

ANNEX VI INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

- This report must be completed and signed by the Contact person of the Coordinator.
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report.
- Please complete the report using a typewriter or computer
- Please expand the paragraphs as necessary.
- **Please refer to the Special Conditions of your grant contract and send one copy of the report to each address mentioned.**
- The Contracting Authority will reject any incomplete or badly completed reports.
- The answer to all questions must cover the reporting period as specified in point 1.6.

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List of acronyms used in the report

CDO	Community Development Officer
IO	Istituto Oikos
LCDO	Longido Community Development Organization
MBO	Member Based Organization
MIS	Management Information System
ML	Marketplace Literacy
MLCT	Marketplace Literacy Community Trust
MPF	Maasai Pastoralist Foundation
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (Network of Farmers Groups)
MWEDO	Maasai Women Development Organization
OEA	Oikos East Africa
PWC	Pastoral Women's Council
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operative
SPM	Start Plan and Manage (a business)
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Traditional Women Group
VICOBA	Village Community Bank

1. Description

- 1.1. Name of Coordinator of the grant contract: Oikos East Africa
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Kupaza Ramadhani
- 1.3. Name of Beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action: Maasai Pastoralist Foundation (MPF), TRIAS, Marketplace Literacy Communities Trust, and Istituto Oikos (affiliated entity)
- 1.4. Title of the Action: Investing in Maasai women for improving rural community well-being
- 1.5. Contract number: DCI-HUM/2014/341-127
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 01.06.2016 – 31.03.2017
- 1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s): Tanzania/ Arusha Region (Arusha, Monduli and Longido Districts)
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):
Unskilled, poorly educated, underemployed Maasai women:
 - 5,000 women trained in Consumer and Marketplace Literacy (through 60 trainers)
 - 500 women (selected among the 5,000 trained in Marketplace Literacy) trained in process and market of livestock related products and English
 - 2,000 women members of 8 Member Based Organizations (250 women each, out of which 10 trained in business management)
 - 25 Traditional Women Groups (TWGs)
 - 8 Village Community Banks (VICOBA)
 - 8 Wards administrative office representatives
- 1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): N/A

¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Executive summary of the Action

The project in year 2 could start the implementation of the Marketplace Literacy Program in all the 31 target villages, through 66 Trainers.

Among the identified 7,149 potential beneficiaries, 3,795 have attended at least one training session and 1,352 have finalized the training sessions. A total of 10,411 sessions has been implemented. The designed and implemented database is being constantly updated with the aim to continuously monitor the progress of the intervention.

Regarding the vocational trainings in leather tanning and manufacturing and honey production, the project could select 2 experts in the sectors (one local and one international) who started to assess the existing opportunities in the market to establish innovative green enterprises in pastoralist communities, in 6 villages and 3 Districts. The trainings agenda in both sectors has been designed.

Through the partner TRIAS, the project created 103 new VICOBA groups, 89 of them were assessed and monitored throughout a tailored Management Information System (MIS). Based on the collected data, it is estimated that the 103 VICOBA groups have 2,875 members, of which 94% (2,703) are women. All the VICOBA members have access to micro-credit. On average, a group member saves annually tsh 112,860 and takes a loan of tsh 88,704. Almost all the VICOBA groups have a social fund, to which they made weekly contributions. On average, Trias studied that, at the time of data collection, the size of the social fund per group was around 61,500 Tsh.

Through the partner MPF, the project could work on the implementation of the Human Rights Training. 31 Traditional Women Groups and 31 Trainers (among which 19 women, one from each group) were selected, to follow the Human Rights Training.

In January - February 2017, the project held the Human Rights Training of Trainers in Mkuru Training Camp. After the trainings, all ToTs have started delivering at least the first session to the women in their TWGs: 800 training sessions delivered to 800 women. The project has also started a collaboration with TBC and Orkonerei radio, to broadcast at national and community level about the project activities and gender equality issues. Formats, contents and number of repetitions for each format (total 120 repetitions) have been identified and soon the spot will be on air.

On 29th of March 2017 the theater company has started a 16 days performances tour in Longido, Monduli and Arusha Districts, touching a village a day, together with Project Staff members, facilitating the whole process. The first 3 performances, which took place by the end of March 2017, involved almost 1,000 people in the audience (52% women).

Some synergies have been developed for the implementation of the vocational training on leather processing, with Ecoboma project, EU funded project implemented by Istituto Oikos, with Terra project (funded by AICS Italy), with World Vision Tanzania, Trias and PWC, partners of Maisha Bora project, funded by the Belgian cooperation. Other synergies have been developed for the implementation of the Marketplace Literacy Program with EENT project, funded by USAID.

PM and the Training and Community Development Senior Coordinator joined a workshop of RNSF network took place in Nairobi-Naivasha from 6th to 10th February 2017, representing the project and Oikos.

The objective of the workshop was sharing of best practices and lessons learned to enhance mechanisms of social protection in informal economies.

Overall project objective indicators:

The monitoring of the project indicators progress will be possible only at a later stage.

