



HILLARY CLINTON PROMOTES COOKSTOVES



Although it would be good to receive a portion of the \$250 million dollars it is important to understand that it is not enough merely to throw money at introducing stoves. It is essential that cooking culture and attitudes are changed in order to ensure the sustainable use of stoves (our version of which is the modernised Rocket stove developed by GTZ—Germany's National Development Agency). To achieve these changes, however, money is needed to support a holistic development process such as that adopted by Sunseed Tanzania.

This means involving all members of a community through a process of sensitisation so that they understand the benefits of the new cookstoves as well as how to maintain and build them and optimise their use. Eventually, communities will come to feel confident using their

Involving everyone is important—a group prepare vegetables for a stove demonstration

On 21 September 2010 at the Clinton Global Initiative in New York, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton explained the benefit of energy efficient cookstoves. Specifically she emphasised the fact that cooking in the traditional way causes excessive smoke which she said "is estimated to shorten the lives of 1.9 million people a year; it also contributes to climate change".

As our supporters know, this is a cause we have been fighting for 14 years. We have plentiful evidence (see the article on page 6 of this newsletter) that introducing and delivering affordable efficient cook stoves improves the livelihoods of all household members but especially those of women and children.

Hillary Clinton announced a global partnership – the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, comprising the US Government and other nations along with charitable foundations - which will have a budget of up to \$250 million over five years to spend on tackling the "scourge of toxic smoke from indoor cooking fires". It will build on existing national programmes in India, Mexico and Peru.

stoves and will 'own' them and long-term sustainable improvements to people's livelihoods will result.

Inside this issue

Chair's Letter Nane Nane Stall	2
Meet the Team Village Profile—Matumbulu	3
How Sunseed Tanzania Works—School Stove Training	4
Bird Plum Tree Crop Trials	5
The Sustainable Livelihoods Study	6
The Institutional Energy Programme—Mlezi School Smart Office Fire Sustainability Workshop	7
Meet the New Trustees Connections—Ann Evans	8
Trustee Visits	9
The Great South Run Thanks to Donors	10

Dear Reader,

You will see from the content of this newsletter that we continue to be very active.

This autumn we said goodbye to Amy who has returned home to re-establish herself in the USA; we welcomed Sophia who replaced Amy, and Nick, our first male PDO. They and our Tanzanian staff form a tightly integrated and hard working team. Together, they have ensured improved outputs from both the DEP and IEP. Our Tanzanian NGO has welcomed two Tanzanian Directors – Mr Mbenna and Mr Massasi. The former is an old friend of STT, having initially, while he was living in London, been a founding trustee of the UK charity and then on his return to Tanzania a patron of the UK charity. Mr Massasi, whose family comes from Dodoma, has just joined us and is already proving invaluable as a fount of local knowledge.

Our work on the Domestic Energy Programme (DEP) and the Institutional Energy Programme (IEP) is continuing to flourish. The benefits of both the stove and agri/forestry are becoming well known locally and further afield. This year has seen a greater output month by month than last year of domestic stoves. Again, as last year, the livelihood impact evaluation study has shown the positive impact that our stoves have on household livelihoods. As you will see from elsewhere in the newsletter, our stove builders in at least one village are sufficiently confident of their work to be able to start developing with us an exit strategy from their village.

The benefit of mycorrhiza inoculation continues to be demonstrated by the quality of the tree seedlings the nurseries are growing. Our trial with mycorrhiza inoculation of green peppers was very successful. We will also be undertaking, during this growing season, a trial of mycorrhiza inoculation of sorghum – a locally grown cereal field crop. Our team's survey has identified a demand for our IEP work and by the next newsletter I hope to report some very positive outcomes.

