



CARE Pathways Program

Annual report for Tanzania

December 2014-November 2015



Progress and Results by Objective: Describe the progress of the project, including where the project is progressing as expected, where it is not, whether the project is still on track to complete expected results, and if not, what proposed modifications are contemplated.

- Objective 1:** To increase the productive engagement of 52,000 poor women in sustainable agriculture, and contribute to their empowerment

A. Project Dashboard *In this section, we would like to compile information on key project numbers to keep track of who we are working with and the project reach (cumulative). You can separate these by either different geographies e.g. districts or by different impact groups if you are working with more than one impact group. Adjust the table columns accordingly.*

<i>Impact and target groups, members and outreach</i>						Total
	India	Tanzania	Mali	Malawi	Ghana	
Number of villages		28				
Number of groups by type						
• VSLA		135				
• Producer groups		143				
• Self Help Groups		50				
• Solidarity groups		-				
• Co-operatives /Networks		6				
• Other						
Total number of poor women smallholder farmers (Impact Population) in collectives (Gates Foundation)		4865				
Total number of Impact Population (other donors)						
% of women in leadership position in comparison to the Baseline		52.1				
Total number of other target group						
• Men and Boys e. g. spouses, other		2085				
• Elites including traditional leaders		149				
• Other-Market Committee		140				
-processing machine committee members		44				
-Village Based Agent(VBA)		28				

B. Results by change lever

Please outline results by change lever as per guidance under each change lever. Go through lessons learned during the past one year that will help you to achieve your intended results during the supplemental grant period/phase 2. To what extent have these lessons led to modification of the results identified in the results framework?

(Include: Total no of CBTs and smallholders trained, what they have been trained in, mode of training - FFBS or otherwise. Outline progression in training, knowledge status at baseline, last year and now, use available data

1. Change Lever 1 - Capacity: Improved knowledge, skills, relationships, self-confidence, and conviction of women smallholder farmers.

Pathways program has been delivering skills and knowledge to farmers through Farmer Field and Business Schools (FFBS) and some technical skills through collectives and developed committees with the aim of increasing their capacities. The training follows under sustainable agriculture component, market engagement, gender, nutrition and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)

- I. Strengthening capacity of women farmers on sustainable agriculture practices and post harvest handling. Sustainable Agriculture help the farmers to learn the forms of agricultural development that are environmentally sound, social equitable and responsible, as well as economic viable and productive, it contribute to long term food security for all people, while conserving and soundly using the resource base.

SN	List of improved agronomic practices taught through FFBS and outside the demonstration plots	Content	Responsible
1.	Pre- sowing	The farmers learned about plot selection, preparation, seed selection, compost preparation, germination test, soil and water management (in last season they learn about double digging and mulching) and how to develop the season calendar. Also evaluate the challenges they faced in the last season and agree on good ways to deal with the challenges.	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers, Para professionals, cassava and sesame seed multiplication farmers
2.	Sowing /Weeding	Improved sowing practices such as planting in rows with recommended spaces, advantage of monitoring the plot, and weed management	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers and Para professionals
3.	Intercropping	Advantage of using cover crops in their plots. They learned how to intercrop cassava with groundnuts, cowpeas for those who were not tried	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers and Para professionals

		before and green gram	
4.	Pest and disease management	Learn the importance of regular visit of their plots to check the diseases or signs of pest damage. Lessons on how to identify diseases determine the severity of the problem, develop a plan and what control to use after knowing the problem.	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers and Para professionals
5.	Harvest	Understanding the general principles of harvesting sesame and cassava as a key of easing harvest time tensions. The principles reduce the risk of crop loses and spoiling the crops.	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers and Para professionals
6.	Post Harvest handling	Lessons about cooling, cleaning, sorting and packaging. Post harvest treatment largely determines final quality whether a crop is sold for fresh consumption it's important for the farmers to know how to handle their harvested crops.	District Extension Officers, Ward Extension Officers and Para professionals

Results of the training:

The above trainings were taught to 56 Paraprofessionals from program areas, 16 Ward Extension Officers and 2 District Extension Officers and during agricultural season they trained 1050 representative in FFBS plots and 2620 in group plots. This is out of poor women farmers who engaged in producer groups as not all VSLA members are in producer groups the use of improved seed, planting in rows with recommended spaces, pest and disease management have been adopted by most of the farmers in the program areas as they have now observed the advantage of following these improved agriculture practices.

Below table illustrating the practice and number of adoption on sesame

S/N	Practice	Total number of trainees (2015)	Number of adoption(2015)	PPT adoption rate 2013	PPT data adoption rate 2014	Adoption rate 2015	Comments
1	Input and land selection	3744	3486	61.4%	91.76%	93%	
2	Soil and water management	3744	3550	30%	91.76%	95%	The farmers have understood the importance of soil and water management, as it increase the possibility of harvesting more yields and avoid the loses of water.

3	Use of inputs	3744		35.7%	56.47%		
4	Planting	3744	3250	48.6%	80%	86%	
5	Pest and disease management	3744	3670	30%	97.65%	98%	It was difficult for farmers to harvest sesame without using control of pest and disease because at the germination stage the plants can be affected. Most of the farmers nowadays save some cash to buy pesticides before the beginning of the season.
6	Harvest	3744	2150	26.6%	42.35%	57%	
7	Post harvest handling	3744	3650	32.9%	95.29%	97%	

1.2 Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers on seed multiplication in collaboration with Mennonite Economic Development Associate (MEDA) and Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute

Technical training on seed multiplication reached 7 individual farmers in which after that 2 have managed to produce 6 acres of improved cassava variety named **Kiroba** and 5 farmers produces 7 acres of improved sesame seed named **Lindi 2002**. The team communicated with Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute and they suggested where to get certified seed (for sesame seed the source was from Aminata Seed Company from Northern Tanzania) and cassava seed the Institute recommended seed multipliers who are working with MEDA Tanzania. For those who are seed producers it is a regulatory to seek advice from TOSCI before they buy the seed for planting and it is regulatory to be inspected by TOSCI .Both of the seed producer's plots have been inspected by Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and certified as seed producers under the category of Quality Declared Seed (QDS) and given the authority to sell their seed to the farmers from this season. In December 2015 some seed producers started selling the seed to some farmers and others sold their seed to the district council who bought to those seed to support their farmers. All sesame seed multiplication harvested 922 kilos and this can produce a total of 922 acres of land if the farmers apply the recommended spaces. For cassava seed multiplication they harvested 730 bundles of cassava which can produce 22 acres of land. The table below summarizes this information;

No	Producer Name	Village	Yields	Total sells	Revenue (Tshs)	Equivalent to USD(exchange rate 2000
1.	Tausi Bakari	Mwandila	360 bundles	360bundles of cassava each bundle with 30 stems@6000	2,160,000	1080
2.	Stephen Nguyeje	Mpindimbi	96kg	46 kilos of sesame seed @ 7000	322,000	161
3.	Victor Kajile	Chiwindi	86kg	74 kilos of sesame seed @ 6000	444,000	222
4.	Elizabeth Milopa	Kilimanihewa	110kg	60 kilos of sesame@5000	300,000	150
5.	Abdallah Swalehe	Mandiwa	370 bundles	4 bundles of cassava each with 50 stems @10,000	40,000	20
6.	Sophia Abdelahaman	Mandiwa	130kg	30 kilos of sesame@6000	180,000	90
7.	Geoffrey Chilumba	Chikukwe	500kg	300 kilos of sesame@7000	2,100,000	1050

Challenges

Some of the seed producers are not feeling confidence to continue with production after the program phase out because of cost of calling the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute to come and inspect their plots. The institute is located more than 800 kilometer away from Southern Tanzania as it is mandatory procedure which is been done after every season, the producers must be inspected in each agricultural season to be sure of the quality of seed produced.

Way forward

In solving this challenge with have linked all seed producers with the District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Office because they have one staff who works direct with the Institution but also for cassava seed producers the team worked with MEDA team and Consultancy to form the cassava seed producer association and are at the stage of getting the official registration. The association will be linking all members with the Institute, work to sort out the marketing challenges and perform other activities that are in the constitution. Also because of many producers in Southern Tanzania the Seed Certification Institute has agreed to establish a sub office in Mtwara town to solve the need of the producers not only that but also the project had link the farmers with different agro dealers they will be selling inputs to smallholder farmers at local level and in time they will be linked them to TOSCI after they establish their office in southern zone as they promise hence this will attract more farmers who qualify to be seed producers to do so.

1:3 strengthening capacity of farmers on market access for inputs and markets through market engagement training

140 Market Research Committee members from 28 villages were trained on marketing skills. They learned about Cost Benefit Analysis to understand if the value chains that they

are engaged with make profit for them or loss, selecting best product and market outlet, conducting a market survey and marketing in the group. After that the market research committee members conducted a market research survey to Export Trading Company in Masasi Town and managed to discuss and agree on the price and transportation of their produces with the buyer. In their respective villages they informed the farmers about the markets and emphasize the benefit of selling as a group. In turn of that during the marketing season 8 villages sold 86.5 tons of sesame @2100 Tshs per kilo and received 181,698,300Tshs_(-equivalent to\$ 90849.15) as revenue but for remaining 21 villages the farmers sold individually at cooperative union at 1800 or 1900 Tshs per kilo because the supply was high in relation to demand.

“Seven farmer producer groups in Chikukwe, Masasi District are among the villages that managed to sell their sesame produce in collective. They harvested a total of 7897 kilos of sesame from their group plots. The market research committee members in collaboration with Para professional visited Export Trading Company to discuss about the price and transport cost. Because they started working with the buyer from year 3, the buyer was willing to bring the company truck to a village for collection of produce and cover the transport cost. The groups collected their sesame in a cooperative union and measure the entire amount while waiting for the truck. They received 2100 Tshs per kilo and earn a total of 16,583,700 that is equivalent of \$ 8292. But for the farmers who sold their sesame at cooperative union received 1800Tshs per Kilo. Mr Geoffrey Chilumba is a Para professional in Chikukwe village, he explained that he has learned that selling as a group as many profit, it’s simple to negotiate with a buyer on price because a buyer get a large volume at a time also a farmer pay small amount of transport cost because all of them contribute some amount of money”.



Training on the input supply to market research committees in Masasi district

Challenges

The program has been working to ensure that the farmers are marketing as a group for the purpose of selling at uniform quality, sell at higher price and bigger volume. But we have been facing challenge during the marketing season, the market research committees agree with the buyer but some farmers are not willing to collect their produce at collection point because of lack of trust and also other are not willing to incur marketing cost especially when it comes to the issue of transporting their produce to a buyer. They decide to sell at

low price instead of transporting to the buyer that the committee members have visited before the harvesting season.

Lesson learnt and way forward

More training are needed to farmers to know the importance of selling as a group but also the team have been inviting the farmers who have managed to sell as a group whenever there is a meeting to tell their successful stories of selling as a group. This strategy has increases the number of villages from 2 to 8 who have managed to sell as a group in 2015

1.3.1 Improving access to market information

Formation of 6 market research committee networks and direct linkage to potential buyer has increased access to market information. Within their networks they share information about what is going on in the market. Also they have increased confidence in communicating direct with the buyers and share back the information to their fellow farmers, and 25% at the middlemen but due to marketing skills they have received from the program they get information in their groups.

For instance one of the market research committee network have been registered with the aim of establishing large plots of sesame that would help them to satisfy the buyer during the harvesting stage after collected the produce from farmers. Also they opened the bank account and the plan is securing loan from bank and invest in collecting produce from farmers and sell it to the buyer outside the village and return the profit to the farmers. The network will keep on sensitizing and training groups on the importance of more production and sell as groups rather than individuals for more profit and they will be connecting them with outside buyers of their produced.

