for their time and energy. While this goal has taken a backseat for now, our Partners have shown a remarkable unity in thought and purpose of late concerning the Project's direction and its needs!

Q4 Goal 5 –Hold fortnightly leadership meetings with at least 4 out of the 6 leaders in attendance with the goal of fostering a space for collaborative dialogue and leadership development in conjunction with the implementation of our leadership curriculum.

Leadership meetings have been a consistent strong point for our Partners this year as they have demonstrated a high degree of confidence in each other's abilities, a commitment to their individual and collective responsibilities, and a knack for pushing and motivating their peers! Our leaders Rajabu and Kidura deserve special recognition for the roles that they have played in the recent knowledge-sharing meetings that they helped design and implement based on the beekeeping training that they attended at the end of May.

Sales and Investment Analysis

Major Investments Breakdown

Irrigation Infrastructure: Upon our initial arrival in the village, it quickly became apparent that an issue at the forefront of all our Partners' minds was the high energy involved in watering their gardens. With the average size of our gardens coming in around 25 m x 25 m, drawing enough water to keep the crops happy in addition to all the water needed for household activities such as washing clothes, cooking and showering is a very big job! To make matters even less ideal, our Partners had no other means to water their crops than with cups and bowls, leading to a very difficult to control process. Immediately it became clear to the two of us that if our concern for the well-being of our Partners was to be taken seriously, we had to do something about this problem!

After studying a technical manual produced by the organization iDE and with consultation from our friends at the hardware store, we decided to give building our own drip irrigation system a shot. Utilizing all local materials and a gravity powered bucket system, we felt that we had a better chance of teaching our Partners how to maintain and operate a home-grown system rather than one that was pre-made. In addition to this, we have decided to supplement our systems by giving each of our Partners a watering can to help them cover areas not reached by the drip system!

New Bee Hives: After our first ever multi-liter (25 L!) harvest of honey in October, we decided that it was a good idea for us to expand our production capacity! At the time, we were informed that the dry season was the best time to install the hives, which we now know to not necessarily be true, thus our decision was to erect them in January before the arrival of the long rainy season. Growing our hives by 50%, our number now stands at an even 15, matching the number of our group members. We are highly optimistic in the current capacity of the Project to produce honey and are hoping that the quality of our implementation soon matches our infrastructure!

Peanut Seeds: Kijungumoto, like many similar rural villages in the region, is primarily an agricultural community with all of our Partners participating in farming in one way or another. While recent PC teams have made the move, rightly, to diversity our Partners' income streams through the home-gardening and beekeeping initiatives, farming maize has remained, and will likely continue to remain, a large part of the local culture and our Partners' lives.

In light of this observation, we decided to return to the farm as one of the focuses of our activities with the goal of seeking to improve productivity, increase revenue and deepen sustainability without significantly increasing labor input. Our chosen tool to accomplish these aims was an inter-cropping system—the practice of planting different crops together in an effort to harness mutual benefit—utilizing maize and a leguminous food crop. Based on our research, this practice would make more thorough use of the available arable land, add fertility to the soil and act as a living mulch to protect the soil from sun and erosion.

