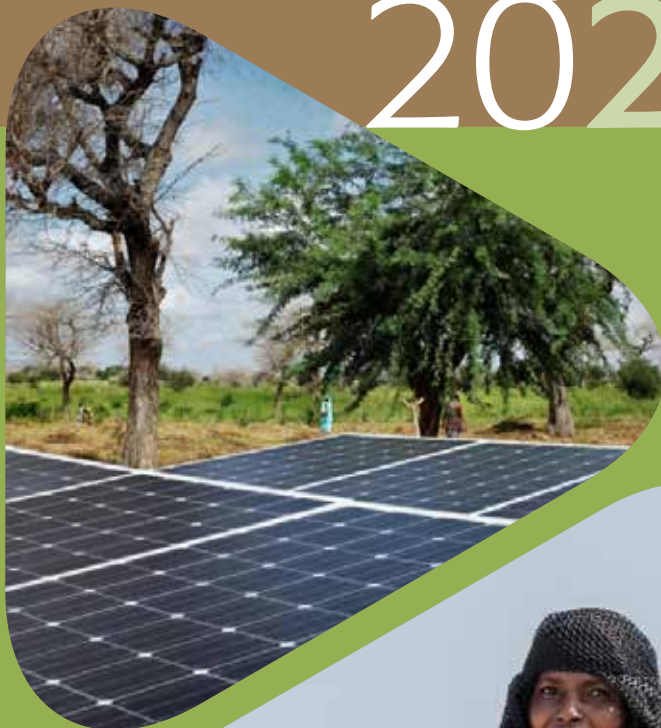


annual report 2025

concise



Solidarity and international cooperation association

IDENTITY AND MISSION

LVIA seeks to promote responsible citizenship based on the principles of solidarity, to act effectively to promote change, to sustain dialogue and mutual understanding among peoples for building a more just and united world. A global society in which the dignity of every person is safeguarded and promoted, in which each individual person may enjoy fundamental liberties, have access to resources and services, have the possibility to live in a healthy environment and improve the quality of life in all aspects; a global society in which every single individual and all communities have the right to self-determination consistent with the cultural rights of other peoples and every man and woman on earth.

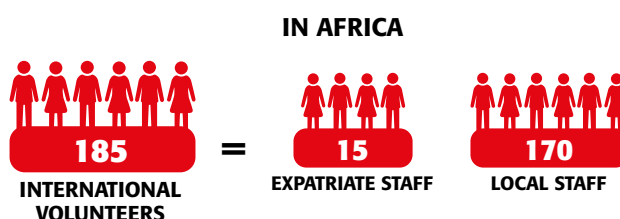
In 2025, to meet the objectives of its mission statement, LVIA operated with development and emergency response interventions in 10 Sub-Saharan African Countries and Italy, working as well on global citizenship education, the promotion of active citizenship, intercultural understanding and social inclusion.

In 2025, investment in cooperation projects, EGC and humanitarian aid in Africa and in Italy amounted to EUR 9.988.042 a share equal to **96,53 %** of the expenditure that achieved factual results in improving the living conditions of **715,927** people:

- **44,800 people** (30,873 women, 13,927 men) have better living conditions thanks to interventions for Sustainable Food Systems;
- **89,729 people** (41,434 women and 40,076 men, 8,218 children) have better living conditions thanks to interventions in access to water and sanitation;
- **389,120 people** (188,204 women, 188,386 men and 12,530 children) have better living conditions thanks to interventions on energy supply and the environment;
- **149,653 people** (41,542 women, 36,168 men and 71,943 children) have improved living conditions thanks to humanitarian interventions and activities against malnutrition;
- **39,672 people** (27,134 women, 8,632 men and 3,906 children) have better living conditions thanks to interventions; socio-economic inclusion
- **1,788 people** (1,052 women, 701 men and 35 children) have been involved in activities on global citizenship education, and active citizenship.

