



CARE Pathways Program
Annual Report for Tanzania
December 2013-November 2014

Submitted by:

Maureen M. Kwilasa,

Program Coordinator for Pathways

CARE Tanzania-Mtwara Program Office

P.O Box 1310 Mtwara

TANZANIA

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.

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

a. CARE Pathways-Tanzania Project Dashboard

Type	Number of groups	Members		Total
		Fe	M	
Number of villages	28			
VSLA	122	1112	748	1860
Producer groups	203	2,835	1,155	3,990
Self Help Groups	50	318	32	350
Co-operatives /Networks	3			
Processors	5	55	30	85
Total number of poor women smallholder farmers in collectives	4,620			4,620
% of women in leadership position- in collectives	29%	1340		
Men and Boys e.g. spouses, other	1,665			1,665
Total number of beneficiaries	6,285			
Market committee	28	83	54	137

b. Results by change lever

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

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

NO.	Recommended Sustainable Agricultural Practices Taught	Content
1.	Soil and Water Management Practices	Proper land selection, mulching, crop rotation, the use of ridges, intercropping and the use of cover crops
2.	Planting and Spacing	Early/timely planting, use of recommended spacing spacing (10-15cm between plants; 50cm line/ridge spacing), 100cmbetween plants for cassava and 120cm ridge spacing
3.	Use of Inputs	The advantages of improved seed varieties (Lindi 2002 for sesame and Kiroba variety for cassava) by

		comparison to local seed varieties
4.	Weeding	Timely weeding recommended 3 times in a given season.
5.	Pests and Diseases	The use of recommended low risk pesticides that is specific for the given crop (e.g. Ninja for sesame), regular monitoring of farms to identify affected plants; and the crucial importance of cutting and burning any such plants to avoid infection of other crops.
6.	Harvest and Post harvest methods	Seed multiplication, seed management and post harvest handling and storage, Use of recommended storage facilities, Recommended seed preservatives. Value addition for Cassava and Sesame, drying and production of flour.

Results

These practices were taught to 15 Ward extension officers and 58 paraprofessionals after which they in turn trained 3,045 members of FFBS and members of producer groups which were delivered through demonstration plots and collective group plots.

The uptake of some techniques seems to be faster than others. Techniques such as proper land selection, weeding, the use of certified seeds and proper storage were adopted faster to other techniques such as the use of cover crops, seed multiplication and soil erosion control.

This could be credited on the number of trainings that have been done on these particular techniques, we will use the data collected this season to direct the focus in the coming season particularly in the techniques that have been slow to be adopted.

1.2: Capacity building for impact population on savings, loans and entrepreneurship

A total of 2,407 women and 803 men from our 122 Village Savings and Loans Associations received information on the basic on financial literacy and entrepreneurship training in the last 12 months. Some of these groups that were trained also received opportunities to showcase and sell their produce; in one instant, during the Peasants' Day Fair in Lindi, where one group managed to sell 26 fuel efficient stoves and 57 bottles of liquid detergent and shampoos.

1.3: Improved capacity on Nutrition information

1255 women and 588 men received information on food planning and nutrition including the advantages of owning a home garden. However, it recommended that more nutrition specific trainings be conducted since it was noted that the capacity of the community, including the community based trainers was still very low.

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

2.1: Land

Key Results

Female farmers continue to enjoy access to land without formal recognition of ownership and control through titles. All of the female farmers that were interviewed over the course of the last year noted that they did have access to land which they used to cultivate by association with a male in their families such as their husband, brother, father, son etc. It was noted however, that none of the farmers had land titles to the land they used therefore risking being thrown out of the property or being refused access to it should the man decide to. It was also good to note that in some villages, village leaders who had come in contact with the program had started giving away part of the village land directly to women- particularly those who had been divorced or widowed.

Way Forward

Work with local CSOs and NGOs to advocate for the implementation of the Village Land Act 1999 which spells out the rights of women to own, co-own and control land through the issuance of formal and traditional titles.

2.2: Inputs

Key Results:

There was a relatively high rates of use of recommended inputs particularly seeds and fertilizers. In a survey that was done, over 50% of female farmers who responded had accessed and used certified seed variety over the last season and 36.6% have accessed pesticides; 12.2% accessed fertilizer. In addition to this over 70% of the female farmers received information that they believe led to the increase in production experienced this season. In comparison to the baseline, 63% of the women farmers stated that they had no access to inputs: including pesticides and fertilizers, especially at the local communities, which became more of a challenge because of lack of mobility.