Despite the difficult economic situation we are managing to stay afloat financially – although, like Treasurer Kerr, I sometimes have nightmares about our finances. At a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise funds, costs are also rising. We continue not only to seek funds from a wide range of donors but also we try hard to help ourselves. So you will see from the back page of this newsletter that Helen, our administrator and trustee, organised STT's participation in the Great South Run. Many thanks are due to her and all those others who either ran on our behalf or contributed to the £4000 of sponsorship money. Helen is organising STT's involvement in the July 2011 London run. To make it successful we continue to need your support – please give as much as you can afford. Alternatively you could register with Kerr to make a regular monthly donation. As you know we are small in size but achieve a very great deal with our limited funds. We all make sure that every penny we receive is very well used.

As always many thanks to our staff, my fellow trustees, Tanzanian directors, Dilys our doughty editor, and you our supporters for the funds that allow us to work with and for those living in the Dodoma region of Tanzania.

I hope you had a very Happy Christmas and wish you all a very Good New Year
Best wishes

Shirish Mankle

Sunseed Tanzania's Stall at Nane Nane

Nane Nane exhibition is a national event celebrated to recognise farmers' contribution to the Tanzania economy. For the third and final year the event was held in Dodoma. We were housed in the Vice President's tent which had a focus on environmental issues. We met with many different organisations and people from around the country that were concerned with the changing Tanzanian environment.

Senior Project Worker Justin Chidawali and Project Development Officer Sophia Ostler explain to Eng. Mwhava of the President's Office how we work.



Meet the Team



NICK KJELDGAARD

Project Development Officer

I was born in Maine in the United States and became interested in development during my undergraduate studies where I majored in geography and economics at the Bucknell University. After graduating I went on to work with Care International in Washington DC specialising in Policy and Advocacy.

In 2008 I completed my MA in Sustainable Development from the School for International Training. I focused on policy and advocacy and wrote my thesis on the integration of a new community based approach to child protective services in Portland ME. During the field work portion of the programme I worked with Care Tanzania to help revamp their emergency preparedness plan.

On completion of my masters I worked for Catholic Charities Maine as a resettlement case manager for Immigration and Refugee Services.

I joined the STT team in July 2010.

Lesley's New Job

Ex Project Development Officer Lesley Waller has just taken up a new post as Project Worker with the Africa Educational Trust which runs education and training programmes in Africa and the UK.

She will be setting up, obtaining funding for, and running projects which will take her to Sudan and Somaliland amongst other places.



SOPHIA OSTLER

Project Development Officer

Born in London, and raised partly in Bogota, Sophia's interest in development stemmed from specialising in African Politics and International Political Economy at the University of Edinburgh where she earned her bachelor's degree in Politics in 2007. She went on to gain her MSc in Development Management at the London School of Economics in 2009 and was awarded a Distinction for her dissertation on domestic policy for internally displaced persons in Colombia.

During her postgraduate studies she worked in admin and editorial roles at the London International Development Centre and at Save the Children UK.

On completion of her MSc, courtesy of the UK Department for International Development, she spent three months working at grassroots level for government education and public health initiatives in Himachal Pradesh, India. Sophia was a graduate intern at the UK Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs before joining STT in May 2010.

Farewell

AMY AUGUSTON

Project Development Officer

Amy left us in May 2010 after 15 months with the team in Dodoma and returned to New York City. She says "adjusting to life at home is challenging, but nice. I do miss all of you (and Dodoma) though!"

Village Profile: Matumbulu

Matumbulu is situated 24 km from Dodoma city. It is made up of five neighbourhoods and has a total of 1,152 households. Sunseed has been working there since 2004 and about 28% of houses and *tembes* (traditional village homes) are now proud owners of our rocket stove. We have started teaching standard 6 and standard 5 children at Matumbulu Primary School about the benefits of the stove and training them in how to use it. (see article on page 4)

Matumbulu is a wealthy village, generating much income from its vineyards which produce grapes for the market and for the local wine industry. But one of the main development challenges faced by Matumbulu is access to water. During one of our stove demonstrations we had the chance to chat to a group of women as they peeled the tomatoes and stirred the ugali. Talita, mother of 13 and grandmother of many more, spends up to seven hours a day fetching water from the nearest well. She says there used to be a pump nearby but, since it broke, the local government has been unable to fix it.