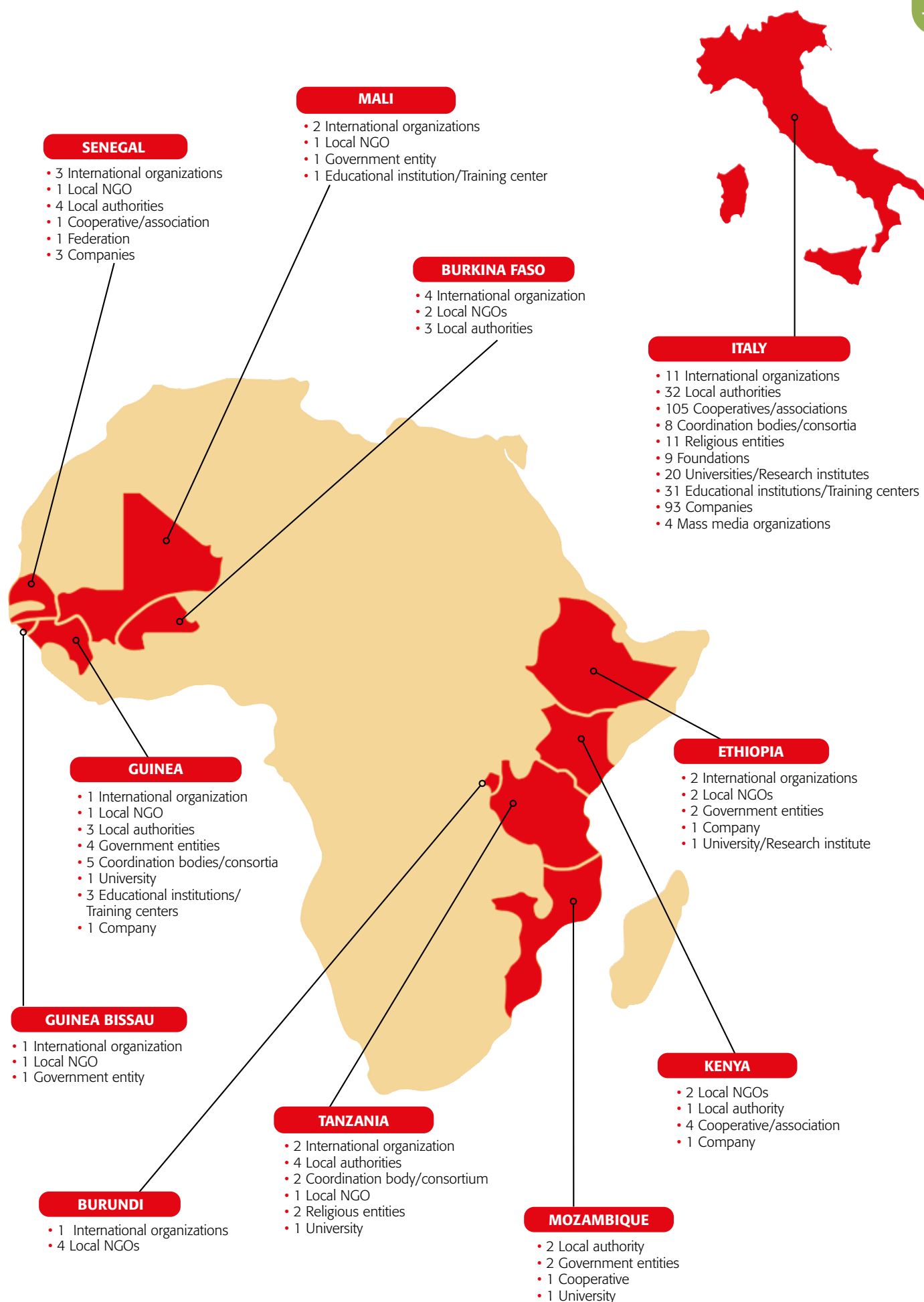
The resources for development actions were equivalent to 80% of the investments in the countries and, in the case of humanitarian interventions, **20%**. All the interventions were carried out considering sustainability and permanent future benefits. Thanks to communication activities **57,244 people** were involved through LVIA social media channels, and hundreds of thousands of people through mass media activities (web site, newsletter, newspaper TV etc).

LVIA MEMBERSHIP BASE AND STAFF



ROLES

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE/ RESPONSIBLE	8
PROJECT COORDINATION	13
ADMINISTRATION	27
TECHNICIAN	50
COMMUNITY FACILITATOR	26
LOGISTICIAN	6
GUARDIAN/DRIVER/OTHER	55



FUNDING BODIES

FOR ACTIVITIES IN ITALY AND AFRICA

	73
 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	2
 GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	6
 LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES	14
 FOUNDATIONS	10
 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS	3
 UNIVERSITY	2
 COMPANIES/OTHERS	36

OUR MAIN FUNDING BODIES

	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS • Action AID - ESC • UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
	GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS • 8x1000 Presidency of the Council of Ministers • AICS - Italian Agency for Development Cooperation • Enabel - Belgian Development Agency • MAECI - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation • Ministry of the Interior • European Union
	REGIONS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES • Emilia-Romagna Region • Piedmont Region • Municipality of Borgo San Lorenzo • Municipality of Castelbuono • Municipality of Cesena • Municipality of Cuneo • C.C.I.A.A. Cuneo (Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Handicrafts and Agriculture of Cuneo) • Municipality of Dronero • Municipality of Firenze (Florence) • Municipality of Forlì • Municipality of Moncalieri • Municipality of Orbassano • Municipality of Piossasco • Municipality of Rivalta di Torino
	FOUNDATIONS • Fondazione Compagnia di SAN PAOLO • Fondazione CRC • Fondazione CRT • Fondazione Mediolanum • Fondazione Nexus • Fondazione Specchio dei Tempi • Con I Bambini Social Enterprise • Kinder in Not • Il Mondo di Chicca • Novara Center
	RELIGIOUS BODIES • AArchdiocese of Turin • CEI - Italian Episcopal Conference • Waldensian Church - Union of Methodist and Waldensian Churches
	UNIVERSITIES • University of Turin • University of Bologna

ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

The activities in Italy are carried out thanks to the commitment of the staff working across LVIA's operational offices, as well as local groups and organizations in various regions. The main areas of our work, detailed in the following pages are:

FACTIVE CITIZENSHIP • Focusing primarily on youth, but not limited to them, we promote people's participation in the civic life of the country. This participation, while sometimes challenging, is crucial for driving change. Equal opportunities, education, and critical thinking are fundamental ingredients for forming one's own convictions and acting for the common good.

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION • Using innovative methodologies related to non-formal education and edutainment, we provide young people with the tools to understand complex contemporary phenomena (such as globalization, climate change, and migration) and their interdependencies. We work in schools at all levels, designing interdisciplinary educational pathways that develop active citizenship and intercultural competencies, while stimulating critical thinking.

INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION • We are active in several urban peripheries and disadvantaged areas, promoting initiatives to strengthen social networks and public-private partnerships. These efforts aim to foster lasting inclusion for individuals at risk of social exclusion and enhance the social cohesion of communities. In recent years, we have also committed to combating educational poverty among minors who often face early school leaving or other challenging educational paths.

ACTIVITIES OF INTERCULTURE AND GCED (EDUCATION TO GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP)

TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED



8,852

INFORMATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING • We communicate to ensure that individuals, civil society, and public and private institutions become aware of the issues at hand and work together to seek new approaches to action. Our primary focus includes human rights, the root causes of poverty, and commitment to transition.