Description of the overall project objective indicators	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>OO - Indicator 1</u> Proportion of population living in target rural Maasai communities that improves its livelihoods	Positive increase (algorithm calculated from baseline data)	0	0	0

Specific project objective indicators:

The monitoring of the project indicators progress will be possible only at a later stage.

Description of the overall project objective indicators	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>SO - Indicator 1:</u> Share of women engaged in newly established economic activities	Positive increase (from baseline)	0	0	0
<u>SO - Indicator 2:</u> Share of target women able to network with existing socio-economic service	Positive increase (from baseline)	0	0	0
<u>SO - Indicator 3:</u> Share of target women who participate actively to local government meetings /decision making processes	Positive increase (from baseline)	0	0	0

2.2. Results and Activities

R1 – Developed skills to improve employability and income-generation activities among rural women

Marketplace Literacy:

During the first year the project had selected 60 Trainers for the Marketplace Literacy Programme. At the beginning of year 2, 6 extra trainers were identified, to cope with some challenges due to some Trainers' weaknesses.

The final number of Trainers for Marketplace is now 66, representatively spread in 31 villages and 3 Districts.

All the Trainers were trained on the main concepts of Marketplace Literacy (quality, quantity, pricing, consumer needs, promotion, competition, etc.) to become aware consumers and sellers.

The Marketplace Literacy Trainings have started in the 3 Districts.

At present the project has identified 7,149 potential beneficiaries according to the criteria of vulnerability which were established at the beginning of the intervention.

Project staff then arranged in every village a meeting with village leaders, all the beneficiaries of that area and the Marketplace Literacy Trainers, to introduce the trainers officially in the community before starting their training sessions.

During the first weeks, the Team constantly conducted a number of visits to monitor how trainers conducted training sessions with the beneficiaries, providing suggestions and recommendation in order to improve the quality of the sessions.

Among the identified 7,149 potential beneficiaries, 3,795 have attended at least one training session and 1,352 have finalized the training sessions.

One project staff member has been constantly in charge of updating the database throughout Year 2, inserting the information related to every trained woman.

Leather:

Project team started a collaboration with a consultant. As first step, the consultant started to assess the existing opportunities in the leather market in the geographical project target areas. The main objective was to assess the scenarios to establish innovative green enterprises in pastoralist communities, in particular related to livestock by-products upcycling including leather and horns/wood.

Project Team then selected 25 beneficiaries - from Baraka village - and planned the first training at Mkuru Training Camp, where a laboratory has been already set under the project Eco-Boma last year.

The project has planned to start the training on 9th of April 2017, at Mkuru Training Camp, for 23 days, where they will be able to learn how to tan a skin and produce a final leather product, including bead work.

The project is also arranging an optimization, starting a collaboration with other stakeholders, finding synergies and combining expertise, resources and skills.

Honey:

In year 2 the project started a collaboration with the consultant for the honey activity.

As first step, the consultant planned how to assess the existing opportunities, for each target village, understanding the following information:

- Opportunities
- What is existing in terms of projects from other NGOs and facilities
- Market

The consultant then worked to prepare a first baseline and need assessment survey concerning the legal, administrative, hygienic and fiscal framework, at different levels (District and village).

The consultant has given also advice on equipment suppliers and support in the purchase process.

English course:

Although the activity has not yet started, project team planned how to implement it, how to structure the training sessions and which resources are needed.

Indicators:

Indicator R1.1: Nr of women with increased entrepreneurial and consumer literacy knowledge.

Indicator 1.1	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
Nr of women with increased entrepreneurial and consumer literacy knowledge	5000	2000	1,352	67%

Grid with the level of accomplishment of milestones for Indicator 1.1:

Description of milestones for indicator 1.1	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
Nr of Trainers selected to train beneficiaries	60	60	66	110%
Nr of Trainers who attended the training sessions	60	60	66	110%
Nr of beneficiaries selected to enter the training sessions	5000	5000	7,149	142%
Nr of beneficiaries who attended at least one training sessions	5000	4000	3,795	94%

Indicator R1.2: % of trained women endowed with the skills to communicate in a basic English.

There has been a delay on this activity, hence not yet started, caused by a delay in the starting of the vocational trainings, target sample for the English course. Refer to the activity 1.5 explanation for further details.

Indicator 1.2	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
% of trained women endowed with the skills to communicate in a basic English	50	10	0	0

Milestones				
Nr of beneficiaries who attended the training sessions	50	10	0	0

Indicator R1.3: Kilograms of dried meat produced among the target women for auto-consumption and/or sale.

This activity was planned from the second year, as per project document, but not yet started.

The reaction of the communities to the plan of dried meat production was quite tepid, the project may consequently consider the option of redefining the activity.

Refer to the activity 1.4 (dried meat) explanation for further details.

The expected indicator and milestones value at the end of Year 2 are expected to be 0, as the production of dried meat, if the activity is still planned, will start at a later stage.