1.3.2 Training on Market Engagement for marketing committees:

This was another training which was conducted to Market committees members, the training covered market concept, cost benefit analysis, selecting best product, business plan and Market survey to 30 CBTs male 16, female 14 and 56 women farmers and 84 male farmers, training had made the committee to help farmers to find markets for their products especially on sesame which led to increase in production.

1.3.3 Strengthening capacities on food planning and nutrition

Home gardening contributes to household food security by providing direct access to food that can be harvested, prepared and fed to family members, often on a daily basis it also contribute to household income, The aim of this training was to enhance food security and to ensure successful provision of both the nutrition and income through home garden activities for rural women as part of empowering them, to improve family's eating habits by appreciating health food for the family.

To create a successful and sustainable garden using organic methods to grow crops in a safe and sustainable ways by considering that entire Pathway project conducted training to 12 female on home gardening responsible to impact the knowledge to other smallholders farmers in their communities. After training those 12 participants managed to train 88 women on home garden and so far 25 women had already established their own home garden for household consumption and income generation the target is to be able to establish 100 home gardens around the project villages.

1.3.4 Strengthening capacities on Gender and women rights in collaboration with Mtwara Para legal Centre

99 women smallholder farmers and 140 male were trained in Land Act of 1999. The aim here was to strengthening the capacity of the farmers to understand what the act says about land ownership to women. After receiving the training the trainees trained 177 female members and 173 male who are living in Chiungutwa ward. Some women have worked to secure their land title deed and other writing their names and spouses name whenever they buy land to be secure with the ownership but before the property was written the names of the household head/husband.

Jenipha Wambura from chiungutwa village under pathways project had already secure land title deed and a total of 49 women are in the process of securing their title deed.

The following are the process to secure land in Tanzania which should be following in order to have title deed:

The first step is to obtain necessary approvals from the village authority authorizing you to make applications to relevant authorities to have the land registered, after the approval applicant need to consult a surveyor in the district who survey the land and take measurement of the land and draw a map of the land. The applicant will make a formal application to the District Land Officer to register the land. The application letter will be filed along with the map, the photocopy of the identity card, passport size photos, the original approval from the village and the necessary fees will be paid.

A deed plan shall be drawn and the application will be processed in the District Land Office and the District Land Office will approve the application after a thorough scrutiny and it will be ready to be taken to the Zonal Office of the Commissioner for lands for registration.

At the Zonal Office which is the office of the Commissioner for Lands, the submitted documents will be examined and if the Land Commissioner is satisfied, the documents will be filed and be properly recorded before they are taken to the Registrar of documents for the registration of the title.

In the office of the Registrar of documents they will verify if at all there is any other person who is registered as owner of the land to be registered. If it is found that nobody is registered as owner of that land, the title will be formally registered after payment of appropriate fees and a title document or the right of occupancy document will be issued to the applicant.

If it is land other than village land, He /she will need to located the land and then make an application. The application will be submitted on a prescribed form accompanied by passport size photos with a necessary fee.

The application form shall be delivered to the Commissioner or an authorized officer (The District Land Office). The application shall accompany a declaration in the prescribed form of all rights and interest in land in Tanzania (if any) which applicant has at the time of application. The application will also accompany consent of the local authority concerned e.g. public body having jurisdiction over the reserved land or the District Council concerned) the certificate of occupancy shall also be registered by the Registrar of documents.

1.3.5 Strengthening capacities to VSLA members on Packaging and labeling of their product

41 entrepreneurs were selected as representatives from VSLA groups trained on batik, detergents, shampoo, petroleum jell and stoves. 41 entrepreneurs were linked with small industries development organization (SIDO) and they were selected as resource persons with aim of imparted knowledge and

skills of entrepreneurship to their group members, a total of 256 female and 769 Male member of VSLA receive the training from selected entrepreneurs, after gaining the knowledge some of them had managed to start production of different materials and sell to their fellow villagers and others manage to sell outside their respective villages.

Minimum production costs and profit of products produced per Month.

Products	Number of customer	Cost of the production	Quantity of product	Price(Tsh)	Revenue (Tsh)	Profit(Tsh)	Profit in USD(Exchange rate2000)
Batik	40-50	186000/=	30 peaces	10000/= per peace	300,000/=	114,000/=	57\$
Cassava flour	60-70	50000/=	150kg	1200/= Per kg	180000/=	130,000/=	65\$
Liquid soap	70-80	30000/=	36litres	2000/= per liter	72000/=	42000/=	21\$
Shampoo	40-50	20000/=	30 bottles	2000/=	60000/=	40000/=	20\$
Soil stoves	15-25	10000/=	12 stoves	4000/= per stove	48000/=	38000/=	19\$
Nutrition flour	25-35	20000/=	25kg	2500kg	62500/=	42500/=	21.25\$
Bar soap	30- 40	15000/=	30 bars	1500 per bar	45000/=	30000/=	15\$
Petroleum jelly	40-60	18000/=	60 tins	1000 per tin	60000/=	42000/=	21\$

1.3.6 Training on Market Engagement for marketing committees:

The training covered market concept, cost benefit analysis, selecting best product, business plan and Market survey to 30 CBTs male 16, female 14 and 56 women farmers and 84 male farmers, training had made the committee to help farmers to find markets for their products especially on sesame which led to increase in production.

1.3.7 Training on Natural Resources Management and community based adaptation in relation to food security and livelihood.

A total of 1124 female and 532 male were trained on minimum tillage, ripping/double digging, efficiency of farm yard manure Vs compost manure and procedures of making

compost manure, soil and water management in light of shortage of rainfall and erratic rains and This season's chosen demonstration CA practices: the use of mulching and cover crops ensure increased in water usage efficiently, the new technology of double digging was among the technology which had been adopted with most of the farmers after introducing to them due to its benefits as it is time manageable as a farmer till where he/she want to sow seeds hence conserve other land which he/she don't want to sow for that time, not only that but also there is also different in yield for instance when using double digging technology on quarter acre the yield was 85kg of sesame.