Challenges

Low production capacity of groups paired with remote location of impact population which proves to be a challenge in linking input suppliers to villages.

Rising cost of inputs in relation to the increasing demand with particular reference to seeds e.g. 5000Tshs per kilo of sesame seeds in December 2012 as compared to 8000Tsh per kilo in the current agricultural system proving a challenge for women especially those from Female Headed Household to access adequate seed supply.

Way Forward

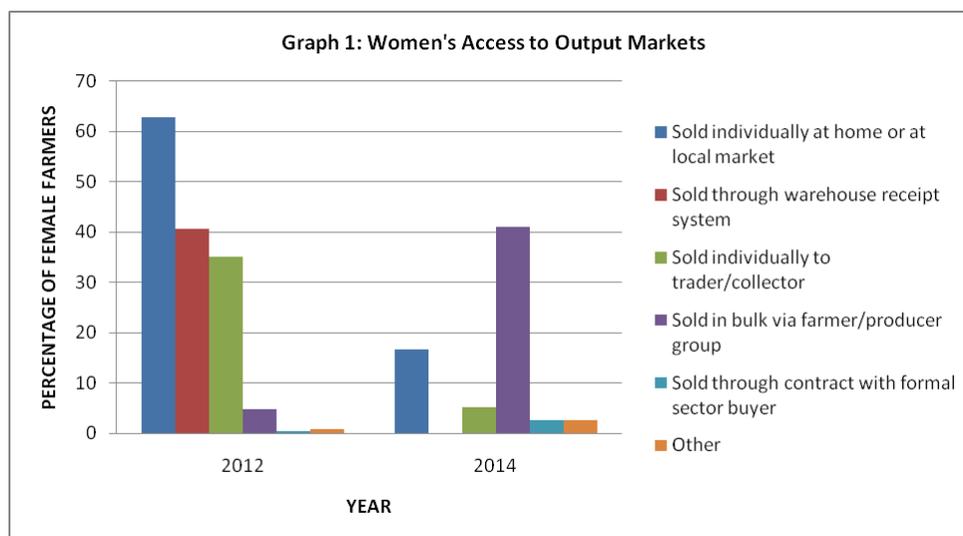
Identifying local seed producers and input suppliers among our beneficiaries in each village to minimize the need for movement to access input. This would also minimize the cost of inputs as it negates the cost of transportation.

2.3: Markets and Market Information

2.3.1: Markets

There has been a big improvement in farmers' access to market in this season in comparison to the situation last year as well as the baseline. In the last Annual review studies conducted, 59% of female farmers stated that they have access to market information which they used to sell their produce. The trend in the types of markets also show that, in comparison to what the situation was in 2012, more female farmers are selling their produce through collectives and cooperatives, which goes in line with the project intervention to support collecting selling for women farmers. This in turn, allows them a better bargaining power, ensuring better prices for their crops.

The graph below highlights the changing trends in the type of output markets; given the choice, female farmers are now moving away from warehouse receipt systems, through which their produce was collected on credit and they would only receive their payment after the collector sells the produce in the market in cities and towns. Oftentimes, these farmers did not get a say in the price they received for their produce.