Indicator 1.3	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R1 - Indicator 3</u> Kilograms of dried meat produced among the target women for auto-consumption and/or sale	800 kg at year four	0	0	0
Milestones				
Nr of beneficiaries who attended the technical training	300	0	0	0
Nr of beneficiaries who were provided with solar meat driers	50	0	0	0
N° of beneficiaries engaged in newly established business in dried meat	5% of the trained beneficiaries	0	0	0

Indicator 1.4: Kilograms of honey produced among the target women for auto-consumption and/or sale: target value 900 kg at year four.

This activity was planned to start in the second half of the second year.

Project Team implemented some fundamental preliminary activities (assessment, definition of methodology, purchase of technical equipment).

The expected indicator value at the end of Year 2 is 0, as the production of honey will start at a later stage.

Indicator 1.4	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R1 - Indicator 4</u> Kilograms of honey produced among the target women for auto-consumption and/or sale	900 kg at year four	0	0	0
Milestones				
Nr of beneficiaries who attended the technical training	150	0	0	0
N° of beneficiaries engaged in newly established business in honey	5% of the trained beneficiaries	0	0	0

Indicator 1.5: Number of tanned skins produced/manufactured sold: target value 50% of the tanned skins produced/manufactured is sold.

This activity was planned to start in the second half of the second year.

Project Team implemented some fundamental preliminary activities (assessment, definition of methodology, purchase of technical equipment).

The expected indicator value at the end of Year 2 is 0, as the production/sale of tanned/manufactured skin will start at a later stage.

Indicator 1.5	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R1 - Indicator 5</u> Number of tanned skins produced/manufactured sold	50% of the tanned skins produced/manufactured is sold	0	0	0

Milestones				
Nr of beneficiaries who attended the leather technical training	50	25	25	100%
<u>The value of the 2 following milestones at the end of Year 2 are 0, as the newly established business in leather tanning or leather crafts will start at a later stage:</u>				
N° of beneficiaries engaged in newly established business in leather tanning/ manufacturing and selling	10% of the trained beneficiaries	0	0	0
N° of beneficiaries engaged in newly established business in leather crafts	5% of the trained beneficiaries	0	0	0

Outputs R1:

Description of the outputs R1	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R1 - Output 1.1 Marketplace Literacy Training delivered	5000 manuals distributed	2000	2000	100%
<u>The output 1.2 and 1.3 at the end of Year 2 are expected to be 0, as the productions will start at a later stage:</u>				
R1 - Output 1.2 Dry meat processing training delivered	50 meat solar drier distributed	0	0	0
R1 - Output 1.3 Honey production training delivered	500 honey production kits distributed	0	0	0
<u>The output 1.4 is now still 0 as the activity 1.5 has a delay. Refer to the description of activity 1.5 for further details.</u>				
R1 - Output 1.4 English course held	50 English course material distributed	10	0	0

The exchange visit with India is planned for Year 3, so the output 1.5 is expected to be 0 at the end of Year 2.

R1 - Output 1.5 10 women travelling between India and Tanzania for exchange visit	10 women in India	0	0	0
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A1.1 - Selection of the 5,000 beneficiaries using economic and social criteria and alternative economies existing in the target area.

Topics/activities covered:

Selection of Trainers:

After defining, during the first year, the criteria to select 60 Trainers and selected all them, the project has started the Training of Trainers for Marketplace Literacy Programme.

The final number of Trainers for Marketplace is now 66, representatively spread in 31 villages and 3 Districts.

For each Trainer, we have registered the performance and attitude profile in an assessment sheet.

Selection of beneficiaries:

As done with ToTs, after defining, during the first year, the sample and criteria to select beneficiaries, the Project Team had worked, together with village leaders, elders and women’s group representatives, to identify 5,000 target women.

At present, the project has identified 7,149 potential beneficiaries 5,000: women coming from the original list compiled with village leaders, plus new 2,149 women coming from the same villages, involved during the activities.

Among these 7,149 the project aim is to finalize the training sessions with at least 5,000.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

During the implementation of the ML Programme and through the monitoring of the CDOs in the communities, the Project Team realized that some of the selected trainers were not efficient and reliable.

In fact, observing their behavior and attitude during the sessions it was noticed that some of them lack of self-confidence and some others were too shy to talk in front of the community.

Aiming at strengthening the training quality, it was decided to **select 6 new Trainers**, adding some selection criteria like:

- ✓ a presentation role play, talking in front of people
- ✓ a read and write test
- ✓ a more attentive analysis on the overall approach during the training, with discussion on his/her potential among project Staff

It was made sure that the former weak Trainers were not completely excluded by the training sessions, however they are actually considered as assistants to support the new and more active ones, who led the process more efficiently.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

During the second year, when the Marketplace Literacy Programme started, some of the identified women dropped out or didn't show up in the training whereas some others, through a promotion within the villages, joined the classes.

We have analyzed the profile of a sample of these additional women, making sure that they were responding to the criteria of vulnerability defined in the methodology, finding out that their socio-demographic profile was aligned to the original one and homogeneous, therefore accepted.

Annexes:

- See Annex 1 - List of MPL trainers and assessment

A1.2 - Development of educational programs and materials for "Consumer and Marketplace Literacy" tailored on beneficiaries' background and expectations

Topics/activities covered:

The Project Team has worked, at the beginning of year 2, to finalize the materials to support the Marketplace Literacy Training Programme.