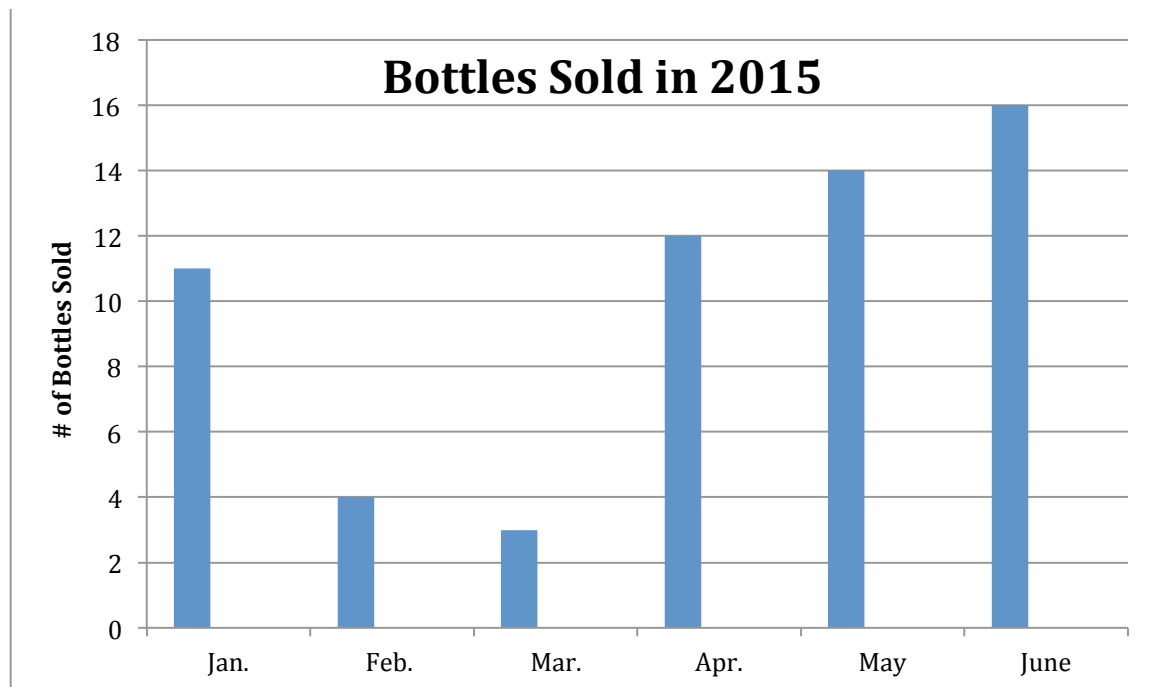
After consulting our Partners, we made the collective decision to invest in peanut seeds, a crop that not only fit our requirements, but which is also extremely profitable locally. While our initial iteration has not germinated as well as hoped, our ability to save seeds from this season's crop ensures that there will never have to be another significant monetary investment in this vein and that future iterations will likely improve in germination percentage as control over seed quality and storage transfers from distributors to our Partners themselves.

Beekeeping Training: In February of this year, Geoff had the opportunity to attend a conference in Arusha for agricultural development practitioners in East Africa hosted by the non-profit organization, ECHO. During his time, he was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Ted Rabenold, Director of Training and Development for Tree of Life ltd., a beekeeping expert working in Tanzania’s remote Southwestern city of Sumbawanga. Taken in by Ted’s extensive knowledge, practical advice, and extreme friendliness, Geoff knew that as soon as Ted mentioned that he was teaching a training at his compound in May that we needed to do whatever we could to get some of our Partners there!

Sure enough, our Partners loved the idea and two of our best and brightest were selected to attend and bring the knowledge back to Kijungumoto. After a grueling cross-country journey, Rajabu and Kidura, our two Partners, returned bearing new ideas, improved knowledge of bee-ecology, hive maintenance and construction, and techniques for harvesting, processing and storing honey! Furthermore, the two have been instrumental in not only planning well-designed meetings to share their knowledge with fellow Partners, they have taken leadership roles in galvanizing their peers to push for a new, higher standard for how the beekeeping business is managed and operated! Although it is still too early to tell how product will be affected, this new energy and influx of ideas alone has made our investment in their training worthwhile!

Group Sales, Savings and Profits

Since the start of 2015, the Kijungumoto Project has sold sixty bottles of honey: forty-four 200 ml Grade A bottles of honey in Dar el Salaam for 10,000 TZS and sixteen 330 ml Grade B bottles of honey locally for 3,000 TZS.



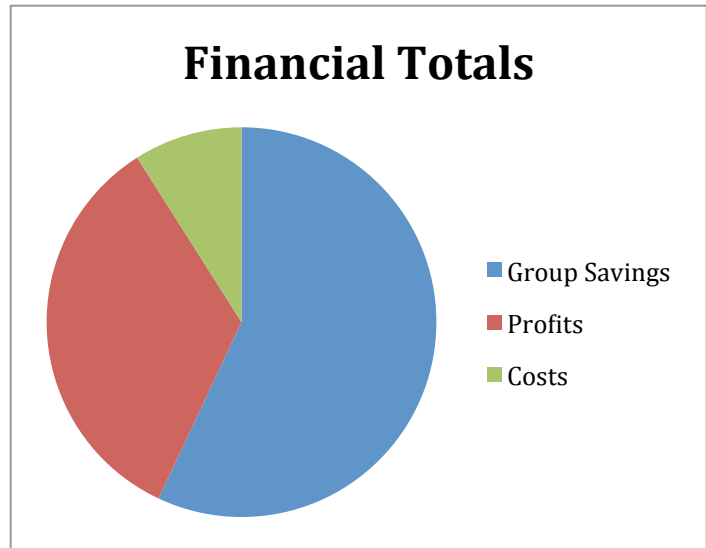
2015 Totals:

Group Revenue: 488,000 TZS (~\$210)

*Current Group Savings: 281,400 TZS (~\$120)

Individual Profit: 165,000 TZS (~\$70) total or 11,000 TZS (~\$5) per group member

*Please note that we put ALL the profit from sales prior to the implementation of the new group financial system into the group savings. The profit numbers above are from April and May only.



Explanation of Group Financial System

We developed the group financial system at the end of Q3 and began implementing it in May 2015. The calculations are based on data we gathered for the type of bottle sold during 2014-2015: 200 ml glass bottles for 10,000 TZS each. We anticipate that as transportation becomes standardized across the network –and if the business decides to use different bottles, labels etc. in the future – certain set costs will need to be adjusted. The system is suitable for the current stage of the honey business, but will need to adapt based on new costs and group desires (ex: lower payouts, increase group savings).

The system is based on the number of bottles sold in a month; as the number of bottles sold increases, the group members take on more responsibility for costs. The idea behind this was for the PCs to support the business in its early stage while also taking strides towards self-sustainability.

As you can see from the table, if eleven or more bottles are sold, then the group members pay for all the costs of that month and the PCs do not need to cover any costs.

Number of Bottles Sold (In One Month)	Percentage of Costs Covered by Group
1-5	30%
6-10	70%
11+	100%

Breakdown of the Financial System:

Costs

We factored in two types of costs:

1. The first is a per bottle cost. We calculated that each bottle costs 600 TZS to “manufacture” (bottle, labels, fabric, etc.).
2. The second cost goes into a depreciation fund. This fund will pay for more hives after they have deteriorated and lost their value/effectiveness. We spread the cost of fifteen hives over the course of seven years, which comes out to almost exactly 14,000 TZS per month. So each month the group puts away 14,000 TZS and in seven years they can use the accumulated money to purchase new hives.

Payouts/Savings

From the remaining monthly profit, we allocated 75% to individual payouts among the fifteen group members and 25% to the group savings.

Calculation example:

Eight bottles sold (This falls between 6-10, or stage 2, so the group pays 70% of costs)

- **Revenue** – 80,000 TZS
- **Costs** – 8 bottles x 600 TZS = 4,800 TZS + 14,000 TZS = 18,800 TZS
 - 70% of 18,800 = 13,160 TZS (PCs cover the remaining 5,640 TZS)
- **Profit** = 80,000-13,160 = 66,840 TZS
 - Individual payouts: 75% of 66,480 = 50,130 or 3,342 TZS per person
 - Group savings: 25% of 66,480 = 16,170 TZS

Social Media

Following the Kijungumoto Project

If you want a closer look, and to stay connected to our day-to-day operations and advances, connect to our project through our social media outlets.



We try to tweet frequently from our project site, as cell reception and internet connectivity allow. You can follow the Kijungumoto Project here, <https://twitter.com/KmotoProject>. Don't forget to tweet @BomboProject, and tag #2Seeds!



In addition, we periodically write blog posts about everything from important developments in the project to our next quarter's goals to our new friendships in Kijungumoto. You can read our thoughts here, <http://thekijungumotoproject.wordpress.com/>.



The hub of all of this activity is the Kijungumoto Project's Facebook page, here <https://www.facebook.com/kijungumotoproject>. Like us, refer us to your friends, and follow our activity. We love staying connected.

Keeping up with 2Seeds

Please take a look at the 2Seeds Network's social media pages. You'll find content relevant to all of the projects, network-wide initiatives, corporate activities, recruitment, and more.