TOOLS

Website **21,104 visitors**

Facebook **6,489 followers**

Instagram **2,023 followers**

Newsletter **17,678 recipients**

Print magazine **10,300 recipients**

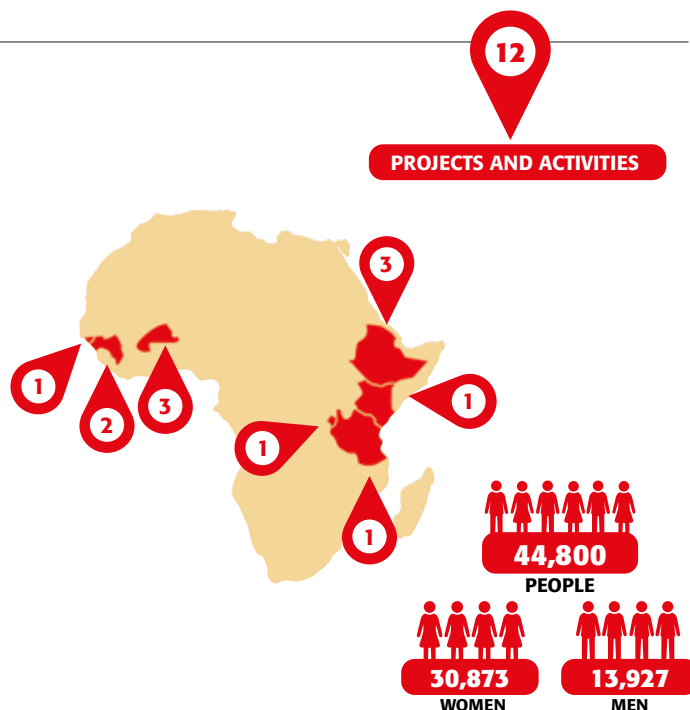


Marco Simoncelli©

The new Global Report on Food Crises indicates that in 2025, as many as 266 million people across 47 countries and territories were affected by high levels of food insecurity. Meanwhile, increasingly transactional international relations systems focus on business models and infrastructure investments that do not sufficiently consider the need to "leave no one behind." Only a transformation toward more resilient and sustainable food systems can address this challenge.

Throughout 2025, LVIA implemented actions on sustainable food systems in seven African countries, engaging approximately 45,000 participants. Furthermore two national-level awareness campaigns in Guinea-Bissau and Guinea to promote mangrove rice and African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs), reached 390,000 citizens.

The interventions carried out provide both an immediate response to support highly vulnerable groups—such as displaced persons in Burkina Faso and women survivors of violence in Ethiopia—and a medium- to long-term vision of structural support for specific agri-food value chains, with agroecology serving as the core paradigm. These value chains include mangrove rice cultivation in Guinea-Bissau, African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) in Guinea, Tanzania, and Burkina Faso, the network of Rural Service Centers in Burundi, and cereal cultivation in Ethiopia. Notably, collaboration with educational institutions has strengthened, with 4 schools in Kenya and 3 in Ethiopia launching integrated pathways ranging from vegetable production to school canteen management. Furthermore, solar power is increasingly integrated into the agri-food sector, including commissioning many small rice mills in Guinea-Bissau, electrifying 29 Rural Service Centers in Burundi, and equipping vegetable plots with solar-powered irrigation pumps in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso.

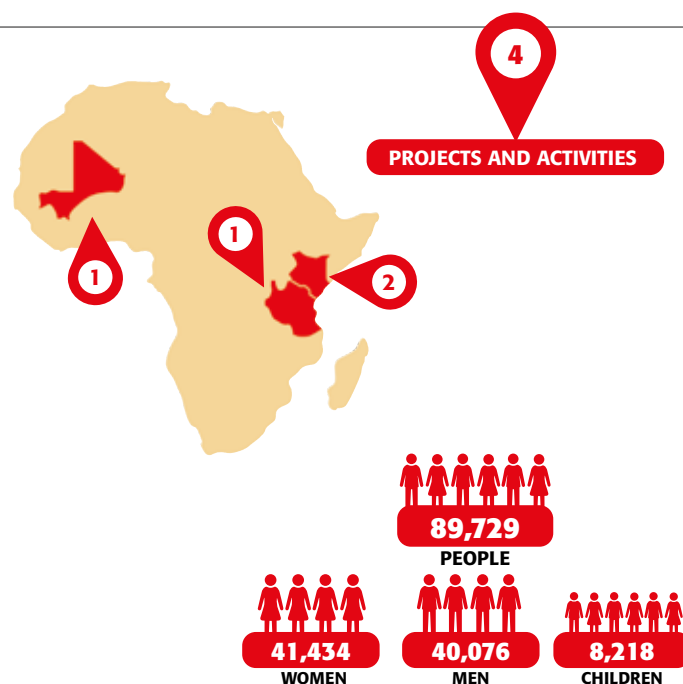


LVIA's methodological approach ensures that producers, rural communities, public entities, and SMEs receive continuous training and guidance through ongoing technical and managerial assistance. In 2025, 108 organizations received permanent, close-proximity support. Additionally, this assistance reached 885 women's groups—the "Nutritional Activity Support Groups" (GASPA)—which bring together 11,680 women across 115 villages in Burkina Faso, as well as 244 individuals, including youth and women survivors of violence, who participated in coaching, vocational training, and socio-professional integration pathways.

In Guinea-Bissau, the five-year program to promote mangrove rice cultivation concluded with the launch of two small rice mills, the setup of 9 additional husking points, support for logistics and transport entrepreneurs, and an international conference on the mangrove rice value chain across West Africa. In Burkina Faso and Guinea, two new initiatives were launched focusing on agri-food development, diversification, and agroecology, coupled with vocational training and youth employment promotion. Applied research supported by LVIA finalized 5 studies covering fortified flour production in Burundi, socio-economic factors in Guinea, nutritional value in Kenya, and indigenous vegetables in Tanzania, alongside publishing a recipe book and a preservation manual in Guinea. Finally, LVIA participates in political dialogue in Europe and actively engages in Azione TerrAE (Coalition for Agroecological Transition in West Africa) to advocate for an alternative development model through testing, training, and dissemination activities.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Archive LVIA ©



The UN World Water Development Report places the nexus between gender equality and water access at its core. Over 2 billion people continue to live under severe water insecurity, and women and girls pay the highest price: every day, they collectively spend approximately 250 million hours fetching water, taking valuable time away from education and work. In 41 countries, 10 million adolescent girls miss school or work due to inadequate sanitation facilities. Despite this, only one in five workers in the water sector is female, reflecting a severe underrepresentation in decision-making processes. The report calls for inclusive governance and gender-responsive financing; however, on the resource front, the overall picture has worsened. Official Development Assistance (ODA) experienced a sharp decline of 6.1% in 2024 and 23.1% in 2025, with a further 5.8% reduction expected in 2026. The WASH sector faces potential cuts of between 35% and 53%. Compounding this is a shift from grant-based aid toward blended finance instruments, which restricts the flexibility required for long-term structural interventions.