The last teaching material, the Educational Booklet, was prepared and printed for the beneficiaries, mostly including images and key words of the Marketplace Literacy Training sessions.

The contents and methodology chosen depended on the final target beneficiaries profile and skills.

The activity A1.2 is finalized.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The project document originally included the production of some multi-media contents to support the teaching process of Marketplace Literacy contents.

The program was originally meant to be implemented in India, and the Marketplace Literacy Indian Team finds useful to adopt multi-media approach.

Oikos East Africa had the role to customize the Marketplace Literacy to the Maasai culture and, studying their reaction and understanding, Project Team has realized that their socio-cultural and psychographic profile and their traditional approach lead to the usage of more traditional tools, like pictorial paper booklets.

Furthermore, the project geographical area is very spread in remote and isolated areas, where often there is no electricity and no technical conditions to show multi-media modern contents.

The multi-media tools are therefore excluded in the Tanzanian Marketplace Literacy program.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

As a result of the baseline study, we had learned that 66% of the target is illiterate, not able to read and write and recognize numbers. The illiteracy of the beneficiaries could partially jeopardize the impact of some Marketplace Literacy concepts teaching (reading of labels, expiration date of products, ingredients of foodstuffs, check of money change, etc.), therefore the Educational booklet was adapted at best to cope with illiteracy limits, capitalizing on simple concepts and supplementary images/pictures.

The booklet was prepared in English, then translated in Kiswahili.

Annexes:

See Annex 2 - Beneficiary MPL booklet_English

See Annex 3 - Beneficiary MPL booklet_Swahili

A1.3 - Training in “Consumer and Marketplace Literacy”**Topics/activities covered:****Training of Trainers (ToT):**

After the first ToTs which took place in May 2016, where the first Trainers were trained, at the beginning of Year 2 the Team conducted other ToTs:

- In July 2016, in Mto wa Mbu, training of 21 Trainers coming from Monduli villages (16 women)
- In September 2016, in Namanga, training of 31 Trainers coming from Longido villages (18 women)

All the Trainers were trained on the main concepts of Marketplace Literacy (quality, quantity, pricing, consumer needs, promotion, competition, etc.) to become aware consumers and sellers.

They have gone through all the contents of the Training, conducting role play exercises, shopping exercises, group discussions and brainstorming on all the concepts.

Each one of the woman received:

- a copy of the MPL manual containing all the detailed explanations needed to understand the Training sessions conducted by Oikos
- a copy of the MPL Script to be used to train to the beneficiaries in the communities
- a number of copies (depending on the number of beneficiaries) of MPL booklet to be delivered to the final beneficiaries when attending the sessions with Trainers

Mr. Madhu Viswanathan, Senior Expert in Marketplace Literacy, creator of the Marketplace Literacy Program, and his Team, came in a field mission both in July 2016 and March 2017, where he could actively participate in the training, refining the methodology and monitoring the project activity.

Follow up - motivation - monitoring:

The Project Manager decided to give a “motivational kit” to the Trainers, to commit them further and to support them in the implementation of the trainings.

The kit includes:

- a mobile phone
- allowances for mobile phone vouchers, lunches, transport refunds
- a solar lamp

Project staff then arranged in every village a meeting with village leaders, all the beneficiaries of that area and the Marketplace Literacy Trainers, to introduce the trainers officially in the community before they started their training sessions.

The Project Team managed to be present at many of the first sessions of Marketplace Literacy Trainings from Trainers to beneficiaries, to support with:

- conduction of entry test to the participants
- delivery of beneficiary booklets to each participant
- delivery of snacks to participants and Trainers
- collection of attendance sheets of the ML sessions

Two weeks after the starting of the ML Programme in the target villages, Project staff decided to organize some brainstorming sessions on the contents of Marketplace Literacy with the Trainers with the aim of sharing any matters with them and strengthen the knowledge of the methodology.

During the brainstorming activity, Project staff had the chance to discuss with all the trainers about the contents of the studied manuals and the challenges they had to face back in the communities after the training, when introducing, even informally, the idea of the training with village leaders and members of the community.

We have also arranged some role plays to let them be in the role of Trainer (no more of a student), with:

- Shopping exercises and discussions
- Value chain exercises and discussions
- Choice of a content from the script to teach

We then delivered all the materials they needed to start the training: shopping exercise materials, attendance sheets, beneficiary booklets.

During the first weeks, the Team constantly conducted a number of visits to monitor how trainers conducted the training sessions with the beneficiaries, providing suggestions and recommendation in order to improve the quality of the sessions.

After a few training sessions and related discussions, the project staff agreed that trainers needed to receive even more support to strengthen the methodology, meeting them more often, collecting their feedbacks, issues and ideas.

In order to do that in an efficient way, the team decided to call all the trainers at least once per week and to track the calls and feedbacks/comments. Moreover to guarantee the qualitative level of the activity the project organized regular visits in the field through the project CDOs to monitor the trainers' job.