1.3.8 Training on Participatory Scenario planning:

The content of the training was to equip 20 male and 5 female CBTs and 216 male farmers and 590 female farmers on the use of climate change information to prepare against crop losses from dry weather and heavy rainfall, hence current farmers are able to get information from ward extension officers on weather before they start farm preparation The information they were using to increase their resilience to weather related climatic events are Period of heavy rainfall, period of drought, season change, drought, strong winds.

B. 1.2. Challenges:

- The program has been working to ensure that the farmers are marketing as a group for the purpose of selling at uniform quality, sell at higher price and bigger volume. But we have been facing challenge during the marketing season, the market research committees agree with the buyer but some farmers are not willing to carry their produce at collection point because of lack of trust and also other are not willing to incur marketing cost especially when it comes to the issue of transporting their produce to a buyer. They decide to sell at low price instead of transporting to the buyer that the committee members have visited before the harvesting season

B. 1.3. Lessons learned and way forward (to be taken up during the Supplemental grant period/phase 2)

- More awareness on the importance of selling produce as collectives rather than individuals

In collaboration with MEDA we had been able to convince Tanzania Official seed certification to establish an office in the southern part of Tanzania to help more seed producer in the region to be able to afford cost of the processing of acquiring the certification. Also most of agro dealers have shown interest of working with farmers by supplying them with inputs and that will be one step to link them to TOSCI.

Strengthening capacity of female farmers on implementing climate smart agricultural practices and the use of improved seed varieties.

The following table illustrates the capacity building provided to farmers

	Topic	Content	CBTs		Beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F
	Strengthening capacity of women farmers on sustainable agriculture practices and post harvest handling.	Sustainable Agriculture help the farmers to learn the forms of agricultural development that are environmentally sound, social equitable and responsible, as well as economic viable and productive, it contribute to long term food security for all people, while conserving and soundly using the resource base.			917	2753
	Training on Market Engagement for Marketing committees	Market Concept Cost benefit Analysis Selecting best product Business plan Market survey	16	14	56	84
	Training on Natural Resources Management and Community Based Adaptation in relation to food security and livelihood	Minimum tillage practice: ripping/ double digging Efficiency of farm yard manure Vs compost manure and procedures of making compost manure. Soil and Water management in light of shortage of rainfall and erratic rains This season's chosen demonstration CA practices: the use of mulching and cover crops ensure increased in water use efficient	34	28	494	1096
	Gender and Women's Rights Training	Training on Women Land Rights	28	28	140	99
		Training on protection, reporting and prevention of gender based violence	28	28	45	1237
	Training on Participatory Scenario Planning	The use of climate change information to prepare against crop losses from dry weather and/or heavy rainfall	20	5	216	590

B.2. Change Lever 2 - Access: Increased access to productive resources, assets, markets, and appropriate and reliable services and inputs for poor women farmers.

(Includes: Access to agricultural inputs (which inputs, amounts, show progression from baseline till now); output markets, financial services and credit (include VSLA and SHGs if applicable, amounts, increment through time); land (Acreage for individual or groups, incremental from last year to this year; access to technology and innovation (e.g. post-harvest); access to extension services)

B. 2.1. Results

2.1.1 Access to Agricultural inputs

According to the market mapping that was conducted in the program areas in 2013 to identify the input supply networks as well as processing facilities with the aim of quantifying the gap in access and set priorities for interventions, in Masasi the farmers were travelling 18 kilometers in average to access agricultural inputs but in Nachingwea it was 21 kilometers. The program since 2014 started working in linking farmers with input suppliers, in collaboration with collective's members a total of 28 Village Based Agents (VBA) have been selected from among the market research committee one in each village and linked with input suppliers in town. The selected VBA'S have been collecting the orders from the farmers and communicate direct with the supplier because they have their communication. The supplier brings the inputs direct to the village or sometime transport through public transport and in other village the VBA can travel to town and collect all the input that are needed by the farmers. This system has reduced the cost of transport to the farmers and they get it on time.

A total of 445 farmers were served by VBA from 8 villages of Masasi and Nachingwea by ordering inputs through VBA's such as weedall for weeds control, pesticides for sesame and some improved maize seeds, through this VBAs will be supported by the farmers on transportation cost and lunch allowance to facilitate them when they go to collect their products from suppliers, also input supplier committed themselves that they will be able to support VBA's so that the inputs reach farmers on time.

The demand is very high because the farmers need inputs especially in the beginning of the season For instance one input supplier in Nachingwea promised the farmers that he will open a sub office in mwandila village to help to bring the service closer to the farmers.

Women who access agricultural inputs at base line was 34.8% while during end line survey it shows that there are an increase up to 74.6% this shows how there is high demand of inputs.

The following table summarized what the farmers brought with the help of VBA's

S/n	Input	Quantity	Price	Total(TSH)	Total amount in USD(exchange rate 200)
1	Weedall	300 litre	14000	4,200,000	2100
2	Pesticide(Karate)	75litre	5000	375000	187.5
3	Pesticide (Ninja)	50 litres	5000	250,000	125
4	Maize seed	30kg	6000	180000	90

2.1.2 Women's Land Ownership

Training on women land rights have increased the ownership of land to woman in Masasi and Nachingwea. According to Suzanne a collective woman in Naipanga who attended women land right training in May 2015 articulates what most of the woman believe, *"A man is the head of the family, he has power to sell a plot of land without consulting his wife and use the income to marry other woman or spend the remaining amount to buy alcohol and a little amount to buy fish for family consumption."* But now days she does not tolerate that kind of behavior- and she doesn't have to- because she knows the land act which stipulate how both men and women have equal opportunity on land ownership. She knows steps to take to get the deed and where to go to claim her land rights. She has started to introduce other women in the village to the benefit of securing a land title deed, and she plans to do so for herself. Having the deed will allows her to sell land without any obstacle, access loans from Microfinance institutions, and resolve land disputes. She is very thankful for the Pathways program for opening the mind of the women and she promise to be the champion to other women in a village on defending rights to land".