Frequent updates from the ground in Tanzania and from the US. You can follow the 2Seeds Network here, <https://twitter.com/2SeedsNetwork>. Don't forget to tweet @2Seeds Network, and tag #2Seeds!



Look to the corporate blog for posts about strategy, developments, and other content related to 2Seeds and its work. You can read the 2Seeds corporate blog here, <http://2seedsnetwork.wordpress.com/>.



Find pictures, links, and more on the 2Seeds Facebook page, here <https://www.facebook.com/2seedsnetwork>. Like it, refer it, and keep up with the progress of 2Seeds.



See pictures from the ground of PCs and Partners on the 2Seeds Instagram here, <http://instagram.com/2seedsnetwork>. Follow us to see our photos, plus look out for #InstaThursday.

2Seeds Network

As you probably recall, 2Seeds Network is a US-based 501(c)(3) nonprofit working in the Korogwe District, the Handeni District, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 2Seeds leverages the innovative spirit and leadership capabilities of young adults from across the world in order to incubate community based, self-sustaining, interdependent projects in Tanzania.

The 2Seeds Network believes that developing human capital is the key to catalyzing economic growth within extremely poor communities. Guided by our values, we are creating a network of independent yet interconnected agricultural development projects built on deep partnerships within and across communities. We strive to create environments in which people can achieve their full potential and solve problems together.

Read about 2Seeds' approach to human capital development [here](#).

Read about our network [here](#).

Kijungumoto Project

Our work here revolves around the Kijungumoto Project, which was started in 2011.

Nestled in the foothills hours from the nearest town, the village of Kijungumoto is a thriving community whose residents are locked in a cycle of subsistence farming. Surrounded by forested mountains, Kijungumoto benefited from predictable rain for many years. Now, however, weather patterns are shifting; the rainy seasons have become increasingly unpredictable and the lack of local agricultural expertise has left farmers without means to adapt.

In addition to these environmental changes, Kijungumoto also faces the challenge of market access. The village is halfway between two major towns, but too far from either to make them a viable option for going to market. Just five minutes away, however, is a relatively large local market in the village of Mashewa.

The Kijungumoto Project empowers smallholder farmers in the village of Kijungumoto through a multi-year educational curriculum, focusing on agricultural and business trainings. The project works to ensure effective education and the subsequent management and application of this knowledge and skills.

The curriculum is comprised of three years of education. Various agricultural activities along the three years are coupled with a tailored business curriculum, focused on equipping Kijungumoto farmers with basic concepts of finance and money management.

To round out the education curriculum, the project turns to entrepreneurship and business management, all the while harnessing the resources and opportunities available in Kijungumoto and through the 2Seeds Network to bring practical education and make lasting change in the community.

The success of the Kijungumoto Project depends upon the enthusiastic participation of Kijungumoto project Partners. As project Partners progress through the education curriculum, they

develop strong relationships throughout the community, hone critical thinking skills and propel themselves forward toward a better future.

Purpose

The purpose of the Kijungumoto Project is to enable project Partners in the Kijungumoto community to pursue food and income security opportunities through practical and focused education.

Mission

The mission of the Kijungumoto Project is to empower the people of Kijungumoto to achieve food and income security through active decision-making and through tailoring their activities to the environment of Kijungumoto. This is achieved in the following ways:

1. Facilitating the creation of new community resources;
2. Optimizing the use of existing resources, skills, and educational opportunities;
3. Providing education for group members and examples for the community at large.

Vision

The Kijungumoto Project envisions a Kijungumoto in which residents connect the application of knowledge with an increase in production and profit from their resources and are responsible stewards of those resources. We see a Kijungumoto in which well-planned and -managed production allows families access to adequate food supplies while also appreciating the potential of their land to generate income.

Impact

- Kijungumoto in total:
 - Total inhabitants: 2347 people
 - Inhabitants able to work: 316 people
- 2Seeds in Kijungumoto:
 - **Total: 18 households**
 - Number of farmers in the farmers' group: 15
 - Number of adjacent members in the farmers' group: 1
 - Number of experts: 0
 - Number of support Partners: 2
- 2Seeds direct impact, currently: ~108 people (4.6% of community)