Training to final beneficiaries and data entry

One project staff member has been in charge of constantly update the database throughout the Year 2 of the project, inserting the information related to every trained woman, per village and sub-village.

The constant update and analysis of the information allows the project to understand how many beneficiaries had attended 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 sessions and how many had attended the tests, filtering the data to read different combinations and study the results.

As per defined methodology, women have to attend at least 4 Marketplace literacy training sessions up to 5 to be counted as final beneficiaries of the program.

Number of Marketplace Literacy Training beneficiaries and sessions:

	No.	% on 5,000
Women who have attended at least 1 training session	3,795	75,9
Women who have attended at least 2 training session	2,607	52,1
Women who have attended at least 3 training session	1,909	38,1
Women who have attended at least 4 training session	1,352	27
Women who have attended 5 training session	748	15

The total number of Marketplace Literacy Training sessions delivered is 10,411 among 3,795 women.

Studying the data base, the team selected the names of women who had only attended 3 sessions who were interested in finishing, to participate to a workshop with the Trainers and Oikos Marketplace Literacy experts, refreshing the contents and finalizing the training program.

Project Team has prepared an entry and exit test to verify their level of knowledge before and after the Marketplace Literacy training sessions.

Here below the numbers of women who have attended the tests:

	No.	% on 5,000
Women who have attended the entry test	1,557	31,1
Women who have attended the post test	1,319	26,3
Women who have attended at least 4 sessions + entry/exit test	532	10,6
Women who have attended 5 sessions + entry/exit test	393	7,8

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

Since the project proposal writing, the condition of the communities has changed, as their members have to activate coping strategies because of a serious drought that affected all the target geographical areas during the project implementation.

Women have to walk long distances to fetch water and collect fire-wood, dedicating most of the day time to it, therefore having less time to dedicate to training activities.

Studying data, Project Manager realized that the drop out percentage is quite high (beneficiaries attend just a few training sessions then they leave). The attendance of women to less than 5 Training sessions may depend on many factors: family commitments, need of coping with drought or other emergencies as mentioned, wish to be paid, loss of interest or lack of understanding of the Training contents.

Project Staff is planning to investigate the reasons why, interviewing a sample of beneficiaries who have left the training half way, coping with it finding solutions to their challenges, where and when feasible.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

Trainers of Marketplace are complaining the low level of reimbursement for lunch and transport allowance when travelling for the training sessions, together with not enough airtime to contact the beneficiaries and mobilize them for the trainings.

Project Manager will consider the budget to understand if a reallocation of finances to support the Trainers further is feasible.

Annexes:

See Annex 4 - MPL beneficiaries' database

A1.4 - Technical training on processing and marketing of livestock related products (meat preservation drying and salting, honey production and quality handicraft production)

Topics/activities covered:

In year 2 the project implemented activities related to 2 vocational Trainings:

- Leather processing
- Honey production

Leather processing vocational training:

After collecting, during the first year of the project, some useful information on the leather market – slaughtering, skinning, drying, preservation, tanning, and manufacturing – and after acquiring knowledge from the Leather Tanning and manufacturing Training sessions conducted by the EU “Ecoboma” project implemented by Istituto Oikos, in year 2 we have started our collaboration with the consultant, Mr. Gabriel Sakita Mollé, a well-known Maasai leather designer, coming from one of the target villages.

The consultant who has set the methodology of the training (both for leather tanning and manufacturing) is the expert who was already collaborating with the Ecoboma project and who has acquired a good experience in working with Maasai communities for EU projects.

As first step, the consultant started to assess the existing opportunities in the leather market in the geographical project target areas.

The main objective was to assess the scenarios to establish innovative green enterprises in pastoralist communities, in particular related to livestock by-products upcycling including leather and horns/wood.

He succeeded in collecting, for each target village, the following information:

- Skins availability – disaggregated by type and cost;
- Presence of livestock markets, market day, and number of skins traded per type and unitary cost;
- Present skills in the community (skinners/taxidermists/leather artisans/leather beading groups);
- Opportunities in terms of: presence of water/presence of electricity/availability of an existing structure suitable for leather tanning and conditions.

Some main findings of the consultancy, regarding the main characteristics analyzed in the three target Districts, are:

- In Arusha District, Engutukoit Village has water, hides are readily available, together with a large number of livestock and the Village has water 120 meter from the potential training premises, whereas Oldonyosambu Market can be good place for final products/production and show room.
- In Monduli District, the good availability of water and hides, together with the touristic vocation of the area, allows villages such as Baraka to be a strategic place for a tanning laboratory.
- In Longido District, two villages (Orkejuloongishu Village and Engikaret village) has been identified as potential sites for tanning activities, due to their availability of water and hides and some knowledge about hides storage.

After brainstorming on the results of the assessment, PM decided, in collaboration with the Project Team, to start and capitalize time and resources on Baraka village, mostly thanks to its favorable position and potentials.

Project Staff selected 25 beneficiaries (20 women) from Baraka village and conduct the first training at Mkuru Training Camp, where a laboratory has been already set under the project Eco-Boma last year.