Due to this training and dialogues conducted in Masasi and Nachingwea 49 women are in the process of securing land title deeds in Nachingwea and Masasi district and one woman from Masasi had managed to secure title deed. the only challenges remains is that most of the villages had not yet take a step to survey their village and take measurements for mapping, hence it is difficult for women to secure title deeds until it has been measured.



Suzanne from Naipanga village who promised to help women in her village on defending their rights to access land

2.1.3 Access to markets and extension services

According to baseline 29.7% women reporting that they have met extension workers but at end line survey 66.2% of women reported to meet with extension workers in the past 12 months, during focus group discussion women confirmed that access to information and technical service has been improved. Farmers noted that their production had been increased due to increased availability of agriculture extension officers.

In each village two paraprofessionals have been working closely with ward extension officers to support the farmers in technical aspects.

During the closeout meeting with partners paraprofessional from ndomoni village explain that he has the knowledge on agriculture, gender and market engagement, he will continue support the farmers even if the program is phasing out, the district officers who attended the meeting explained that they will take over all activities that the program had been implemented, under sustainable agriculture they will ensure that all paraprofessionals have been put into district budget to continue supporting them.

B. 2.3. Lessons learned and way forward (to be taken up during the Supplemental grant period/phase 2)

- Training on women land rights have increases the ownership of land to women.
- Strong links to markets for poor rural producers are essential to increasing agricultural production, generating economic growth in rural areas and reducing poverty, improving these links improve productivity, increasing incomes and strengthening food security.

B.3. Change Lever 3 - Productivity: Improvements in yield and income through adoption of sustainable and intensified agriculture and value addition.

(Yields and income from farm activities, income from wage labor, nutrition outputs). Be as clear as possible and clearly mention the data source, if yield is from individual woman, household plots or Pathways demo plot, clearly show increase from baseline, last year, to this reporting period. Same applies to income. If declined, support the findings with data and additional information e.g. market fluctuation. Use graphics and tables to show yield and income data. Report any nutrition outcomes as well in this section.

B.3.1. Results

3.1.1 Increase in Productivity

In 2015 the average yield per acre was 300kg- 350kg per acre for the farmers who have followed all the recommended agriculture practices.

There is an increase in yield of sesame crops compared to 2014 and during the baseline; the farmers have been adopted improved agricultural practices a year after year, increasing the size of land, increased access to agricultural inputs and extension, access to market information and establishment of processing machines for 4 villages of programs areas have contributed to this increase For the case of cassava there is an increase in production in the village where processing machine has been established (Mpindimbi and Naipanga), the presence of those machine have attracted a large number of community members to engage into cassava production.

B.3.3. Lessons learned and way forward (to be taken up during the Supplemental grant period/phase 2)

Introduction of cassava seed producers in program implementing areas(Masasi and Nachingwea) had played a big roles of improved access to cassava seeds and also 5 beneficiaries of the program have been linked to MEDA are producing cassava seed. Will help to meet the needs of seeds from other areas outside the project implementation areas

B.4. Change Lever 4 - Household Influence: Increased poor women farmers' contributions to and influence over household income and decision making.

(Use data sources e.g. monitoring of gender indicators (progress markers) identified during the MTR in this section to clearly show improvements in household influence being careful to show the difference with baseline, last year to this reporting period. Also report any negative consequences e.g. women's workload/backlash/GBV. Include any power stories and case studies in the annexure)

B.4.1. Results

Women show positive changes in household decision-making issues, they now discuss important family matters together with their husband. Currently men respect decision made by their wives on spending money on household expenses and they plan together. This was identified during data collection on gender indicators (progress markers) conducted in November 2015 where women interviewees reported that they are now enjoying greater equality in decision-making within their households. A 34 year old woman from Ndomoni described her experience "Education and foodstuff decisions are made together after the discussion and agreement since they get married."

A married woman in Naipanga with 38 years old explained that before the program she was not aware that she has right to participate in decision her husband was making all the decision but nowadays they sit down together, discuss and agree on the way forward. After they sell their harvested sesame and pigeon peas they sit and agree on the expenditures and the remaining cash she is the one who keep it.

According end line survey 90.1% compare to baseline which was 76.5%of women explained that they jointly decide together in financial decision, marketing and selling of crops women provide advice on improved agronomic practiced because in a village women are the ones who participate in Famers Field and Business School plots compared to men.

A total of 56 dialogues had been conducted from January to December 2015 To community members, members of VSLA and FFBS in Masasi and Nachingwea district and the tools which were more effective were daily clock which help women and men explain their daily activities from morning to bed time and after a discussion both come up with solution and promise on how they will help each other in their household, another tool is harmony in the home.

B.4.2. Challenges

During the implementation period there were various obstacles to change in their communities on contributions to women farmers' on influence over household income and decision making. According to progress marker conducted in November 2015, the most significant barriers to change are negative attitudes toward men who make joint decisions with their wives are being manipulated by their wives. A 36 year-old man from Mandiwa said, "Men who sharing many household workload with their wives they become discouraged due to prevalent negative perception from the community. However effort should be done to make whole community change." Inorder to encounter perception the project managed to conduct different training and dialogues to discuss gender issues and also during this trainings and dialogues the project uses male champions who educate their fellow men on the importance of helping their wives and make joint decision.

B.4.3. Lessons learned and way forward (to be taken up during the Supplemental grant period/phase 2)

Provision of training on gender issues through collectives is vital for changing behavior of community on household influence. Hence, gender trainings should continue provided to Village Savings and Loan Associations and Farmers Producer Groups. This will help in increasing knowledge on gender issues especially on household income control and decision making. However, trainings should involve couples for getting common knowledge and understanding.

B.5 Change lever 5 - Enabling Environment: More positive and enabling attitudes, behaviors, social norms, policies, and institutions.