People are hard working in Matumbulu and ingenious too. The windmill in the photo was made by a man who cannot read or write and yet has the skill and ingenuity to figure out a way to generate electricity to charge mobile phones and power a TV set.



How Sunseed Tanzania works – School Stove Training

By Programme Development Worker Levina Kasese

I ran the school training programme on the rocket stove in Matumbulu village for standard 6 girls (aged 12-13 years) over 3 weeks in August 2010. Then I continued with the boys in October. So far I have trained all 114 standard 6 students and next session I will continue with standard five.

Purpose of the School Training Programme

The purpose of the school training programme is to sensitise children on the issues the rocket stoves aim to tackle. The idea is to raise awareness on the importance of the stove from a very grass roots level. It also serves the purpose of spreading the knowledge on how to use the improved stoves and their new environmentally friendly ways of cooking.



A boy learning to cook on a Rocket Stove

Why are girls and boys trained separately?

At first the team decided to train only girls because we thought that girls tend to spend most of their time in the kitchen and boys are not interested in domestic affairs. However we later came to realise that not only do boys sometimes cook at home, but precisely because they don't tend to be interested, we should also focus on making them appreciate the importance of the rocket stoves. We also thought that by training them separately, they would participate more as boys would not leave it up to girls to do the cooking and would not feel embarrassed to participate. This also ensures gender equality across all of our programmes.

I divided the training into two sessions: theory and practical. The theory sessions included how the stove works and advantages of using it as well as how long it takes to build and how to go

about getting one. The practical sessions included how to light the stove, how to cook on it (which included a cooking demonstration by students), and maintenance tips.

Girls' Sessions

I personally enjoyed the girl's sessions very much. I was very impressed by the programme because I received much cooperation from the students and their teachers during theory and practical training sessions. Also girls show great interest in the stove and all of them were very happy and some of them promised to explain to their families about building the stoves in their homes. During theory sessions I gave them a quiz and 99% of them performed well, which shows how much they understood the training. I trained a total of 65 girls

Boys' Sessions

The boys training also went well and the students showed concern. Initially it was a bit challenging to do the practical sessions with them because few of them are used to cooking at home and some don't know how to cook. However, after a warm-up session, they began to show much co-operation and the session was great fun. Like the girls, even the boys showed much concern about the stove and all of them were very happy and some of them promised to explain to their families about building the stoves to their homes. I trained 49 boys.

Conclusion

The stove training programme has been a great success and has already had some positive impacts because during the recent stove monitoring in the village of Matumbulu, I found 10% of the students had already explained to their families about the stoves and more enquiries had been made about building stoves at their homes.



Girls eating the food they have just cooked on a Rocket Stove

Bird Plum Tree



By Justin Chidawali, Senior Project Officer

Bird plum/wild almond is an indigenous tree that stands 3-20m high with a straight trunk, dense rounded crown and alternate leaves.

This tree is widespread and scattered in open woodlands and grows in different types of soil; at lower altitudes, Acacia woodlands, Miombo woodlands, bush land along river valleys and sandy soils. It is also found growing on termite mounds. It grows in different kinds of environmental climates, from semi-arid to areas receiving rainfall in 4 years out of 5. Bird plum tree tolerates drought but does not stand cold wind or frost.

Bird plum tree is native to Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Republic of Zambia, Malawi, Namibia, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Angola, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland.

Uses

The fruits when ripe have a sweet and pleasant taste like dates and contain about 30% of sugar from the pulp. Vitamin C content of the fruit is 65/100g. Alcoholic drinks can be made from its fruit.

Fruits and leaves can be used as fodder to feed livestock and the small yellow-green flowers which are normally in loose clusters are good bee forage. The wood is good for timber to make furniture, e.g. tables, chairs, benches. The wood also can be used as fuel as charcoal or firewood, and to make pestles and hair combs.