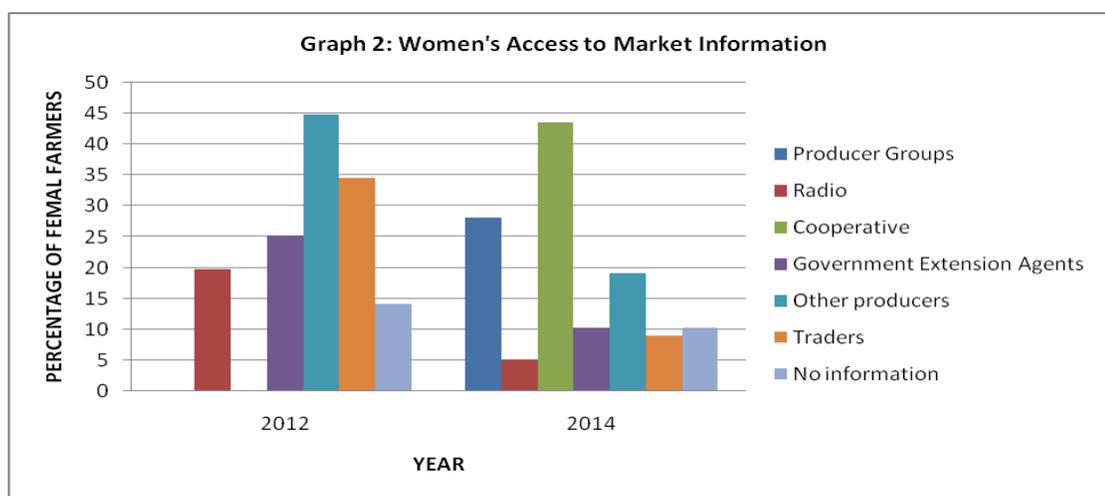


Consequently, we see a reduction from about 40% of produce sold through warehouse receipt system in 2012 to 0% in 2014. It should be noted that percentages refer solely to cassava, cowpeas and sesame; some other crops are still being sold through this system.

2.3.2: Market Information

Similar to access to markets, there has also been a change in the access to market information by female farmers. At baseline, there was a keen reliance on information from other farmers (45%) and middlemen (35%) who collected crops from farmers and sold them at higher prices in markets in towns. This often meant that, these collectors would often quote lower prices for farmers, and in turn, these lower rates would be used by all the farmers in the given village. However, with the work that has been done to link buyers directly to farmers, the creation and training given to village market committees and the linkage between the program and paraprofessionals, the reliance on middlemen for information fell to only 9% and on fellow producer to under 20%.

The graph below tells the story of the trend changes in access to market information by female farmers;



Challenges

The main challenge remains to be poor infrastructure; it is a challenge to convince large input suppliers and buyers to navigate into the villages where we work due to bad roads especially during rainy seasons. Also, collectives sale remains a challenge especially for sesame due to a necessary level of trust required among group members and their leaders especially given the nature of sesame which reduces in weight the longer it is kept. There is a fear that people would use this to cheat farmers off their produce therefore farmers are prefer to keep it in their households and sell it themselves which is a challenge when required to transport crop to buyer.

Other challenges are low production numbers that fail to attract larger input suppliers as well as buyers who require multiple times the quantity we currently produce. This is particularly true for cassava.

Way Forward

Encouraging the expansion of production for both group and individual producers; we should also consider incorporating large scale farmers in some areas of the program's initiative, which would attract input supply and markets. However, should this be chosen as the way forward, caution needs to be taken to adequately protect small scale farmers.

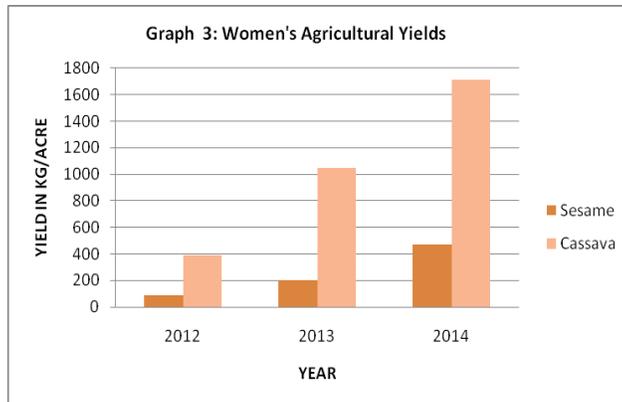
We also need to continue training on the advantages of group/collective sale through exposure visits of members to groups which have been more successful with group selling; increasing capacity and market knowledge for village marketing committees.

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

3.1. Results

3.1.1: Increase in productivity

There was a marked increase in yield production and income this season in comparison with last season and the baseline. 545 tons of sesame and 418 tons of cassava were produces this season from about 247 acres of cultivated land. This would denote an increase of yield amount of cassava per acre from 1050 to about 1712kgs per acre for cassava. For sesame, the estimates show an average of about 472.5kgs produced per acre which is an increase from 200kgs per acre in the last season and 88.1kgs/acre at baseline.