(Include results obtained through engaging men and boys, local institutional structures - traditional chiefs, religious leaders, and women's meaningful participation in collectives; any policy and advocacy uptake arising from our work that creates an enabling environment. Support this with data. Include case studies in the annexure.)

B.5.1. Results

Training on prevention of Gender Based Violence and Women Land Rights

Police Gender Desks

Toward the beginning of the current Pathways implementation year, Pathways partnered with the Tanzania Police Gender Desks through their Lindi and Mtwara regional and District offices to bring awareness on the issue of Gender based violence. Police Gender Desks were introduced in 2013 with the aim to allow victims of abuse or violence access to confidential spaces in police stations paired with qualified (female) personnel in a police station to allow them to file their cases and give their statement, which in a lot of cases involves sharing details of a sensitive and personal nature.

We conducted training for the police gender desk personnel, after which a community mobilization run was organized, which managed to reach 1282 community members (1237 female and 45Mamle). The expectation is to have less occurrence of gender based violence against women, but also, where it does occur, to have it reported to the authorities and have appropriate steps be taken. According to police gender desk of Masasi and Nachingwea a total of 5 cases of GBVs had been address for 2015. The project had also link the gender desk with Mtwara paralegal to implement together their activities in the districts and also they have been conducting dialogues in the communities with male champions, VSLA groups and village leaders, not only that but also MPC will be facilitating the formation of male champion clubs which will be working close with police gender desk to conduct awareness in the community

There are several dialogues on GVBs which had been conducted in the community and FFBS by Police gender desk and paralegal center in Masasi and Nachingwea.

3. Challenges and Risks: Are you aware of any significant risks or concerns that have not previously been identified, and that may affect your ability to achieve the agreed-on results? If so, indicate how you are addressing those risks and challenges? Note: This is the opportunity to raise awareness of any internal or external threats that have emerged recently (which was not reported before and has happened in the last 12 months) to your ability to execute the project. This could include anything from political turmoil to bad weather.

The United Republic of Tanzania election (for presidential and Mp’s) held on October 25, the program decided to stop implementation of the program for about three weeks before voting process.

Also there was a challenge of drought from December 2014 to March 2015 which affected cassava and led them to dry and hence the farmers had to conduct a gap filling exercise to fill for those dried cassava seeds.

4. Partnerships: Describe all internal and external partnerships and linkages you have established **over the past 12 months**.

Partner	Names of institutions, overall purpose of partnership, key lessons and challenges. Reflect upon these as well.
Implementing partners- other NGOs CSOs	<p>SIDO-the program engaged SIDO for the purpose of sharing experience and link our small entrepreneurs to have access and trained on entrepreneurship skills, products development such as soap making, batik, shampoo, packaging, labeling and product development, the partnership lead to improvement and changes in lives of many women entrepreneurs after selling their hand made products(increased income)</p> <p>Challenges: budget has been a limiting factor to reach a big number of beneficiaries with the program implementing areas(villages)</p> <p>Lesson learnt: entrepreneurship activities are other path to women empowerment, women who have received training on various entrepreneurship skills have changed their lives through selling of their products.</p> <p>Cassava Adding Value for Africa (CAVA) The purpose is to establish linkages between Pathways impact population and CAVA’s processing groups and facilities to expand the value chain for cassava and increase market opportunities.</p> <p>Challenges: CAVA has been working to establish a local office in Mtwara and hire personnel for their program, for this reason sharing of information and moving on to implementation has been challenging. We anticipate that this will be resolved now that CAVA has finished the hiring process.</p> <p>MEDA-The purpose is on sharing experience on cassava production (They have been promoting cassava for more than 10 years), on the other hand</p>

Partner	Names of institutions, overall purpose of partnership, key lessons and challenges. Reflect upon these as well.
	<p>we have used our partnership to have a direct linkage with TOSCI. MEDA provide training to Pathways selected cassava seed producers on clean cassava planting materials. MEDA will oversee the supervision of selected farmers for cassava seed commercialization in the coming season.</p> <p>Lesson learnt: for the program to achieve its intended goal and sustainability there should be a positive partnership, hence the partnership with MEDA has benefited pathways impact group to learn and understanding various techniques in relation to cassava, this mainly done through sharing of experience(provision of training on pest and diseases control).</p> <p>Women’s right (Mtwara Paralegal Center) – We partnered with the Mtwara Paralegal Centre together with the Police gender Desks with the aim of complimenting the education on women’s rights and violence against women with free legal advice for women and children who have been victims of violence.</p> <p>Lesson: women access to their rights needs the involvement of various stakeholders from different sectors, i.e. Police, and religious leaders, (formal and informal sector).</p> <p>Challenge: less awareness on women right in the villages.</p>
Strategic partners- Govt/private extension	<p>District Councils’- The program works closely with DC’s office through DAICO office to ensure sustainability of program initiatives. Effort has been made to involve them in planning and implementation of program activities as well as sharing program successes. We have concluded on the final MoU on with District Authorities on how to take care of the processing machines that we hope will foster more involvement of the DAICO particularly through ward extension officers.</p> <p>Challenges: shortage of ward agriculture officers lead to delay in implementation of some program activities</p> <p>Lesson: Working with Dc’s officers has helped a lot in making things move fast as they are also reporting to the District councils. Sometimes they are implementing some activities on behalf of Care when the staffs are occupied. This convinces the sustainability of the program.</p> <p>Masasi Agro dealers (Input suppliers) the main purpose of working with Masasi Agro dealers is to facilitate linkage between women farmers with access to inputs services through Village Based Agent(VBA) approach</p> <p>Challenges: poor infrastructure to facilitate the intended goal/communication between inputs suppliers and Village based agent (VBA) on how to transport the inputs. In addition to that the VBA is a volunteer work that being the case they don’t concentrate much on the assigned responsibility. They have other task for their survival.</p> <p>Lesson: farmers connection/linkage /access to inputs supplier is key to sustainable agriculture</p>