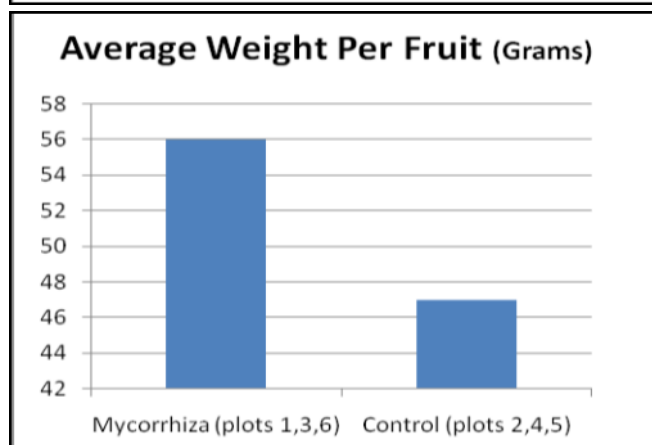
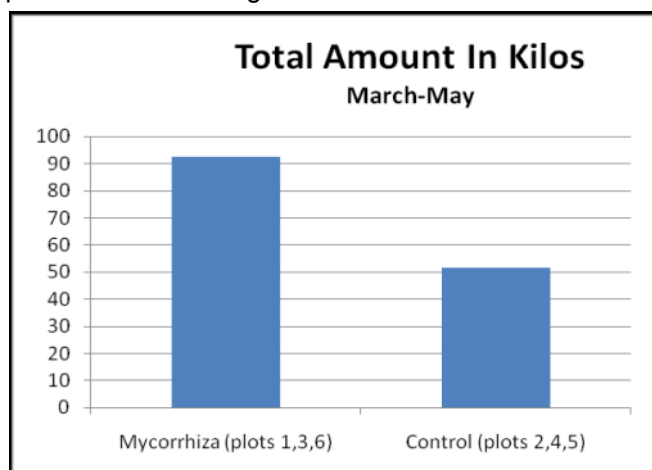
Powdered heartwood and roots can be used to make black dye, and then can be used to paint baskets; ashes after burning the wood can be used as whitewash to paint houses. The spread of branches and heavy rounded crown makes good shade and sometimes the tree is planted as an ornamental tree.

Crop Trials



A pepper plant with mycorrhiza

Our staff conducted a crop trial study using Mycorrhiza in Matumbulu village between March and May 2010. They used 6 metre square plots, three of which had mycorrhiza and three were left as a control. The graphs below show the total weight of fruit grown over the period and the weight in grams per fruit. Fruit was removed from the pepper plants on five different occasions. The trial was intended to last longer but the water source ran out and the data became increasingly unreliable. From the brief time it lasted the data shows that using mycorrhiza with the vegetables is a big advantage. Not only do pepper plants that are planted with mycorrhiza yield more peppers per plant but the peppers themselves weigh more.



The Sustainable Livelihoods Study

In August this year our staff, with the assistance of four students from the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) Dodoma, repeated the Sustainable Livelihoods impact study that was undertaken in 2009 in two new villages - Matumbulu and Chinangali 1. Again the study reviewed the generally positive impacts of an energy efficient stove on all livelihood capitals - social, natural, human, physical and financial. In the main the study produced, as summarised below, similar results to the 2009 findings although with a few additional unexpected insights. One of the most encouraging was the sale of a stove to a woman who suffers epilepsy. She fell regularly on her three-stone fire burning herself, but now she has a rocket stove she feels comfortable and safe when cooking.



Mzee Ndalu Munjile explains - "my wife had problems with smoke but she no longer has the same problems"

Social capital

Social capital relates to networks of trust, cooperation and support within the community. The introduction of stoves has led to:

- Improved and increased communication among households who meet to learn about stoves.
- Respect by the villagers and village leaders for stove builders who are now given important seats at village meetings in order to educate villagers on the importance of rocket stoves.
- Time savings leading to increased participation in social

groups; e.g. stove owners now participate in other NGOs.

- Improved relationships within the family because food is cooked faster and quarrels are less likely to occur; children can be allowed to cook as it is safer; men are more likely to enter the kitchen and even help with cooking now that smoke is reduced.