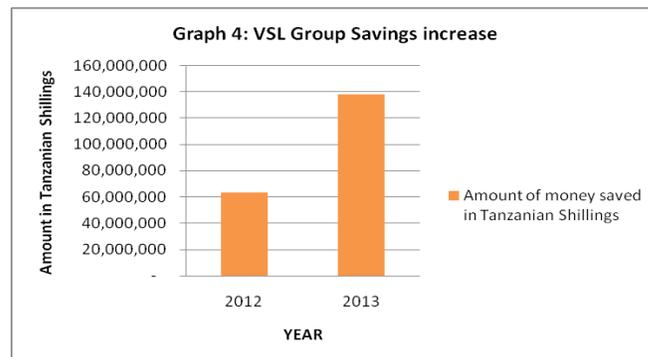
3.1.2: Increase in Income

3.1.2.1: Sale of Crops Produced

Similar trends were seen in prices for sesame this season; a kilo of sesame was sold between 2200Tshs and 2800Tshs, the average being 2400Tshs, up 60% from the average price of 1500 in the last season and 200% from the price at baseline which was 800Tshs per kilogram. It is therefore estimated that, at an average price of 2400Tshs per kilo, the sale of sesame produce just over 720,000USD this season.

3.1.2.2: Village Savings and Loans Associations

There has been an increase in the number of Village Savings and Loans Associations in both Masasi and Nachingwea. 50 new groups were formed in Nachingwea in the last season between December 2013 and November 2014 bringing the number to 57 groups. In Masasi, where VSLA groups originally existed, formed by the Aga Khan Foundation, has also seen an increase from 36 last year to 54 this year. The graph below shows the increase in savings between last season and this season.



3.2. Challenges

Erratic rains and unpredictable weather were a huge challenge this season. In December 2013, farms received unprecedented low rain levels for that season which led to the drying up of cassava 'seeds' that had been planted ahead of what was expected to be a normal rainy season. As a result, farmers experienced losses the extent of 2,835,000Tsh (1,772 USD)

In addition to this, the period between February and April 2014 received up to 1950mm of rain as opposed to normal range of 1300-1600mm, which is regarded to be adequate for sesame planting season. This led to the destruction of farms and the sesame crop that had been planted in late January and caused projected losses of about 1004 tons (30 tons in Masasi and 74 tons in Nachingwea).

3.3. Lessons learned and way forward

There is a need for the incorporation of weather information dissemination as part of program implementation. With this realization, the Pathways Tanzania program forged a partnership with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency, which in collaboration with the Kenya Meteorological agency and CARE's Adaptation Learning Program network trained District and ward extension officer from both districts of implementation on Participatory scenario planning and how to facilitate it with larger groups of beneficiaries in their villages. The information was tailor made to fuse scientific and local weather prediction technology will help farmers better prepare for inconsistencies in weather. We are testing this in the coming season and should be able to report on it by the next reporting period.

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

4.1. Results

Not surprisingly, women in female headed households continue to enjoy sole or joint control over income and expenditure decisions. However, it is noted that there has also been an increase in access to and control of income generated from farming activities.

Findings from the Annual review study as well as the midterm evaluation conducted this year indicate a sharp increase in the level of control of female farmers on the revenue generated from the commercialization of crop production. Up to 78% of the women indicate that they are either the sole decision makers (from Female headed households) or make decision jointly with their spouses concerning decision making regarding the use of income generated from agricultural activities. At baseline, only a third of the women reported having sole or joint control of decisions regarding money earned either jointly or solely by their spouses.

Less than 2% of female farmers indicated the need to turn their profits to their spouses; as opposed to what was an overall consensus observed at baseline that men were perceived to be the ultimate decision makers about all household expenditures

In addition to this, records are showing that a large percentage of the household income is being spent on beneficial things for the family. The table below illustrates the results from a review conducted, showing the use of profits generated from the sale of production.

Use of the profit?	Tanzania
School fees	39.7%
Purchase of food	34.6%
Agricultural inputs	28.2%
Health care	24.4%
Clothes	21.8%
Social events	15.4%

Household items	11.5%
Savings	7.7%
Construction of a house	6.4%
Reinvest back into the business	3.8%
Purchase of livestock	3.8%
Other specify	2.6%

4.2. Challenges

While it seems that a large portion of the household income is being used to purchase beneficial things such as paying for children’s fees, construction of modern, durable housing, purchasing food for the family and buying agricultural input, a small percentage of farmers reported the use of of the profit being spent on non beneficial things such as the purchase of alcohol by the husband.

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

5.1. Results

There is evidence that there is a growing change or perception towards a more women-friendly outlook within our beneficiaries’ communities. The program has seen a marked increase in women’s mobility in this season as compared to the situation at baseline; women report that they enjoy more freedom to move around visiting friends, going to the market and participating in community without requiring permission from their husbands.