Partner	Names of institutions, overall purpose of partnership, key lessons and challenges. Reflect upon these as well.
Academic & research, other technical backstopping	<p>National Agriculture Research Institution (NARI), the purpose of engaging NARI is to help the program on technical support especial on research activities apart from that NARI used to conduct training on agronomical practices, Participatory research training and plot layout to Paraprofessionals.</p> <p>Lessons: Working with NARI has been very productive as they are updated and provide the right information to farmers, and farmers are more confident when they receive training from the researchers.</p> <p>Tanzania Official seed Certification Institute(TOSCI) The purpose is on collaboration on providing training and technical support to pathways seed producers and supplier to ensure there is adequate supplier of seeds to the impact population</p> <p>Tanzania Meteorological Agency, The collaboration is to have a linkage between ward extension agriculture officers and impact population as a whole for provision of access to weather information to assist better preparedness for impact population and natural disaster.</p> <p>Challenge, absence of metrological office within the program implementing areas has caused some delay in accessing weather information to help impact population.</p> <p>Lesson learnt, lack of access to weather information has caused a big risk/damage/destruction to their farms and properties in case there is change in weather climate.(presence of heavy rainfall may cause crop like sesame to be washed away and soil to be eroded)</p>
Others	

5. Pathways Collective Learning Agenda:

Pathway's learning questions related to collectives

Pathways has identified collectives as central to achieving both short- and long-term changes necessary to facilitate women's influence and empowerment in agriculture. Hence, CARE has prioritized learning around collectives as focus of Pathways learning agenda. The intent behind the focus on collectives is to generate a more robust understanding on what strategies create more effective results. A table for responses is included below. Take time to discuss each question and reflect as a team (include the implementing partner NGOs and other stakeholders in this discussion) before answering these questions.

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible. Draw data from the recent ARS, PPT, MTR, MIS for supporting your claim
Inclusiveness: Which types of collectives and which types of interventions are best suited to enable impact group (IG) members to actively	Working with FFBS approach had made easy to reach more farmers in the community pathways is working Marketing committee had made easy to reach inputs suppliers and buyers which lead to increase of market information and high flow

<p>participate and achieve the program objectives?</p>	<p>of among villages.</p> <p>Working with a male and female paraprofessional in each village: due to cultural and religious issues, some issues cannot be taught or discussed across the sexes. Particularly for gender it is easier for women to communicate with and/or seek advice from women and vice versa this goes the same with reporting especially in cases of gender based violence</p> <p>Groups of no smaller than 15 and no larger than 20 people who live within the same community and know each other, increasing confidence and trust levels, particularly when dealing with joint income generation activities.</p> <p>Use of community paraprofessionals within villages which helped in areas where there was no extension services even at ward levels.</p> <p>Community involvement in the selection of value chains; there was a discussion among partners on the selection of the value chains, particularly with the choice of cassava, considering that is not among the most popular food crops in the area. It is contended that there was inadequate community involvement.</p> <p>Involving men, boys and religious leaders in the conversation; it was challenged however that the involvement of men and boys happened too late in implementation. It is submitted that, had there been a more deliberate systematic involvement of men, particularly leaders at earlier stages of the program, there would have been much better results</p>
<p>Inter Group Synergies and Dynamics: How do relations between and within different types of groups work to create greater coordination and effectiveness? What are the factors that lead to success and how can we avoid traditional failures?</p>	<p>VSLA provide opportunity for member to save and lend money to meet their daily obligation. While FPGS give chance for farmers to produce and sell together sesame and cassava. Through VSLA, members get loan for buying agricultural inputs for FPGS and scale up production. After production from FPGS they sale crops where they save income earned through VSLA. By involving members of FPGS into VSLA enables continuation of saving and lending going well at same time agricultural inputs become available at the time of need because farmers can save and lend at time of need. Hence use of two groups together can reduce possibility of failure compared to when only there will be one group.</p>
<p>Improved Productivity: Are women that are engaged in collectives more productive in the agricultural sector than women who are not? Are those women better able to access extension services, improve farming practices and gain more benefit from agriculture? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Group membership is mentioned as the most significant enabling factor in terms of agricultural production, empowerment status, and household influence. Benefits derived from group membership can be classified into three main categories: education and training on improved agricultural practices, increased control over financial resources, and increased decision-making power.</p> <p>Access to market information through collectives: at baseline, most of the women accessed their market information through other farmers (45%) and middlemen (35%); however, the most recent data shows that a larger number of women are now accessing correct market information through their collective groups. The annual review survey report for 2014 indicates that</p>

	<p>over 70% of the women who responded get their market information through collectives and cooperatives with only 9% relying on this information from other farmers. There are similar trends seen for inputs and market access.</p> <p>Increasing confidence levels: participating in collectives provides women with a platform not only to acquire information and get exposure on what other women are doing, but it also provides a platform for them to express their views and be listened to allows them to have confidence</p> <p>Access to markets: membership in collectives allows for women to bulk their produce with others and fetch higher market process in comparison to those who sold individually/outside collectives</p>
<p>Market and Other Linkages with the Ecosystem: How do groups serve as a platform for establishing links with key stakeholders, service providers, private sector market actors and other institutions? What role can collectives play in facilitating member access to inputs and markets more reliably and gainfully? What works, what doesn't and why?</p>	<p>Collectives as a platform have enabled to link farmers through presence of Market Research committee who play a big role in linking farmers with access to potential buyers (market) for the two value chains especially on convincing group members to sell their produces as a group. The same committee played a big role in linking farmers with access to inputs through VBA (Village based agent) approach that has facilitated easily access of inputs to farmers in 28 villages of program implementing areas.</p> <p>What works-the flow of market information to farmers especially on bargaining power, pricing (better price)</p> <p>What doesn't –The issues of trust among collective's members on selling their produces as a group in some villages</p>
<p>Improved Gender Roles and Relations: How does women's participation in different groups lead to change in gender relations and increased voice and power within households, communities and markets? Are they able to better influence and/or control decisions related to agriculture within their households? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Through participation in different groups enables women to get trainings on gender equality and share ideas with each other hence their confidence increased. Then, their participation in collective like VSLA enables women to earn income; this increases their power in household decision making. Furthermore, currently women are better influence decisions related to agriculture within their households as they know well better farming practices and they are major source of labor in agricultural production. An example of this is a statement given by a 62 year-old man from Mwandila said, "Now they make decisions in consultation with their wives on agronomic practice, sales of crops and how to spend income generated from selling of crops which it was difficult before the intervention of CARE, women do not have the right to make decisions." In Chiwindi a 30 years old woman also explained that they sit together after harvest and discuss how much to sell and how much to store. Also they agree with her husband who will go to market and after selling they sit again to plan of how to spend the income they earned</p>
<p>Intervention Sequencing and Timing: What is the best sequence of interventions and how does this vary</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Paraprofessional and link with DAICO office, after been received different training on agronomic practices (FFBS kit) 2.Strengthening Market Research Committee members and link