The team also brainstormed on the selection methodology, studying a specific and tailored tool for the selection of the beneficiaries for the leather tanning activity.

Project Staff looked for people who were willing to learn, on a voluntary basis without payment, leather processing techniques and who, at a second stage, would be willing to be part of small groups to create and develop micro-enterprises in their communities. They had to be highly committed and have some entrepreneurial skills.

The time investment requested was:

- Leather Tanning for goats/sheep skins: 10-14 days
- Leather Tanning for cow/goats/sheep skins: 23 days
- Leather manufacturing: 10-14 days
- Hours of commitment per day: around 6 hours

A pre-screening selection of candidates has been done, with the support of village leaders, making sure they responded positively to the following criteria:

- Be able to read and write Kiswahili
- Interested in learning leather tanning/processing techniques
- Be ready to attend a full time training for minimum 10 days to maximum 23 days (to be agreed) for leather tanning / processing techniques
- Get support from your family while attending the leather training sessions
- Be ready to be trained in leather tanning/processing techniques on volunteer basis, without sitting allowance

The interview also includes questions on:

- experience in leather tanning, manufacturing, beading
- motivation / readiness to be trained
- origins / position in the community

From the 21st – 24th February Gender Advisor and 2 CDOs went to Baraka village and interviewed totally 50 people to select 25 final beneficiaries for the first training:

- 40 women to select 20 participants
- 10 men to select 5 participants

The training has been planned to start on 9th of April 2017, at Mkuru Training Camp, with the first 25 beneficiaries, selected from Baraka village (Monduli) for 23 days, where they will be able to learn how to tan a skin and produce a final leather product, including bead work.

We are also arranging an optimization, starting a collaboration with other stakeholders, finding synergies and combining expertise, resources and skills.

The project therefore started a collaboration with World Vision, TRIAS and PWC to plan a leather processing training and activity in Kitumbeine:

- A leather processing training, to take place at Mkuru laboratory in May 2017, while waiting for the Kitumbeine laboratory to be constructed;
- Construction of a leather tanning laboratory in Kitumbeine;

The first introduction meeting took place in November 2016; we are now planning to meet again in April 2017 to proceed with a more detailed planning. The idea is to sign a MoU among the stakeholders, define which resources to allocate for every actor and start the activity together.

Honey processing vocational training:

In year 2, the project selected the consultant for the assessment of existing opportunities and set the training methodology. The consultant had to be international since no local expert was found in Arusha.

The consultant is Mr. Andrea Limiroli, who has been working in Arusha in the honey production and marketing since 2013.

As first step, we planned how to assess the existing opportunities, for each target village, understanding the following information:

- Opportunities
- What is existing in terms of projects from other NGOs and facilities
- Market

In November 2016, PM arranged a first meeting with Mr. Andrea Limiroli, when he presented us the honey market context in Tanzania.

Together we highlighted some steps to be implemented:

- Define the selection criteria for the beneficiaries
- Meet other NGOs which are very active on the honey production in the same target geographical areas, to see any possibility of collaboration, as well as collecting more information on their activity
- Define the geographical area in which the activity will take place

Mr. Limiroli presented the current situation of the honey market in Northern Tanzania, and we agreed that a first baseline/assessment was needed, to understand how to proceed further.

The consultant then worked to prepare a first baseline and need assessment survey concerning the legal, administrative, hygienic and fiscal framework.

The analysis in the intervention areas is meant include an assessment on infrastructure, natural resources, climate and context.

More specifically, it includes:

- Quantitative analysis
- Qualitative analysis of relevant available secondary data (stakeholders, environment, infrastructures...)
- Potential challenges
- Beekeeping management & processing knowledge
- Market solutions

Based on the results of the analysis we'll be able to get:

- Advice on the applicable business model depending on the SWOT results
- Training design depending on the analysis results, including:
 - Selection of a local consultant
 - Methodology
 - topics and schedule of training
 - number and kind of participants
 - estimated return of Investment depending on the strategy chosen

Mr. Andrea Limiroli has therefore prepared, with the support of PM, an assessment planning and some assessment questionnaires, to be surveyed at different levels (local authorities, candidates, etc.).

This preparatory activity is based on a multi-actor approach, where different stakeholders will be interviewed and involved in the activity design, implementation and monitoring.

The elements that will be evaluated are:

- Former results or current projects of other Organizations active in the context;
- Other Organizations' project methodologies and approaches to the beekeeping sector as a business or as a conservation activity;
- Available data at different administrative levels (District, Village);
- Interviews of local government officials, about their awareness of beekeeping policies, and their favorability to support the establishment of a beekeeping area;
- Interviews to key informants;
- Interviews to beneficiary candidates about their technical knowledge, needs and commitment to be trained and involved;

The final result of the preparatory activity shall be an evaluation of the capacities of the selected beneficiaries.

The outcome will be an efficient, cost-effective and activity tailored training course that will enable the beneficiaries to absorb the techniques which are most adaptable to their capacity and their market needs, in order to foster the sustainability of the activity.