Moreover, in some villages, some village leaders exposed to the program have started making decision that are producing tangible results especially towards women’s access to land.

5.2. Challenges

While policies are readily available, it implementation at local levels especially in villages where our beneficiaries are located remains a challenge. Cultural influences that continue to suppress the role of women continue to prevail.

On the community front, there is still a negative connotation associated with women who are involved in collectives, thus discouraging other women from joining the groups. Women in collectives are seen as fighting to ‘wear the pants’ in the family, thus emasculating their husbands or associating them with promiscuity and even witchcraft.

In addition to this, there is also a negative association with men who show a positive attitude towards sharing the household as well as on-farm workload and involve their wives in important decision making. These men are subjected to derogatory names such as ‘*Bushoke*’ which is an insulting name denoting the wife as the ‘man of the family’ controlling her husband at her will, which is contrary to the culture.

5.3. Lessons learned and way forward

Higher level advocacy at national as well as local scale is paramount to push for the implementation of gender-friendly policies especially in productive-asset ownership, mobility as well as protection against domestic violence. On the community perception, there is a need to work with male champions, to educate communities at a large scale (not limited to our impact population) on the benefits of workload sharing, and the involvement of women in different decision making roles in the family.

Also, there needs to be continued involvement of influential members of communities such as community, local and religious leaders who have a wide margin of influence especially in promoting gender roles and in most instances, are the first point of contact for individuals in the event of domestic rows and quarrels.

Partnerships: Describe all internal and external partnerships and linkages you have established.

Partner	Names of institutions, overall purpose of partnership, key lessons and challenges. Reflect upon these well.
Cassava Adding Value for Africa (C:AVA)	<p>Discussions have been held between CARE Pathways and Cassava Adding value for Africa. Their focus as they begin the second phase of their project implementation (CAVAII) is building a strong private sector which could ensure the sustainability (and possibly expansion) of smallholder agriculture beyond timed programs and externally funded project.</p> <p>Several entry points have been identified to link up our farmers with markets channeled through CAVA) through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Linking our farmers to C:AVA processing facilities in Chisegu (accessed by our farmer groups in Mpdindimbi), Namichi and Masiku. ii. Linking our processing facilities (to finish construction by July 31st) to C:AVA Markets iii. Linking our farmers to C:AVA SME bulking
District Agriculture and Livestock Development Office	<p>We have continued to work with the District Agriculture and Livestock Development Office through their district and ward agricultural officers. In reflecting on the current nature of our partnership, it has been established internally that there is a need for better communications and responsibility sharing between DALDOs and the Pathways team. As we begin to implement an exit strategy, it is of paramount importance that Pathways be viewed not as 'CARE's Project' as it is currently being seen but rather a mere trigger for changes in the way small holder farmers produce in the communities we work in and beyond. This would only be possible if the supervisors who will remain on the ground (in this case, extension officers) are capable of sustaining the supervision and continuation of the interventions introduced, in addition to the input and market linkups. We have concluded on the final MoU with District Authorities that will foster more involvement of the DALDO particularly through ward extension officers.</p>

<p>Community Development Offices</p>	<p>We supported 8 women who were selected from 4 villages (Chiungutwa, Chilimba, Mischela and Kalengwale) where we work. The women were selected on the basis of their ability to read and write, confidence to explain themselves in public, commitment to women empowerment and ability to share information learnt to a large number of women.</p> <p>The women participated in a 4 day training that was held in commemoration with the international Women’s Day 2014. They reported on learning entrepreneurship skills such as making detergent, shampoos, candles, batik, body oil, jam and washing soap. They also got a chance to learn on how to check for breast cancer and receive information of how to raise breast cancer awareness. The 8 worked together and devised a plan to start a group together working on entrepreneurship</p> <p>In this agricultural year, with the support of the team they conducted several entrepreneurship trainings through which they reached 2,407 women.</p>
<p>Women Empowerment: Improving Resilience Income and Food Security (WE RISE)</p>	<p>Pathways associates with WE RISE at technical and programming levels at different areas such as gender, monitoring and evaluation, business marketing and continues to share expertise and experience from Pathways and vice versa.</p>
<p>Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI)</p>	<p>In responding to the challenges faced by our beneficiaries with availability of inputs, particularly with regard to seed availability, we have partnered up with the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute to provide training on seed production and commercialization to select number of farmers in our implementation villages. At the end of the training and supervision, the select farmers will receive the ‘Qualified Seed Suppliers’ qualification that would allow them to sell certified seeds up to ward levels as well as act as local producers and suppliers on behalf of commercial input suppliers.</p>
<p>Mennonite Economic Development Associate (MEDA)</p>	<p>We are also with the Mennonite Economic Development Association through their ‘<i>Muhogo Mbegu Bingwa</i>’ program (Champion Cassava Seed) who will provide onsite training and assistance to the selected farmers producing cassava for the sole purpose of multiplication. So far, MEDA has been working with 3 of our beneficiaries and we hope to add 2 more in the next agriculture season.</p>
<p>Dimagi</p>	<p>Dimagi supported Pathways to develop the CommCare application and a digital platform for collecting PPT data using mobile phone technology, enabling the immediate turnaround of monitoring data. The application helped increase efficiency of data collection and handling a great deal and contributed to achievement of program outcomes.</p>
<p>Tanzania Police Gender Desks</p>	<p>We 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.</p>