In this context, LVIA's initiatives focused on Sub-Saharan Africa, alongside its networking communication and advocacy efforts, become even more invaluable. In 2025, the interventions promoted by LVIA in Sub-Saharan Africa provided access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 89,729 people across 3 countries.

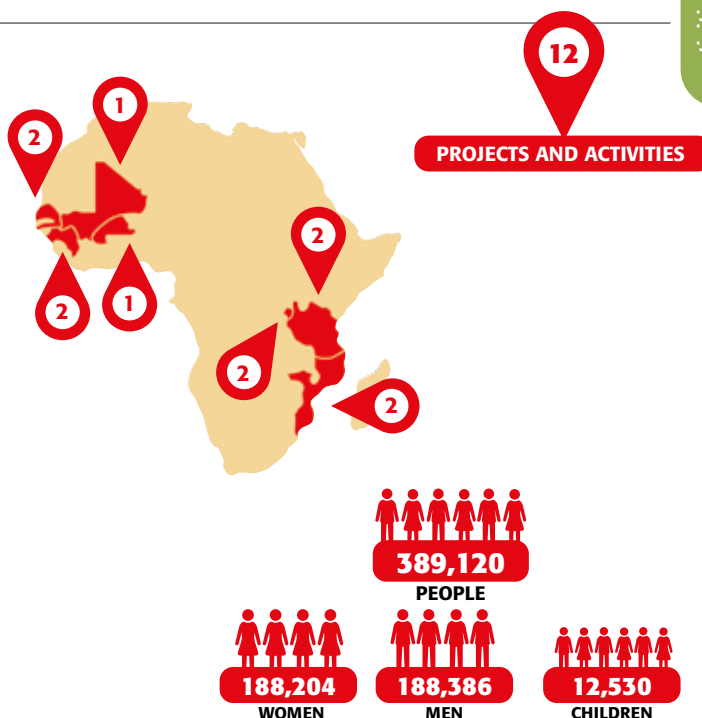
Water infrastructure in Kenya and Tanzania benefiting 25,025 people: In Isiolo County, Kenya, LVIA rehabilitated 3 water supply systems. At the Ntalabany primary school, the borehole was restored and a solar-powered system installed to run the pumps, benefiting 380 students and teachers. The borehole for the Mabatini community, in the Burat ward, was reactivated by replacing the pump and motor, repairing the flood-damaged tank, and installing an inverter, fully restoring water access for 1,624 people. Similarly, the Boji borehole in the Kinna ward was rehabilitated by replacing mechanical components to benefit 1,020 residents. In Tanzania, as part of the

Kijani Pemba project, water connections and storage systems were installed across 3 areas of Chake-Chake town, improving access to clean water in schools, health centers, markets, and public spaces for 22,000 community members.

Sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in Tanzania and Mali benefiting 54,643 people: In Tanzania, 3 flush-toilet blocks (not dry latrines) were constructed in hospitals and public spaces, alongside 3 handwashing stations in health centers and markets, improving hygiene conditions both at the community level and within healthcare services. In Bamako, Mali, the ALIS project funded the construction of 2,450 meters of stormwater drainage channels across three neighborhoods, as well as 100 household wastewater soakpits in five neighborhoods, reducing health risks related to stagnant water and environmental degradation in peri-urban areas.

Training, capacity building, and awareness: Training and capacity building accompanied all infrastructural activities. In Tanzania, 42 members of civil society organizations participated in three training programs covering WASH practices, inclusion, and gender equality, preparing them to conduct independent awareness campaigns. In Kenya, the water management committees of Mabatini and Boji received technical and managerial training to ensure operational autonomy and long-term sustainability of the rehabilitated systems. Finally, a radio campaign carried out in Isiolo County promoted proper hygiene practices and communicated flood-related risks, reaching 10,000 people among the most vulnerable communities to strengthen their preparedness against extreme weather events.

Marco Simoncelli©



The year 2025 was a period of major transformation for Africa, marked by a polycrisis driven by climate change, population growth, and energy market instability. In LVIA's areas of intervention, rising temperatures and altered rainfall patterns exacerbated desertification and resource scarcity. At the same time, reduced renewable energy costs and ambitious regional policies drove a decentralized energy transition, offering energy access less dependent on inefficient national grids.

In 2025, LVIA interventions in the Environment and Energy sector directly involved nearly 390,000 people across 7 countries, turning environmental challenges into opportunities for social and economic empowerment.

Infrastructure development in 3 countries (47,767 beneficiaries): In Pemba, Tanzania, 3 waste collection points and 1 medical waste storage facility were built at Chake Chake hospital, benefiting 47,707 residents. In Senegal, 1 sales kiosk and 1 mechanized production center for biomass charcoal briquettes were established for 60 members of Economic Interest Groups (EIGs). In Mozambique, efforts focused on designing circular infrastructure and off-grid energy systems for Meconta and Nacala Porto.