Natural capital

With natural capital, the focus is mainly put on forest, land, rainfall pattern, and air pollution. Perceived benefits include:

- Reduction of indoor air pollution thanks to chimneys, contributing to better health.
- Contribution to forest preservation since only dried branches of trees are cut for firewood and growing trees are used less.
- Better soil condition since the

erosion caused by cutting trees is reduced.

Human capital

Rocket stoves have impacts on both the health and educational/skills aspects of human capital:

- Health is improved thanks to a reduction in respiratory and eye problems and women's back pain caused by carrying heavy loads of wood.
- There is less likelihood of children being burnt.
- There is a greater environmental awareness as the knowledge of

the benefits of using less firewood spreads.

- Children's school attendance has improved.
- Food cooked by the rocket stoves is not impregnated by smoke.

Physical capital

- The rocket stove keeps/maintains house cleanliness as well as that of cooking pots, utensils and clothes.
- Materials used to build the stoves are easily available within the community and have no transport costs.
- Plastic utensils (plates and cups) no longer get burnt as they did with the three-stone fire.
- The stoves decorate the house and make the kitchen look attractive and clean whilst the fire is not exposed to wind and is not spread everywhere.

Financial capital

- The stoves are cheap to obtain and do not have any running or management costs.
- Equipment required for using the rocket stoves is also cheap and affordable by most villagers.
- Stove owners save money because they only have to buy an average of one bundle of wood, at a cost of 1,000 Tsh per week, compared with two bundles using the three stone fire.
- Stoves give owners more time to participate in money making activities.
- Stove builders can invest the money they earn building stoves in increasing their other businesses; e.g. growing and selling tomatoes and grapes.
- Some rocket stove owners save money they would otherwise spend on buying charcoal at a cost of 5,000-6,000 Tsh per sack.

The main negative financial impact is on the livelihood of the charcoal seller who is finding it increasingly hard to generate an income from his trade as the increased number of rocket stoves has decreased the demand for charcoal.

The Institutional Energy Programme

PLANTING SEEDLINGS OF KNOWLEDGE AT MLEZI PRIMARY SCHOOL

When Justin visited Mlezi Primary school in the Hazina ward located on west side of Dodoma, he received a very warm welcome, and on the 3rd of November 2010, he conducted mycorrhiza training for 17 teachers. This training had originally been intended for students but the head teacher thought it would be more sustainable to train teachers first so that they can continue training students and passing on the knowledge of how to produce and use mycorrhiza and how to look after the trap pot and the nursery.

The teachers were very enthusiastic and asked many questions and showed their willingness to participate in establishing the nursery. Some of them said the knowledge might help them even when they retire, as they can use it to start nurseries of their own or to plant fruit trees and pass the knowledge onto their grand children. They told Justin that they wanted their school to be an example to their neighbours (community surrounding school premises) so that other schools will learn from them.

Mlezi Primary has started building the school kitchen which will be finished in one or two weeks and they are keen to learn about fuel efficient stoves as well.

Smart Office

During the summer our team repaired, cleaned, decorated and reorganised the office. They worked really hard and with the help of the 'fundi' (handy-man) John, managed to bring it up to a really professional looking standard. Here they all are enjoying the results.



Fire

The Sunseed Tanzania office is situated in a compound owned by the Regional Administration of Dodoma. On the last weekend in August a major fire broke out on the compound and it was partially burned down. Fortunately for us our office escaped damage, but as can be seen from the picture opposite it was pretty devastating.

Sustainability Workshop



This one-day workshop, facilitated by Chair of Trustees Sheilah, brought together all the members of the team, our Tanzanian Directors Mr Mbenna & Mr Massasi, Trustee Linda and Sheilah's husband Jim.

The theme of the day was 'sustainability'. The aim was to review Sunseed Tanzania's stove work and develop an exit strategy which would allow our work to continue in existing villages and permit us to expand into additional villages. The participants worked in various combinations during the course of the day and addressed a variety of issues using participatory analytical approaches.