	Given the challenges faced by Gender desks across the country especially on getting the space and equipment to allow them to collect the information on gender based violence, the Pathways program provided District and Regional Police Desks each with a black ink printer, a mobile phones as well as a supply of stationery to support their work. We also carried out a joint awareness raising campaign in our implementation villages and held public discussions on violence for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence campaign 2014.
Mtwara Paralegal Centre	<p>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>We are also exploring the opportunity to support the Mtwara Paralegal Centre to work towards issues of women’s formal land ownership, beginning with providing free legal advice for women on issues of land but with the hopes of pushing for the formalization of ownership through land titles.</p>
Tanzania Meteorological Agency	As mentioned above, in an effort to address the lack of weather information and the heavy reliance on traditional weather forecasting, the Pathways Tanzania program forged a partnership to ensure the flow of information of weather forecast straight from TMA to the beneficiaries on the ground. Currently we are doing this through connecting the ward extension officers directly to TMA and in turn, facilitate the sharing of that information with our paraprofessionals on the ground who inform the impact population.

6. Objective 2: To enhance the scale of high quality women responsive agriculture programming

Focus areas	Describe giving bulleted examples
Pathways results, tools or lessons with colleagues and CARE partners beyond the Pathways team.	<p>Senior Programme Management Team Meetings:</p> <p>These are senior program management team meetings and presentations made twice a month to update staff on the successes, plans and challenges of each project in the sub-office. Staff are given time to question each other on the presentation and how each project plans to over-come the challenges identified in the presentation. Issues of coordination of the activities are discussed at these meetings. These meetings are used as an opportunity to share with management staff on what is done in the field. Through these meetings they also get to know about planned events by Pathways.</p>
Have Pathways tools or lessons been adapted/ used in any new proposals in the past 12 months? Please list those including the total value of the proposal, whether CARE has won the funds	We have just submitted an application for funding for a “Partnership For Strengthening Maternal, Newborn and Child Health” program with key concentration in Nutrition. The application relied on building on the successes that have been achieved by the Pathways program especially in its work with collectives, successes in food diversification, improved access to income, successes seen with workload sharing by men and raised household decision making role for women.

Focus areas	Describe giving bulleted examples
and how many people the project targets.	
Is Pathways an anchor project for your long-term program? Please describe how Pathways is informing your broader country strategy and progress made in the past 12 months. Refer to latest CPR and other processes in the CO	<p>Care in Tanzania has recently revised its theory of change from the MWANGAZA to WEZESHA. The change was prompted by what was termed as a lack of focus thematically and geographically. The new theory of change was heavily influenced by the headway made and lessons learnt from Pathways. Some of the notable influences are such as the incorporation of nutrition and the utilization of the VSL model with the impact population together with other interventions done. Also, a reflection of Pathways can be seen in WEZESHA's focus on natural resource management and conservation agriculture.</p> <p>The new impact goal for the theory of change is to create "vibrant, equitable and resilient rural communities where <u>women are empowered</u> to realize their social, political and economic rights and <u>natural resources</u> are sustainably managed in a <u>changing climate</u>"</p>

7. Objective 3: To contribute to the global discourse that surrounds women and agriculture by influencing debates and policy dialog on women and agriculture at local, national and global levels.: Strengthened relationships, effective dialog, and proactive engagement with external actors in learning partnerships and platforms at multiple levels. A table for responses is included below.