A document has been prepared, directing the project in the steps of the implementation of the assessment. In every paragraph there is a description of the relevance of the activity and the instructions on how to proceed.

The assessment activities are already planned to start in April 2017.

The consultant has also, in the meantime, given advice on equipment suppliers and support in the purchase process; he worked with PM in the definition of equipment to purchase and list of suppliers to be selected for the simultaneous offers to ask, to be evaluated in the comparative grid of quotations/technical characteristics of items.

Most of the purchases have been done in March 2017, to be ready to start with the first trainings in the first quarter of Year 3.

A list has been prepared, to proceed with the correct procurement procedure:

- Commercial bee hives;
- Top bar bee hives;
- Bee keeping kits including at least: bee smoker, bee suit with veil, gloves, hive tool, bee brush;
- Centrifuge kit including at least: manual stainless steel (grade A) centrifuge; uncapping unit, uncapping fork or knife, double strainer;
- Honey press: at least stainless steel grade B, either with screw or jack mechanism;
- Strainer for press: nylon or cotton strainer to separate wax and honey;
- Bucket food grade type with honey gate;

Dried meat vocational training:

The activity has not yet started.

Project Team is considering the option of redefining this activity, both in terms of methodology and sample size, considering various factors (see below).

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The reaction of the communities to the plan of dried meat production, during the inception meetings and studying the results of the baseline interviews was quite tepid, while the enthusiasm was directed towards other vocational trainings (leather processing and honey production).

The project may consequently consider the option of redefining the sample size of beneficiaries, possibly rechanneling a part of the expected sample and financial resources on other implemented vocational trainings or other activities (i.e. more monitoring).

PM and Project Staff will proceed in studying these opportunities in detail in the next period.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

Annexes:

See Annex 5 - Assessment consultancy_leather activity

See Annex 6 - Training consultancy_leather activity

See Annex 7 - Assessment of the artisanal leather industries in Northern Tanzania

See Annex 8 - Leather training beneficiaries_interview tool

See Annex 9 - Certificate_leather processing training

See Annex 10 - Minutes collaboration for leather activity_Kitumbeine

See Annex 11 - List of leather processing equipment

See Annex 12 - Assessment consultancy_honey activity

See Annex 13 - Report planning and assessment consultancy_honey activity

A1.5 - Training on basic English

Topics/activities covered:

Although the activity has not yet started, project team has planned how to implement it, how to structure the training sessions and which resources are needed.

Regarding the contents of the trainings, the Project Team did a research about teaching methods, for both illiterate and semi illiterate learners and submitted a report that summarize the findings.

The "Total Physical Response" method may be the most appropriate, taking into consideration the possible difficulties of the women in sitting on a desk for the duration of the course and the short amount of time available for this activity.

This approach needs to be linked and cross-cut with other methods, such as the Montessori one and Paolo Freire ones to be the even more effective.

The methodology will be finalized during the next coming few months.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The delay is due to the fact that the English course is targeting the 500 beneficiaries of the vocational trainings.

As the Project has just started, at the end of Year 2, with the first group of leather processing, involving the first 25 beneficiaries, we are about to start with this training, too. As soon as we finalize the methodology and contents of the English course, we'll be ready to train the first 25 beneficiaries, starting with the 1st level of training, then proceeding with all the beneficiaries of the vocational trainings.

Regarding the methodology and approach of this training, according to:

- the results of the socio-economic analysis, that shows the high number of illiterate women
- the time constraints that adult women in the target areas have to face, originated by their challenging lifestyle

The Team redesigned the activity, considering two different steps of implementation:

- 1st level (basics): 500 women, attending the vocational trainings, will get the very basics in a short educational booklet (greetings, few relevant sentences);
- 2nd level (full course): 50 committed and skilled women, among the 500, will attend the full English course: 20 hours tot, 2 groups of 25 women and will get a diploma and will participate to the celebration day at the end of the course.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

A1.6 - Exchange visits with Marketplace Literacy Communities in India (N/A)

Topics/activities covered:

The activity is planned in year 3 of the project.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed: N/A

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

R2 – Access to socio-economic services increased and living conditions improved for 2,000 members of the 8 MBOs newly established

This activity is coordinated by Trias, the project international Partner. In this result area, some approaches (and consequently the activities) have changed since the start of the programme. There are four important changes in the approach and activities:

Monitoring of VICOBAs

After the first experiences in forming new VICOBAs and strengthening existing ones in this programme, Trias realized that the VICOBA trainers and the groups themselves need (much) longer support than was foreseen originally. In order to guarantee the quality and sustainability of the saving groups, both the VICOBA groups as their trainers need to be monitored very well (A2.1).

Social fund

In the methodology Trias uses, VICOBA groups have a loan fund and a social fund. The loan fund is used to give out loans to group members and the social fund is used to give grants to group members who have an emergency such as illness or a funeral. Because the social fund is part and parcel of the VICOBA methodology, it is integrated in the general VICOBA activities (under A2.1). As a result, there are no separate activities under A2.4 (budget line 6.21-6.23 have been shifted to budget line 6.13 and 6.14 last year)

MBOs

Trias sees Member-Based Organisations (MBOs) as groups of people who are united in an organizational structure which is governed by its members and delivers services to its members. MBOs can operate on different geographical levels: on village level, district level, regional level, national level or even international level.