Equipment distribution in 5 countries (29,133 beneficiaries): In Tanzania, LVIA distributed 14,230 improved cookstoves in the Kongwa district, drastically reducing firewood consumption. In Burundi, 920 pieces of composting equipment were delivered to 1,553 cooperative members, alongside 160 awareness kits for the agricultural circular economy. In Mali, 20 waste collection motor-tricycles and 25 school cleaning kits improved urban sanitation for 13,150 people in Bamako. In Burkina Faso, 5 cooperatives received 4 plastic shredders and motor-tricycles, while in Senegal, 1 plastic shredder and collection materials were supplied to 2 EIGs.

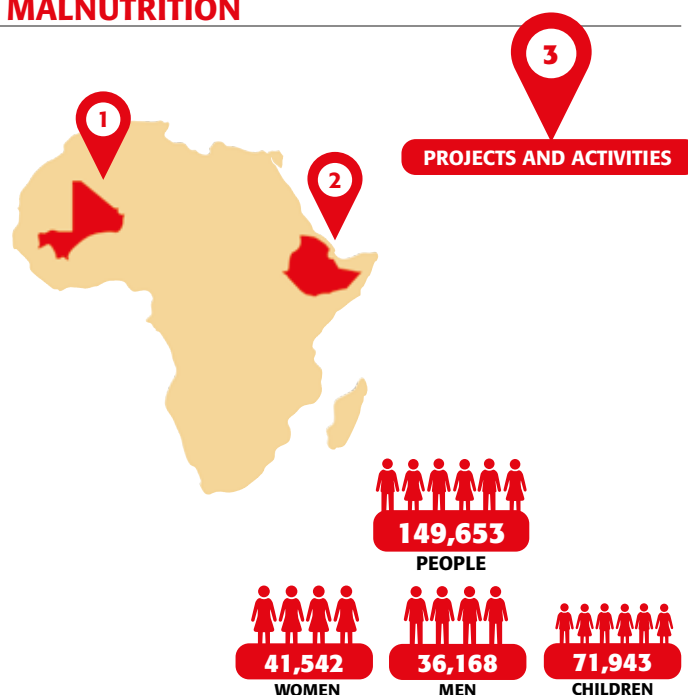
Technical training and assistance in 5 countries (1,139 beneficiaries): Training on the circular economy and green marketing reached 190 micro-entrepreneurs and workshop participants in Senegal. In Burundi, 624 cooperative members were supported in adopting circular practices, while 103 stakeholders in Mozambique were trained in energy monitoring. In Tanzania and Mali, 102 staff members, facilitators, and civil society representatives received training on waste management and environmental monitoring.

Environmental education and awareness-raising (over 325,000 people reached): In Guinea, 3 TV broadcasts on waste management and student engagement reached 259,000 citizens. Awareness campaigns reached 23,364 people in Pemba's markets (Tanzania), 9,200 students in Mali, and 21,072 people via radio and podcasts in Senegal. In Thiès, traveling roadshows and entrepreneurship events engaged over 3,700 participants, while interactive theater raised awareness for 1,430 people in Bujumbura (Burundi).

Microfinance & Governance: Microfinance actions supported circular startups in Senegal and 5 plastic recycling cooperatives in Burkina Faso. Regarding governance, LVIA supported Municipal Waste Management Plans across 6 municipalities in Burkina Faso. In Burundi and Mozambique, studies on industrial effluents and energy vulnerabilities involved 858 people to ensure data-driven, participatory interventions. Finally, the "Circular Market" app in Senegal was upgraded to support a network of 182 sustainable companies.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND FIGHT AGAINST MALNUTRITION

Marco Simoncelli©



In 2025, Africa experienced a year dramatically marked by conflicts stretching from the Sahel to the Horn of Africa, and from the Congo to Sudan, with humanitarian repercussions affecting tens of millions of people. In many regions, violence has become part of daily life, while fragile governments and climate crises have worsened an already complex situation. These conflicts are deeply intertwined with climate change, political fragility, and competition over increasingly scarce resources. Everywhere, the challenge remains the same: to protect the most vulnerable communities and work alongside them to build pathways toward resilience and social cohesion in contexts where peace seems increasingly distant.

In the Sahel, the situation remained critical. In Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, jihadist groups continued to advance, capitalising on institutional vacuums and the weakness of national armies. Attacks on villages, roadblocks, and sieges of strategic cities (such as Bamako) continue to force thousands of families to flee. The climate crisis—manifested through droughts, floods, poor harvests, and competition for water—combined with political isolation and the global economic downturn, has further weakened a region already pushed to its limits.

In the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia continued to face severe instability. Despite the formal end of the war in Tigray, new violence erupted in the Amhara and Oromia regions, featuring clashes between the army, local militias, and armed groups. Millions of people remain displaced, while droughts and floods have severely compounded the food crisis.

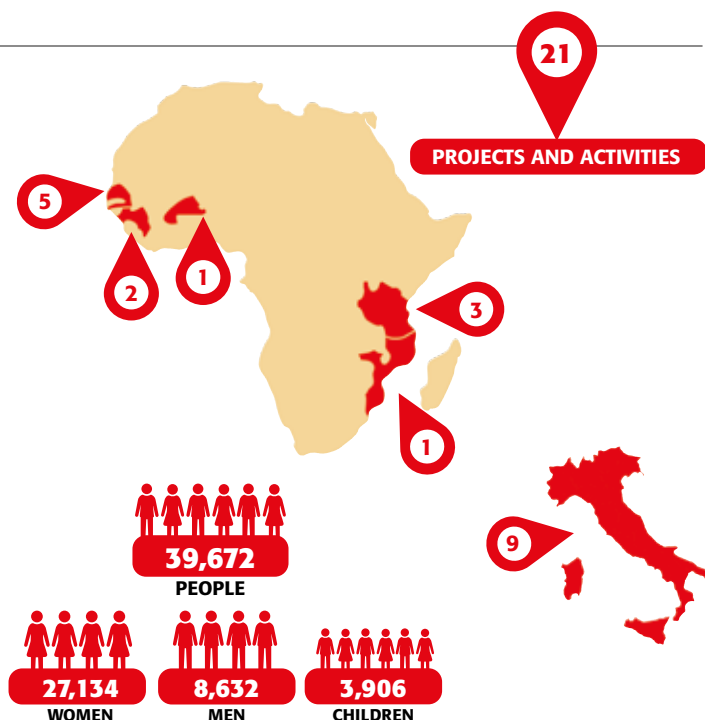
In these emergency contexts, LVIA intervened through three projects (two in Ethiopia and one in Mali) to support the most vulnerable communities. The goal was to provide immediate relief while strengthening resilience capacities and social cohesion, benefiting 149,653 people, including 41,542 women and 71,943 children.