Focus Area	Describe giving as much detail as possible
Have you shared Pathways experiences, tools or lessons in external forums or events? Please describe the events, the participants and the strategic value.	<p>International Peasant Day Celebration Fair (July 31st-August 10 2014): This fair attracted partners from the Ministry of Agriculture as well as other agriculture stakeholders from the development, public as well as private sector. The fair, which is being held in South Tanzania for the first time registered over 9,000 participants from the said stakeholder forums as well as members of the public from all over the country. The Pathways program had a booth on the Nanenane grounds and we were visited by over 3000 people including Members of Parliament, District and Regional Commissioners, Traders as well as representatives from development organizations such as FAO and CRS. They all had a chance to get information on our implementation and meet some of our beneficiaries who were present. We showcased the work our farmers have done with the improved seed variety as well as the products created by the entrepreneurship sect of the VSLA groups such as fuel efficient stoves and detergent.</p> <p>One of our farmers won overall 4th place in a competition held against other farmers in the zone for the cassava crop this season.</p> <p>Joint Agriculture Stakeholders meeting on Climate Smart Agrculture held by the Food and Agriculture Organization and CARE in Tanzania. It attracted representation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and</p>

Focus Area	Describe giving as much detail as possible
	representatives from other agriculture stakeholders in the country. The meeting had 70 participants in total and gave an opportunity to Pathways to present its findings on sustainable agriculture, particularly on the role of women.
Have any external stakeholders – donors, partners, etc – come to see CARE’s Pathways work in the field or come to meet with Pathways staff to learn more? Please describe these visits.	In March 2014 we received a visit from Vicki Wilde, the Global Development Senior Program Officer for Agriculture Development and Gender at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. In August 2014, Dana Hovig, the Director of Integrated Delivery at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Dean Katz who is the Senior Communications Officer on Global Brands & Innovation met with the Program Coordinator for Pathways in Tanzania and the Assistant Program Director for Program Quality for CARE Tanzania. In addition to getting general information about how the Pathways model works in Tanzania, they were interested to hear about the organization of the collective system and linkage of the VSLAs with financial institutions as well as Apex organizations for collectives
Does your team have a regular external communications system (newsletter, etc), have you shared any reports externally or hosted an external event featuring Pathways? If so, please describe this/these.	Describe any Pathways publications that you have produced that have been disseminated. Include details on the content of the publication, number of people to who these have been disseminated, any feedback on the publication, etc if available
Other	

8. Challenges and Risks:

We are facing local governments and national elections in the coming 12 months; the area where the Pathways program is being implemented is known to be politically volatile. Two violent demonstrations have taken part in the last 2 years that led to the death of 4 people as well as the destruction of public and private property. In both incidents there was no harm reported on any of the program’s or beneficiaries’ property. **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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PPT (Paper based) developed and data collected in December, 2013 and submitted for analysis; Report received-program staff and partners meetings organized to discuss and reflect on the report. - Electronic PPT (Mobile platform) developed in partnership

	<p>with Dimagi: first round of data collection conducted in September 2014, second data collection round was delayed due to late harvest of cassava. We look forward to conduct it in early January 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Review Study conducted by program team, assisted by trained ward extension officers and district community development officer. - FFBS Management tools developed, data collection in progress (planned to be completed on the first week of July,2014)
M&E lessons and challenges, and modifications/way forward	
Program Management	
Describe any changes in staffing in the last 12 months and impacts on program, and efforts to bridge these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We received a new Program Manager, Ms Maureen Kwilasa in March 2014 • Termination of Contracts for Assistant Program Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation officer, Gender Technical Officer for Gender and Governance and Driver in August 2014 • Replaced Assistant Program Coordinator, Mr. Donath Fungu who also serves as the technical personnel in agriculture in November 2014; we filled the Program Driver position with Mr. Busali Masolwa in September 2014. • We are looking forward to replace the Program Quality and Learning Officer in January 2015. Given the short time remaining, a decision has been made not to replace the Gender Technical Officer position and instead, the tasks to be shouldered by the program manager with the assistance of partners.

9. Appendices to be included in the report:

- (i) Key activities planned for the next 6 months
- (ii) Group Training Activity Tracker (see template attached)
- (iii) Milestone tracker with key milestone status
- (iv) Case Studies or other reports to share