<p>by sub-IG? How we develop and strengthen the capacities of the collectives as sustainable community institutions, before we exit?</p>	<p>with district cooperative office so as to have full access to market information related to the two value chains crops(cassava and sesame)</p> <p>3.Strengthening VBA system so as to facilitate farmers access to inputs service within the localities (direct linkage between farmers and inputs supplier through village based agent-VBA)</p>
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6. Program Management, Monitoring and Evaluation: What are the significant program management, monitoring and evaluation activities that have occurred in the past 12 months? A suggested table format for responses is included below.

Monitoring and Evaluation	
Monitoring and evaluation activities carried out in the last 12 months giving details	<i>Describe activities, who were involved, results. These could include data collection and dissemination of findings (e.g. ARS, PPT, MTR), development of monitoring tools (for example, gender indicators), etc.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="727 499 1177 531">• <i>Participatory Performance Track</i> <p data-bbox="776 569 1437 846">The data was collected in 28 villages of two districts of Masasi and Nachingwea where the project is being implemented. This was done in collaboration with ward agricultural extension officers from those districts. The data was collected from 2251 (1388 female and 863 male) beneficiaries directly engaged into production of sesame and cassava in 2014/2015 agricultural season.</p> <p data-bbox="776 888 1437 1094">The result shows that, sesame revenue from 97 collectives was 513,042,300/= TZS with the average of 1,950/= TZS per Kilogram. This indicated increase of average selling price for sesame compared to previous season. Hence there was increased in income of beneficiaries engaged into sesame production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="727 1136 1003 1167">• <i>End line evaluation</i> <p data-bbox="776 1209 1437 1451">The initiative conducted end line evaluation. The data collection took 13 days where a total of 455 households were interviewed. This involved female and male headed households interviewed during baseline survey. Both focus group discussions and interview were conducted in 16 sampled villages benefited from the initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="727 1535 1117 1566">• <i>Progress Marker Monitoring</i> <p data-bbox="776 1608 1437 1879">The initiative conducted progress marker monitoring. This was done through focus group discussions guided by checklist administered to members of Village Saving and Loans Associations and Farmers Producers Groups selected randomly in villages namely Naipanga, Mwandila, Mpindimbi, Mkotokuyana, Chiwindi, Ndomoni, Kilimanihewa, Nanganga, Mandiwa, Chiungutwa, Chilimba and Chikukwe where each group</p>

<p>M&E lessons and challenges, and modifications/way forward</p>	<p>contained 10 to 12 members of single sex. A total of 414 (235 Women & 179 Men) participants involved in the discussion.</p> <p>The results show positive trend in gender behavioral changes. More women in leadership positions supported by men, increased female self-confidence. Men reported more supportive of women’s group participation while women gaining more influence in the control of household income and credit access. Women also reported obtaining more authority in household decision-making and gaining more self-confidence. Men were more willing to include wives in decision-making processes. Both women and men reported sharing more equitably in household chores. Men also noted that they solve conflicts with their wives in most peace way hence they did not encourage violence</p> <p>Lessons learnt</p> <p>During the end line survey data collection, some of the group members who were not sampled complained why they’re not involved in the survey while they are active member of collective and they have many successful stories to share with the evaluation team. The team tried to explain to them about the survey until they understand what the survey is expected to achieve. This shows how people who have benefited from the program wish to be involved in any activities that are being implemented by the program they feel bad when they’re not part of some activities.</p> <p>Involvements of beneficiaries in monitoring activities provide opportunity for them to understand successes and challenges in reaching of initiative goal. Hence provide a chance for them to find solution on challenge face the initiative and finally reach organization goal.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>In some of the villages it was difficult to get people who were invited to attend the Focus Group Discussion because there was meeting campaign in the village. For example in Naipanga the team faced the</p>
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	<p>challenge and finally went physically to the meeting and pick collective members to join the focus group and after the discussion they went back to the campaign.</p> <p>Way forward</p> <p>In any monitoring or evaluation planned, it will better to involve community members in planning of schedule. This will help in understanding what is going on in the village hence avoid confusion with village time table.</p> <p>Gender trainings should continue provided to Village Savings and Loan Associations and Farmers Producer Groups. This will help in increase knowledge on gender issues especially on asset control and income management. However, trainings should involve couples for getting common knowledge.</p> <p>For sustainability of the initiative work it is important to strengthen all the system that were exist such as market research committee, use paraprofessionals and ward agricultural extension officers as well as building strong cooperative/relationship with existing local NGOs and integrated with private sectors.</p>
Program Management	
Describe any changes in staffing in the last 12 months and impacts on program, and efforts to bridge these	One driver and project coordinator have left pathways and replacement had been done.
Other	Planning meetings: Pathways project staff meetings, review and planning had been done

7. Appendices to be included in the report:

- (i) Key activities planned for the **Supplemental grant period** (or till end of the project period);
- (ii) Group Training Activity Tracker (see template attached);
- (iii) Milestone tracker with key milestone status;
- (iv) Case Studies or other reports to share.