



**CARE Pathways Program  
Semi-Annual Report for Tanzania  
January-June 2015**

**Submitted by:**

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**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. 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>	<b>India</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Mali</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of villages		<b>28</b>				
Number of groups by type						
VSLA		<b>122</b>				
Producer groups		<b>203</b>				
Self Help Groups		<b>50</b>				
Solidarity groups		-				
Co-operatives /Networks		<b>3</b>				
Other		-				
Total number of poor women smallholder farmers (Impact Population) in collectives (Gates Foundation)		<b>4620</b>				
Total number of Impact Population (other donors)						
% of women in leadership position		<b>43%</b>				
Total number of other target group						
Men and Boys e. g. spouses, other		<b>1665</b>				
Elites including traditional leaders		<b>149</b>				
Other		<b>137</b>				

**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 6 months that will help you to achieve your intended results moving forward. To what extent have these lessons led to modification of the results identified in the results framework?

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

*(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 and now, use available data)*

**B. 1.1. Results**

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

	Topic	Content	CBTs		Beneficiaries	
			M	F	M	F
	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

**Strengthening capacity of farmers on market access for inputs and markets through market engagement training**

In the first half of year 4, the 28 Marketing committees formulated and given initial training in the last agricultural year were trained on supervising production estimation activities with smallholder farmers in collectives. Additionally, they conducted supervised input supply and market survey visit with small and large scale buyers in and around Masasi and Nachingwea. As a result of the visit they managed to negotiate the best price for sesame in the season, 2000Tshs per kilo, which is the state recommended price for sesame this season, down by 20% in comparison from last season, attributed to higher supply for sesame this season.

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

**B. 2.1. Results**

**Access to Agricultural Inputs**

As a result to a challenge in accessing seeds in the last season for both sesame and cassava, the program piloted 2 cassava 'seed' (cuttings) commercialization plots and 6 sesame seeds multiplication plots in collaboration with the Tanzania Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and the Mennonite Economic Development Association (MEDA) through their Cassava Champion Seed program. The process is currently at lab testing after which it is anticipated that the seed producers would be certified as Qualified Distributors of Seeds (QDS) that would allow them to supply seeds at ward levels, enabling women who live in nearby villages access to improved seed variety without the need to travel long distances to access them.

**Women’s Land Ownership**

One of the reflections from year 3 was the need for the program to do more in engage in community training and advocacy in women’s land ownership as shared in the recommendations by LANDESA. This last 6 months, the program paired up with the Mtwara Paralegal Centre to disseminate information on Tanzania’s Land Act Number 4 and 5 of 1999 Re 2002 to representatives from Ward and Village Authorities, few Ward Extension Officers, group members and community members. It is anticipated that the program would see an increase in the number of women claiming land ownership titles i.e. Certificates of Customary Right of Ownership that will be tracked in the coming months.

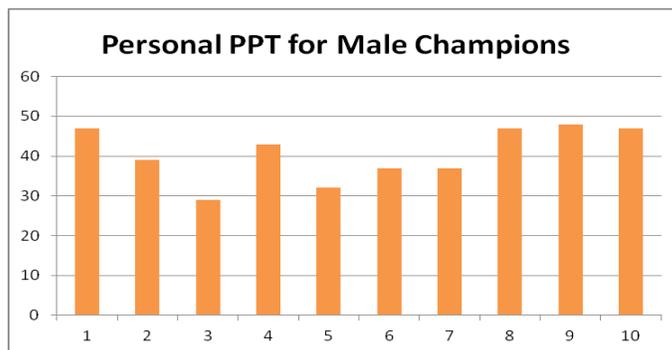
**B.3. Change Lever 3 - Productivity:** Improvements in yield and income through adoption of sustainable and intensified agriculture and value addition.

Due to delays in rainfall in the current agricultural season, harvest for sesame started in late May 2015 and is scheduled to finish at the end of June 2015; the program anticipates to collect yield information data through the PPT process in July 2015, it is expected that this data would be presented in the annual report for the current season.

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

**B.4.1. Results**

A recommendation identified in the midterm evaluation was the need to re-engage male champions as a way to provide support due to negative pressure by communities against the male change agents especially those who are publicly displaying/conducting traditionally women’s roles within and outside the household. As part of the refresher training done on gender and the participation of male change agents as partners of change, a personal PPT was conducted as adopted from the team from Pathways Mali to gauge behavioral changes within communities and the results were tallied as seen below;



1	I share household tasks with my spouse	47
2	I asked my spouse for support with a task	39
3	Asked girl and boy children to share household tasks	29
4	I gave my spouse a chance to air her opinion and actively listened	43
5	Spoke confidently on a matter of importance to me	32
6	Included my spouse in a decision I usually make alone	37
7	Discussed with my spouse the income and financial situation of the household	37
8	Decided the major household issues together with my spouse	47
9	Publicly demonstrates a non-typical behavior based on the gender trainings without hiding	48
10	Encouraged my spouse/friends in social transformation	47

There is evidence to show that there is an increasing number of men who are working together with their wives in performing household chores, making joint decision making, encouraging social transformational changes in others and demonstrating non typical gender behaviors as a result of the gender trainings conducted by the program.