Phase 4 Pilot

The workshop resulted in the development of a fourth phase approach. This phase, the beginning of our exit from a village, will draw on the experience and ideas expressed by the stove builders in their quarterly workshops. At their workshop some of the builders expressed the opinion that it would be good if we no longer subsidised the building of stoves. Villagers would then know that they had to pay the market price of the stoves to the builders.

This approach will be piloted in one village in January. During the pilot of phase 4 we will no longer pay builders for building stoves. Instead, villagers will pay the full market price. Sunseed Tanzania will however continue to support the introduction and delivery process, thus providing continued technical support to the builders and encouragement to the village as a whole. Phase 3 and the pilot of Phase 4 will run in parallel.



Meet the New Trustees



KERR BAILLIE

I've been treasurer of STT since 1998. I became a Trustee in May this year.

I was born in 1939 and attended George Watson's College, in Edinburgh. Later I trained as a Chartered Accountant and, after qualifying, got a job for Martin Currie, a small Edinburgh investment management company. Around this time I met my wife, Susan, and we've lived in Penicuik, a small town south of Edinburgh, ever since.

On my retirement in 1997 I was suddenly thrown into a situation of having an awful lot of time on my hands. So when Susan pointed out an ad. in the Big Issue by a small charity working in Africa, which was looking for someone to act as treasurer and administrator, I decided to apply and was appointed by the then chair of STT, Dilys Beaumont.

I had some interest in and knowledge of Africa already, having holidayed there a number of times, but becoming involved with STT got me into a whole new area of which I knew nothing, but found interesting and rewarding right from the start.

I first visited Dodoma in 2000 with the aim of finding more about the work of STT which I had only seen in reports up to then. I have visited the DEP projects several times since and have watched the stove project in particular developing into the success it is today, as well as STT's transformation into one of the major NGOs in the Dodoma Region. I am committed to STT and intend to continue to give it my support in the future.



HELEN MEIKLE

I have been the administrator for STT since 2007 and became a Trustee in June 2010.

I have been interested in social changes and the impacts that can be created for as long as I can remember. But with a social development professor for a mother and a quantity surveyor for a father there was little hope. I have recently completed my MSc in Voluntary and Community Sector Studies. In October I took part in the Great South Run to raise money for STT.

Supporting STT with its work on the UK side of the water has proven to be more rewarding than I ever imagined. While I am currently not able to spend as much time as I would like on the project, I am delighted to be able to help the web master with the ongoing updates to the web pages, now control an updated database for all our projects, and gradually hope to have a more hands on role within the organisation.

I was lucky enough to visit STT Dodoma in November 2007 and spent time meeting our Tanzanian staff and visiting some of the villages we have been working with. I was amazed by the colours and smells of Africa and enjoyed every moment of the trip and wished I could stay longer.

I hope to return to Tanzania soon and take my young daughter to visit all the wonderful people who I was honoured to meet - hopefully we will stay for longer this time and have a chance to spend more time in the villages and surrounding areas.

Connections.....



ANN EVANS, Founding Trustee

For 3 years from 1966, when I was a nun, I worked in Tanzania as a tutor at Mandaka Teachers' College, near Moshi. Two of us trained so that we could run a dispensary and we all worked together to repair our roads and planted maize and beans.

I left the Congregation in 1971 and worked for War on Want Medical Department. I visited medical and health projects in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Ghana and I found that many of the nuns needed training. War on Want and Cafod agreed to fund a new charity, Intercare, to train African Sisters to work as Village Health Workers, and I set up and ran it.

Then I married and had a family but in 1995 joined Sunseed Desert Technology to lead a team of volunteers to Tanzania to trial solar cookers to see if they could be useful there. We started in Mbeya where we had contacts, but I felt that we needed to go to a region where the needs of the people were more acute. I chose Dodoma because it was central, accessible by road and rail but very arid and poor.

I demonstrated the cooker and talked to everyone; eventually the Eye Hospital at Mvumi said the team could come and build cookers. So began the first year and Sunseed Tanzania was born.

I was a trustee for many years but gradually family commitments took up more and more time. Then, this year, I joined the STT team on the Great South Run and next July we'll be doing the London Run.