In the Afar region of Ethiopia, across the Ewa, Yallo, Dawe Kachen, Sawena, and Rayitu woredas, agricultural tools, seeds, and animal feed were distributed to more than 4,000 farming and pastoralist families. This followed a comprehensive study conducted to analyze local market operations and identify the most vulnerable households among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. Additionally, 2,650 families were supported through cash transfers and income-generating activities. In collaboration with government technical services, two livestock vaccination campaigns were organized, and 120 community agents along with 24 veterinary clinics received kits and training to improve animal health services.

In Mali, LVIA's activities focused on the Douentza region, specifically within two municipalities. Here, four community health centers were rehabilitated and equipped with new medical supplies, a small-scale rural piped water system was constructed in a village hosting displaced families, and training was provided to nurses, traditional midwives, community health workers, and—across twenty villages—the so-called "Nutritional Activity Support Groups" (GSAN). Furthermore, an awareness campaign on proper nutritional and hygiene practices was carried out, engaging more than 5,000 young mothers.



Marco Simoncelli©



Social and labor inclusion for vulnerable individuals is a central challenge in both Africa and Europe, albeit within very different contexts. In Europe, where consolidated social protection systems exist, vulnerabilities primarily relate to long-term unemployment, migration, disability, and urban marginalization. Inclusion is supported by public policies, training pathways, and active welfare instruments, yet cultural barriers and obstacles to labor market access persist. Within this framework, the third sector plays a growing role in promoting inclusive and sustainable models.

In Africa, vulnerabilities are often linked to widespread poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, and, in some areas, political instability. Labor inclusion predominantly develops within the informal economy, which offers opportunities but few protections. In recent years, microfinance programs, cooperatives, and vocational training—particularly for women and youth—have been creating new perspectives.

In both contexts, there is also a growing commitment from businesses, which are adopting social responsibility practices to facilitate access to work for disadvantaged people. However, these initiatives must be integrated with robust public policies and collaboration among institutions, the private sector, and civil society. Furthermore, the involvement of local communities is fundamental: projects deliver better results when they are participatory and built together with the beneficiaries. Education, training, and decent work remain the key factors, serving as tools for autonomy and inclusion.

In 2025, inclusion activities involved 39,672 people across 5 African countries and Italy, through 21 projects aimed at combating marginalization.

In Italy, where 9 social inclusion projects were implemented, educational support activities were promoted to combat educational poverty, alongside sports and environmental initiatives for youth. Additionally, empowerment pathways were launched for women with a migrant background, along with civic participation initiatives, particularly focusing on young people.

In Africa, interventions included the upgrading of facilities and services: in Tanzania, the Nyerere Hostel for girls in Kongwa was renovated, while in Senegal, the Petite Maison Rose was established for the children of young single mothers. Furthermore, 12 schools were renovated across Senegal and Burkina Faso, including the provision of materials, support for school canteens, the creation of school vegetable gardens, and access to water.

In Guinea, educational support activities continued within local reading hubs, while in Mozambique and Conakry, training sessions were held on gender equality, civic education, and school activities. On Pemba Island, the project involved communities, authorities, and civil society in participatory urban planning processes. In Tanzania, activities to combat malnutrition continued, featuring training on nutrition, gender, and sustainable horticulture. In Senegal, job placement and entrepreneurship pathways were launched, providing internships, support for local businesses, and the opening of the *Bureau d'Orientation Locale pour l'Emploi* (Local Job Guidance Bureau) in Thiès Ouest. A collaboration was also initiated with the Municipality of Cuneo for the exchange of best practices. Initiatives also included supporting a women's cooperative with a coffee roasting machine and training 12 women in solar power system maintenance. In Conakry, youth exchanges and social entrepreneurship networks were strengthened. Finally, in Tanzania, the collaboration with the University of Turin produced a study on vulnerability, highlighting the contribution of marginalized groups to urban eco-resilience in Pemba, and led to the development of two participatory Strategic Urban Plans.



Multisectoral and Integrated Rural Development Intervention in the Oromia Region to Counter Irregular Migration in Ethiopia

The project *“Multisectoral and Integrated Rural Development Intervention in the Oromia Region to Counter Irregular Migration in Ethiopia”* is proposed as the second phase of the RELINT-19 initiative “A Future for You - Sustainable Local Employment Now (L2S2)”.

This second phase aims to maximize impact and consolidate the results achieved in previous interventions. Implemented by LVIA in partnership with COOPI and co-funded by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, the project officially started on 1 February 2025 and will run until 30 April 2027.

The initiative also capitalizes on the experiences and good practices developed through the SINCE LOT3 and AID 11549 projects, focused on strengthening agricultural supply chains in the Oromia region by promoting employment and local entrepreneurship.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES TO IRREGULAR MIGRATION

This initiative aims to strengthen vocational training in the agricultural sector to provide new employment opportunities for young people in the rural areas of Bale and Arsi, offering viable and sustainable alternatives to irregular migration.

The intervention is designed to address some of the root causes of migration by creating opportunities for income generation, entrepreneurship, skills development, and community engagement. At the same time, it seeks to contribute to local economic growth and social cohesion through an integrated territorial approach involving public institutions, private sector actors, educational institutions, cooperatives, and local communities. The project intervenes in four complementary areas, adopting an integrated and holistic approach.