There does, however, seem to be a challenge in sharing of household chores between male and female children in the family as discussing matters involving financial matters, in discussions, it was pointed out that men still find it challenging to share with their wives correct information about money collected from the sale of crops, particularly male dominated crops like cashews.

#### **B.4.3. Lessons learned and way forward**

More training and re-engagement is required, with specifically formulated training modules to address the behavior changes that are seen to be more difficult to be conducted than others.

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

##### 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, 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.

We conducted training for the police gender desk personnel, after which a community mobilization run was done, which managed to reach 1282 community members (1237F 45M). 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. We are working with the desks to capture evidential information to this effect over the course of the year.

Ward and Village Land Councils

The program also partnered with the Mtwara Paralegal Centre is working with Ward and Village Land Council Leaders on refresher training for procedures in issuing land titles, reaching 140 men and 99 women.

B.5.2. Challenges

Most ward and Village Land Council members had been performing without a working knowledge of their roles and responsibilities, they had never before this exercise, received any training about Land Act. In many cases, the council members have been working for more than 7 years without forming electing new members even though the limit under the law is 3 years.

B.5.3. Lessons learned and way forward

More training is needed for land council members since they are charged with the responsibility to provide land title to community members, both men and women. It is difficult to advocate for women’s land ownership if the body responsible to review and allocate land does not have knowledge on how to discharge this responsibility. Higher level advocacy is planned at district and national level to push for more practical application of the Land Act, particularly with the provision of land rights and procedures education to land council members across the country in addition to knowledge about women’s right to own land.

- 2. **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 6 months) to your ability to execute the project. This could include anything from political turmoil to bad weather.

There were no issues of significant risk or concern over the last 6 months that has not been previously identified.

3. Learning Questions

3.1. Learning questions - external assessment

*In this section, include team’s reflection on understanding Pathways operational model, how it is getting translated on the ground, it’s effectiveness and scope for scalability and sustainability. 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
How has the model been applied differently in your country and why? (e. g. due to variations by	The program was introduced to VSLA groups formed by the Aga Khan Foundation in the area and worked through direct implementation by program staff with technical assistance

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible
country, regions, segments of women SHF)?	from partners from the District Agriculture and Livestock Development Offices, Research Institutions and other NGOs working in similar value chains in the area of implementation.
What have been the main challenges (internal and external) in implementation of the Pathways model in your contexts?	<p>Backlash against women who take part in collective activities and men who exhibit roles traditionally taken by women such as doing household/domestic chores.</p> <p>Traditional and religious views taken but local and religious leaders about household roles between men and women.</p> <p>Gender based violence: though declining in implementation areas, GBV is still seen as an obstacle hindering the empowerment of women.</p>
What early evidence is there that the Pathways change model is working? (Provide examples)	Increased knowledge and use of improved agricultural practices, increased control over financial resources, and increased decision-making power for women. <sup>1</sup>
Which components in the model appear to be working best to achieve the program objectives?	<p>working through collectives,</p> <p>using community based paraprofessionals (community-based trainers),</p> <p>Establishing demonstration plots accessible to communities</p> <p>Holding regular gender dialogues,</p> <p>The use and strengthening of marketing committees</p>
Where there are indications of change processes/ pathways working as anticipated, what are the key drivers or success factors?	<p>There is evidence of numerous behavioral and attitudinal changes, which fell into the key domains of more equitable workload sharing and household decision-making, increased productivity and revenue, more women in leadership positions, awareness and support in community, increased female self-confidence, and increased efficiency in extension service provision.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Women gaining more authority in the control of household income and credit access.</p> <p>Women also reported gaining more self-confidence, acquiring new conflict resolution skills, and obtaining greater influence in household decision-making. It was observed that men were becoming much more supportive of women's group participation and are more willing to include wives in decision-making processes.<sup>3</sup></p>
Which of the planned outcomes and impacts are likely to be observed/ achieved within the lifetime of the current program, and which may require longer to materialize?	The program planned outcomes were identified in response to factors identified at baseline where women were economically dependent on men, were subjected to gender based violence and had limited knowledge of their legal rights; exclusion of women from effective participation in governance issues, poor investment in smallholder sectors and rural economies as well as a poorly developed private sector. What this meant for

<sup>1</sup> Pathways Tanzania Annual review Study 2014

<sup>2</sup> Pathways Tanzania Midterm Review Report 2014

<sup>3</sup> Pathways Midterm Evaluation Report 2014; Refresher training feedback, June 2015