Trustee Visits

SHEILAH MEIKLE (Chair of Trustees) & LINDA BRUCH **November 2010**

Linda, my husband Jim (who came as my accompanying adult and general factotum) and I, spent two weeks in Tanzania at the end of November. This proved hectic but productive.

While in Dodoma, I facilitated team meetings which reviewed the stove and agri/nursery elements of the Domestic Energy Project and the Institutional Energy project, as well as a one day workshop which developed a possible exit strategy for Sunseed Tanzania from some of our current villages. This was Linda's first visit to the project. While in Dodoma she participated in all the team meetings and the quarterly builders' meeting – this provided issues and ideas which were further explored in the team's workshop - as well as facilitating a health and safety workshop. In addition to all this we undertook the staff's six-monthly appraisals. I also networked with a variety of government officials and NGOs.

During the team meetings the team members reported in detail on the progress made with the DEP and the IEP. Progress with both stoves and agri/forestry varies among our villages. Currently the best performing village is Makoja with 43% penetration of cooking stoves. As frequently noted in our newsletters, the introduction and delivery of stoves involves an iterative process. The performance varies from place to place and over time. These variations fully justify our investment in monitoring and on-going re-sensitisation, additional training for stove builders and cooking demonstrations. The outcome of staff time spent on these numerous events is always improved quality and quantity of stove output.

The team reported back on the pilot study undertaken during October-November to assess whether we are on the right track with our DEP stove targets and the price we charge for stoves. Encouragingly the key conclusion is that the stove price is deemed fair or good value

in five of our eight villages. In three, Nazali, and possibly in Makoja and Mpunguzi, villagers are less happy with the current charge. The subject of this pilot will become the main study that will be undertaken with the IRDP students next summer and after which we should have more robust data to inform our future work.

Currently the agri/forestry has two main challenges. Firstly, in some villages there is no, or insufficient, water. To address this problem we are exploring the possibility of working in partnership with a local water NGO. The aim will be to select villages where there is either an existing water supply or where the NGO is working to improve the water supply.

Secondly some villages are having problems selling their tree seedlings. However, we already have a close relationship with the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) and the Chamwino District Executive Director, both of whom are very much in favour of our nursery and mycorrhiza initiatives. They are about to require institutions, such as schools and clinics, to buy our tree seedlings and plant them on their compounds. Further they are encouraging village environmental committees to buy our seedlings and use them to extend established forests and establish green belts around villages.

The IEP has now started work in four schools in Dodoma urban district: Amani, Mlezi, Jubilee and Kisaasa. We have reported elsewhere in this newsletter about Mlezi. More information on the other schools will follow in the next newsletter.

Cat's New Job

Ex Project Development Officer and current Trustee Cat Smith has just taken up a new post as Project Development Co-ordinator with Practical Action, which promotes appropriate technologies around the world. She will help the organisation gain consultancy work and manage and see consultancy projects to completion.

KERR BAILLIE (Treasurer) May 2010

On this visit I met all the new team members and visited two villages.

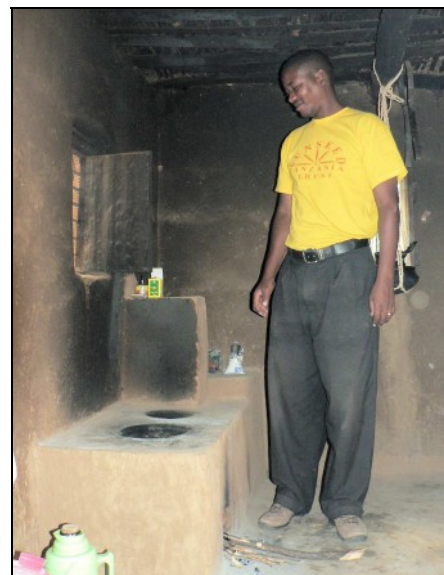
Makoba

In this previously top performing village, stove building had slackened and I was able to see the team in action working with the local builders to produce a plan and get things back on track. This involved the builders working together in future as a group, having some top-up training to make sure that stoves were built to the correct specifications, and organising a sensitisation meeting to drum up custom.