AGROECOLOGY AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COOPERATIVES

The first pillar focuses on strengthening cooperatives and small-holder farmers in their capacity to contribute to food and nutrition security, with a special focus on sustainable and low environmental impact practices. The proposed actions aim to train a total of 3,650 farmers and workers in agricultural cooperatives in the Bale and Arsi areas.

The training will transfer specific theoretical and practical knowledge based on agroecology, encouraging farmers and livestock breeders to adopt sustainable practices that minimize environmental impact and improve food security and resilience among rural households. Technical inputs will be provided, and the ToT (Training of Trainers) methodology will be used to ensure local ownership and broad dissemination of knowledge. A key role will be played by the Unions of Cooperatives to guarantee the effectiveness and sustainability of the intervention. Activities will actively promote labor inclusion and economic participation, especially for women, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), strengthening their access to productive resources.

TRANSFORMING TVET SYSTEMS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The second focus area targets the improvement of the TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) vocational system to specialize the agricultural sector and create new skilled jobs and businesses, both on-farm and off-farm. Because the quality of technical training often remains insufficient in target areas, the initiative supports TVETs through short-term technical courses designed to reduce the mismatch between employers' needs and workers' skills.

In parallel, it provides training centers with equipment, tools, and learning materials to enhance current and future capacities. Support is also dedicated to activating apprenticeships and traineeships in collaboration with local businesses. Particular attention is given to strengthening dialogue spaces and promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), building on successful previous experiences. These measures aim to facilitate labor market insertion, particularly for youth at risk of migration, women, returning migrants, and IDPs.



BUSINESS INCUBATION, ADVISORY SERVICES, AND CREDIT ACCESS

Limited access to finance remains one of the main barriers to business creation and growth in rural Ethiopia. To address this challenge, the third pillar expands business incubation and advisory services to extend access to credit for cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The project provides business development support and advisory services to 10 start-ups, 5 cooperatives/AGRs, and 55 MSMEs.

Beneficiaries receive assistance in developing sustainable and innovative business models, alongside support through endowment and guarantee funds to facilitate access to financial resources. Implemented in cooperation with CONSULT PIONEER PLC, the action builds on existing local business support mechanisms. Furthermore, collaboration with Arsi University continues by capitalizing on the business incubation center established under the AID 11549 initiative. The center is being further strengthened together with the Market Information System (MIS), contributing to better market access and informed decision-making for small producers, farmers, and entrepreneurs.

RAISING COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON IRREGULAR MIGRATION

The intervention areas are among those most affected by migration dynamics, with many young Ethiopians undertaking irregular migration routes that frequently expose them to trafficking, smuggling, exploitation, and abuse. In parallel with expanding economic opportunities, the project implements a wide range of awareness-raising activities aimed at informing communities about the risks associated with irregular migration and the opportunities available locally.

These actions include communication campaigns, videos, public events, community dialogues, theater performances, and other youth-friendly methodologies. The initiative also strengthens the role of Kebele Committees—existing community-based structures supported by local authorities—enabling them to disseminate accurate information among families and young people. Through these combined interventions, the project seeks to foster sustainable local development and reduce the socio-economic drivers that often lead young people to migrate irregularly.





KIJANI PEMBA

Improving water access for more resilient communities

The "Kijani Pemba" Project and the Climate Challenge

In October 2023, LVIA launched the Kijani Pemba ("Green Pemba") project to strengthen environmental and urban resilience in the municipalities of Chake Chake and Mkoani, in the south of Pemba Island, Zanzibar archipelago. The initiative is carried out in collaboration with WeWorld and PIRO (The Popular Inspiring & Relief Organization) and is funded by the European Union and co-funded by the Otto per Mille of the Waldensian Church and numerous supporters.

The project aims to promote more sustainable urban development by improving access to basic services and helping to address the effects of climate change through an integrated approach combining resilient infrastructure, participatory planning, and capacity building of local institutions and communities.

WATER RESOURCES IN PEMBA: CRITICAL ISSUES AND INTEGRATED APPROACH

Core actions include strengthening water resources, focusing on access to drinking water and sanitation in schools, health-care facilities, and public spaces. These interventions are crucial for public health, especially where water supply largely depends on shallow wells, often exposed to contamination from saltwater intrusion and rainfall infiltration. In Pemba, water is a precious but hard-to-reach resource: even in urban areas, direct household access is not always guaranteed, and distribution is frequently intermittent due to limited infrastructure, urban growth, and climate change.

In the water sector, focus increasingly centers on the managerial autonomy of the resource at both community and institutional levels: not only water access and quality, but also technical, economic sustainability and local governance. LVIA proposes an approach based on integrated and sustainable territorial development, with strong community involvement so they can actively participate in decision-making and become protagonists in developing their territory.

WASH INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE KIPTACHO INTERVENTION

To address these critical issues, Kijani Pemba implemented integrated interventions including new water infrastructure, storage and distribution systems, deep well drilling, and the construction of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities. These structures offer Water Points for drinking water distribution, gender-segregated toilets, accessible facilities for people with disabilities, handwashing areas, and rainwater harvesting tanks. Water is collected through rainwater harvesting systems and tanks connected to the water network, allowing reserves to be built up for use during frequent supply disruptions. Besides improving water access, these infrastructures reduce waterborne disease risks and increase community resilience to extreme climate events.

Among the completed interventions, the one in Kiptacho is particularly significant, where a 20,000-liter water storage system was built. The infrastructure is supplied by three different sources: rainwater harvesting, connection to the public water network, and a dedicated well. This solution diversifies supply sources, ensuring greater service continuity during water scarcity. Thanks to this system, around 5,000 people now benefit from more reliable access to drinking water, with positive impacts on the entire community's sanitation.