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible
	<p>small holder women, was that they were often excluded from decision making related to agricultural activities, and, from decisions on the use of the money obtained from sales of the crops<sup>4</sup>, often from joint production. By the Women Empowerment Index, only 4% of the women from male headed household and 33% from female headed household had achieved empowerment.</p> <p>At least 78% of the women interviewed last year, indicated they are at least involved in a joint decision making over profit generated from agricultural activities. We see similar trends in decision making about sale of crops (80.4%);</p>
Have there been any unintended outcomes of the program so far (negative or positive) not captured in current model or thinking?	Backlash against women who take part in collective activities and men who exhibit roles traditionally taken by women such as doing household/domestic chores.
Is the CBT model adopted by Pathways sustainable in your context? How and why?	There are elements of the current CBT model that would make them sustainable. The CBTs are selected from the same communities where the program interventions are being implemented; they have been working on a voluntary basis and because of their work, have gained positions of respect and recognition in the villages where they work. They have also built relationships with farmers, input suppliers, government extension service providers as well as other actors in the agricultural service provision.
What has the program achieved to date that can be built upon?	<p>Increase in self-confidence among women leading to women increasingly taking up leadership positions</p> <p>Increase in on farm and household workload sharing between men and women</p> <p>Increased revenue from savings and crop production</p> <p>Increased women's participation in household decision-making</p> <p>Increased productivity from both food and cash crops</p> <p>Improved community awareness and support for women's rights and value</p> <p>Increased efficiency in extension service provision at village level</p>
What mechanisms for scaling up exist or are envisaged and which are likely to be cost effective and/or 'self-sustaining'?	<p>Incorporation of the systems in other partners operating in similar value chains, including district government agriculture plans and other NGOs working in the same communities.</p> <p>Self sustaining: a pay-for-service model for community based</p>

<sup>4</sup> CARE Pathways to Empowerment Baseline Summary Report: Findings from Tanzania

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible
	beneficiaries and marketing committee activities concerning trainings and/or collective market activities.
Are the right stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the model - government, local groups and organizations that are going to be critical to scale and sustain it?	There has been active involvement of major stakeholders in the duration of program implementation, including government partners at village, ward and district level, local organizations and research partners.
What adjustments are required in the next phase of the model to ensure that it builds on the lessons and maximizes the potential for successes and sustainability?	Building self sustaining input supply and market systems through deeper engagement with the private sector partners.  Deeper engagement and support to men and male champions,  Further dialogues to strengthen women's intra-household influence and public advocacy
How are you assessing your project's (and mitigating) risks to the success of the program (e.g. climate change, market volatility etc.)?	The program holds regular annual and quarterly partner review and planning meetings where potential risks are identified and plans are identified to mitigate them
What aspects outside the control of this project are important and pivotal in the model working?	

### 3.2. CARE'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 ARS, PPT, MTR for supporting your claim

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible. Draw data from ARS, PPT, MTR for supporting your claim
<p><b>Inclusiveness:</b> Which types of collectives and which types of interventions are best suited to enable impact group (IG) members to actively participate and achieve the program objectives?</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><b>Inter Group Synergies and Dynamics:</b> 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><b>Improved Productivity:</b> 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</p>

Question	Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible. Draw data from ARS, PPT, MTR for supporting your claim
	<p>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 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><b>Market and Other Linkages with the Ecosystem:</b> 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>In addition to collectives serving as points of access for information on market access, farmer producer groups in each village are linked with markets through Market Committees who lead collective members on pricing, head the market research, price negotiation with buyers.</p>
<p><b>Improved Gender Roles and Relations:</b> 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>Money earned through collective income generating activities, farming activities supported through collectives and/or loans provided under VSLAs enable women to have revenue that allows them to contribute toward household expenditure. Women are therefore reporting that they have more authority in deciding how the income is spent, granting them better influence on decisions originally made by men alone. An example of this is a statement given by a 39 year-old woman from Mwandila who stated, "Nowadays due to Pathways, my decision and feeling are very important on any issue." According to her, before Pathways, income was controlled by her husband who spent it without her input. When she complained, she was usually beaten. Now they confer about income and decide how to spend</p>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Reflection - describe giving as much detail as possible. Draw data from ARS, PPT, MTR for supporting your claim</b>
	and save with VSLAs. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Intervention Sequencing and Timing:</b> What is the best sequence of interventions and how does this vary by sub-IG? How we develop and strengthen the capacities of the collectives as sustainable community institutions, before we exit?	Self help groups: Need to start with VSLA strengthening which is a great base to buy seeds and inputs, inputs and seed access, sustainable agriculture, market engagement. It is important to conduct gender training across the implementation timeframe.

**4. Appendices to be included in the report:**

- (i) Key activities planned till end of the project period;
- (ii) Milestone tracker with key milestone status;
- (iii) Case Studies or other reports to share.

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<sup>5</sup> Mwandila-Nachingwea Empowerment Women Group transcript from Pathways Tanzania Midterm Review Report 2014