Matumbulu

Here I met Obed who had been working on our crop trials using mycorrhiza and he showed us the plot where he had been conducting them. Water problems had unfortunately cut short the trials, (see article on page 5) but there are plans to repeat them next year. I also saw Obed's little nursery where he had grown, among other things, vine seedlings and he showed us where he planned to plant them out.

We then visited four houses to see their stoves. All of them had been properly built to the correct specifications. The first of them, in particular, showed signs of not only having been well used, but also of having been very well looked after and maintained by the owner.



Gideon inspecting a Matumbulu stove

The Great South Run

The Great South Run has a long standing relationship with Tanzania; when the event started in Portsmouth in 1991, it was a Tanzanian prison officer (Thomas Naali) who took first place with a time of 47:11; since then there have been four male and two female Tanzanian winners.

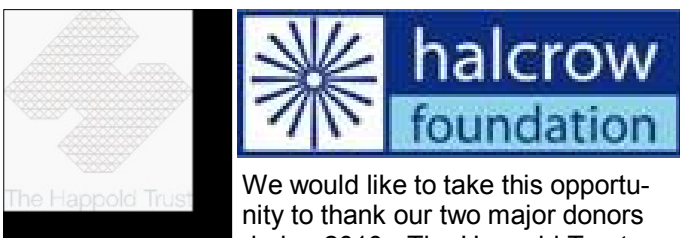
On October 24th, a team of our supporters gathered in Portsmouth to take part in the UK's largest 10 mile road race. The early morning air was crisp, painfully so, but as the day progressed the sun peeked out from behind the clouds, and with a sigh of relief over 20,000 people crept out from their jumpers and positioned themselves on the start line.



Pictured (clockwise) are STT runners Ben Quiree, Lloyd Watkins, Mark Fell, Nicola Bruch & Mark Drayton

Our team ranged in age from 18 to 70, with runners and walkers, regular race participants and first timers, placing representatives of the team in every race band—white, orange and green. Once the gun sounded, the elite men and women left the start line, followed by the three further groups.

It was hard to spot our team amongst the thousands of other runners at the start line, but the atmosphere was electric. Music blared from the overhead speakers, encouraging the participants to warm up and get ready; the crowd buzzed as they bounced and stamped on the spot. Even the spectators joined in the dancing!



We would like to take this opportunity to thank our two major donors during 2010 - The Happold Trust and the Halcrow Foundation - for their continuing support.

Eventually, after what seemed like hours to those of us on the side-lines (but was actually only 15mins), all of the team had left the start position and were headed around the track. It was spectacular watching the Great South Run participants winding their way around the streets of Portsmouth, with appearances from the RNLI (in full rescue gear and carrying their lifeboat the whole 10 miles), the Macmillan caterpillar and several super-heroes.

All 12 of our team crossed the finish line, and even more amazingly all 12 seemed to enjoy the experience! Our fastest female performer was Rachel Clarkson with a time of 1hr 17, and fastest male performer was Lloyd Watkins with a time of 1hr 34.

A huge thank you to all the participants and supporters for making this such a success and such a pleasure to be part of. It was a fantastic day and best of all raised around £4,000 in sponsorship for Sunseed Tanzania. The team can still be sponsored through www.everyclick.com/sunseedtanzania.

On the 10th July 2011 we aim to take part in the London 10km run; again a team of 12 will take to the streets in order to raise awareness and funds for Sunseed Tanzania. If you are interested in being part of either our walking or running teams please contact Helen on admin@sunseedtanzania.org. Supporters on the road-side would also be greatly appreciated.



Pictured (clockwise) are STT runners Katherine Res Pritchard & Roberta Maldonado, Rachel Clarkson & Ann Evans

STOP PRESS

Institutional Energy Programme

Kisasa school has just told us they would like 2 institutional size stoves and in January we will start working with them. They also want a nursery and are prepared to negotiate land (15 acres) to grow crops.

Working with people in arid lands to improve the quality of their lives and the productivity of their land.

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