NETWORK DEVELOPMENT: KWA POPO AND THE SHAMIANI PRIORITY

A second strategic intervention was carried out in the Kwa Popo area, where the project funded the procurement and installation of a new water pumping system to strengthen the local distribution network. The new plant will improve supply continuity and efficiency, increasing the network's capacity to meet the growing demand of the urban population. Once fully operational, the system will guarantee a more stable and reliable service to approximately 15,000 people, improving access to drinking water for families, schools, and healthcare facilities.

However, the most significant intervention regarding water supply concerns the Shamiani area, identified by local authorities and the population as an absolute priority during community consultations. Through public meetings and discussions with Water Committees, urban water emergency was identified as a major challenge for the city of Chake Chake. The choice of Shamiani resulted from this shared process, thanks to the area's favorable hydrogeological characteristics and the availability of necessary space.

In January 2026, two new artesian wells were completed to strengthen Chake Chake's urban water system. The wells were lined with UPVC pipes (a rigid, corrosion-resistant, additive-free material) with a diameter of about 20 centimeters, exceeding standard sizes. This technical solution ensures higher water flow, better pump performance, longer infrastructure lifespan, and easier maintenance despite seasonal groundwater fluctuations. By connecting the two wells to the urban network's main reservoir, the intervention increased drinking water availability across Chake Chake's ten urban villages. An estimated 45,390 residents now benefit from an average increase of 8 to 10 liters of drinking water per person daily, reducing water collection time.



WATER AND HEALTH: THE MKOANI ANTENATAL CLINIC

The same technological approach was applied to healthcare facilities, where supply continuity is an essential requirement. A significant example is the antenatal clinic at Mkoani Hospital, where the project built a new storage system consisting of a 5,000-liter tank connected to a high-efficiency booster pump. The system stores water much faster, maximizing network availability periods, and constantly maintains a sufficient reserve to ensure service continuity during supply disruptions. The antenatal clinic records between 35 and 70 visits daily, providing care to pregnant women, mothers, and newborns. Ensuring a constant availability of safe water reduces healthcare-associated infection risks and improves overall maternal and child health conditions.

Together, these interventions demonstrate how Kijani Pemba addresses water through an integrated vision combining resilient infrastructure, participatory urban planning, and local capacity building, laying the foundations for a safer future for Pemba's communities.



OUR FIGURES

INCOME

€ 10,350,267

PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA AND ITALY	€ 9,947,017
COMMUNICATION AND FUNDRAISING	€ 400,146
GENERAL SUPPORT FEES	€ 3,104

EXPENDITURE

€ 10,347,456

PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA AND ITALY	€ 9,988,042
COMMUNICATION AND FUNDRAISING	€ 179,390
GENERAL SUPPORT FEES	€ 180,022

FUNDING SOURCES

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

• AICS - Italian Agency for Development Cooperation Italian General Government	€ 5,518,307.51
• Italian public administrations	€ 220,148.07
• European Union	€ 2,804,508.94
• ONU Agencies	€ 0
• Foreign public administrations	€ 159,183.21
TOTAL	€ 8,702,147.73

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

• Private and Religious Italian Entities	€ 408,679.05
• Third Sector Entities	€ 400,314.03
• Foreign private Entities	€ 351,852.61
TOTAL	€ 1,160,845.69

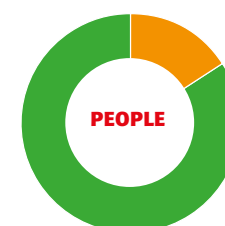
INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY

BURKINA FASO	€ 374,689.65
BURUNDI	€ 1,023,578.95
ETHIOPIA	€ 2,914,501.22
GUINEA BISSAU	€ 1,170,176.25
GUINEA	€ 408,635.57
KENYA	€ 208,220.79
MALI	€ 757,580.63
MOZAMBIQUE	€ 257,012.77
SENEGAL	€ 522,997.42
TANZANIA	€ 1,518,635.24
ITALY	€ 461,794.23

RUNNING COSTS FOR PROGRAMS IN ITALY AND LOCAL OFFICES	€ 370,219.89
TOTAL	€ 9,988,042.61

PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	RECIPIENTS	WOMEN	MEN	CHILDREN
BURUNDI	18,205	9,439	8,766	0
BURKINA FASO	17,382	1,222	13,883	2,277
ETHIOPIA	10,229	4,910	5,319	0
GUINEA BISSAU	1,640	984	656	0
GUINEA	381,401	177,376	190,654	13,371
KENYA	2,734	1,226	1,508	0
MALI	106,952	42,869	51,582	12,500
MOZAMBIQUE	4,667	2,379	2,288	0
SENEGAL	28,159	13,551	13,715	893
TANZANIA	135,706	58,275	77,431	0
ITALY	8,852	3,729	4,322	801
TOTAL	715,927	315,960	370,124	29,842



The full 2025 balance sheet is available on the LVIA website www.lvია.it



“Before, we were displaced and jobless; all our belongings were looted, and we used to stay at home all day with nothing to do. Now, with the support and training received from the LVIA project, we operate a retail general store as a cooperative. Our lives have definitely improved. If the business keeps growing, every one of us could have her own shop in the future. Without this support, we wouldn't have seen a change like this, and now we can finally work and live.”

Fatuma Mohammed
Trader in Chifra, Ethiopia



“We received excellent training through the Diverse Food System project on how to cultivate and produce quality seeds. I immediately put what I learned into practice: I shared indigenous African vegetable seeds with other farmers and sold the surplus, generating an income. Now, the entire district grows these traditional vegetables, which are highly nutritious and rich in health benefits.”

Charles Chama Mahanga
Seed multiplier in Dodoma, Tanzania

ANNUAL REPORT 2025- Concise

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*Sixty years after its founding,
LVIA-Service for Peace continues to sow PEACE and promote
justice around the world, remaining faithful to its founding
values and with a renewed commitment to the present and the
future, as detailed in the Social Report”*

Alberto Valmaggia, President LVIA



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