Trias does not believe in pushing the formation of MBOs as this has proven not to result in sustainable organisations but instead prefers to use combined bottom-up and top-down approaches which complement each other:

- Trias supports emerging MBOs and empowers them if necessary. Examples may include a group of VICOBAs that want to form a SACCOS, or a group of VICOBAs that want to unite to do collective lobby & advocacy (or deliver other services).
- Trias strengthens existing MBOs (such as PWC, MVIWATA Arusha and MWEDO) which are already working on a higher level and facilitates the linkages between these bigger MBOs and VICOBAs.

TRIAS will therefore target the 3 mentioned MBOs, instead of the original 8 as originally planned.

BDS

Out of previous experience, Trias learnt that some people who have received MPL trainings, are eager to start a business. However, these people indicated that they lack knowledge and skills to do this. As a result of this feedback, Trias included a more advanced business training (SPM² training and BDS³ cycle) in the activities under A2.1. A budget shift of 20.000 euro from budget line 6.25 to 6.29 was approved last year to be able to provide these trainings.

The SPM/BDS trainings also involve some Trainers of the project activities and some beneficiaries of the vocational trainings.

The main activities implemented in year 2 of the project by the Partner Trias include the creation and monitoring of VICOBA groups, the definition of contents and methodology of SPM (advanced business training) and assessment and strengthening of existing MBOs, together with the linking of VICOBAs to these MBOs.

Regarding VICOBA groups, it was foreseen that Trias would target 70 VICOBAs, but so far, Trias has exceeded the target, having already created 103 groups in total.

Trias managed to collect and update data of 89 out of 103 groups and enter these data in the management information system SAVIX..

Based on these data, it is estimated that the 103 VICOBAs have 2,875 members, of which 94% (2703) are women.

All the VICOBA members have access to micro-credit now.

On average, a group member saves annually Tsh 112,860 and takes a loan of Tsh 88,704.

Regarding Social Funds, by the end of Y2, almost all the VICOBAs had a social fund to which they made weekly contributions. Although the amounts are always very small, groups are having a good attitude of weekly contributions.

On average, Trias saw that at the time of data collection, the size of the social fund per group was around 61,500 Tsh.

Most of the social grants are handed out in case of sickness or death (of a family member), floods, etc. and more recently to mitigate the effects of drought that affected the intervention area.

² Start, Plan and Manage your business

³ Business Development Services

In order to further support people that want to start a business, Trias has designed entrepreneurship trainings and built capacity with the MBOs so that their staff can conduct these trainings. Starting from July 2016, Trias focused on the development of packet package called SPM (Start, Plan and Manage your business).

Trias has also worked on the implementation of the linkage between the VICOBA groups and well-established MBOs, to facilitate access to different services (e.g. like advocacy, microcredit products, trainings, gender sensitization etc.) delivered by the MBO. Trias has had several meetings with PWC and MWEDO, MBOs which are already partners of Trias in a different programme.

Besides the above mentioned linkages, there is a demand of several VICOBA (primary level of member based organisations) from Longido to be registered at district level. Trias is assisting the VICOBA with linking them to the districts and will facilitate the process further in Year 3.

In Y2 of the project, Trias has also worked very closely with its partner MBOs to build their capacity in training techniques for VICOBA and also how to do monitoring visits and data collection. Like previous year, Trias implemented SPIDER⁴ workshops with MBOs who are operating in the target area. Trias has targeted 3 MBOs: MWEDO, PWC and MVIWATA Arusha.

All partners re-assessed their own organizations by making use of the SPIDER tool. All the MBOs made progress. In general, the average SPIDER score (an indication of organizational development based on 7 core capacities) of the three MBOs has gone up from 2015 to 2016 with average 19% from 2.04 to 2.4. One of the MBOs, PWC, even made a progress of 31%. The capacity of this MBO increased significantly as its staff received trainings from Trias, on the VICOBA methodology, data collection, MIS, Marketplace literacy and SPM methodology.

Indicators:

Indicator 2.1: N° of women associated to MBOs (Member Based Organizations)

As described above, VICOBA are the primary level of member based organizations. The next step is to link the primary to the secondary level organizations. Several exploratory meetings with VICOBA and existing MBOs took place.

Trias is investing time and resources in increasing opportunities of linkage between well-functioning VICOBA to existing (bigger) MBOs and SACCOS, in order to stimulate their growth and sustainability.

Ideally, the VICOBA will become bigger and will recruit more members to which they can deliver specific services. This approach will be more bottom up and will allow the VICOBA to grow and function according to the demand of the people.

An actual tangible connection between the mentioned entities is planned for Year 3, the indicator is consequently 0 and will be therefore updated in Year 3 accordingly.

Description of the indicator	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R2 - Indicator 1</u> N° of women associated to MBOs	2000	0	0	0

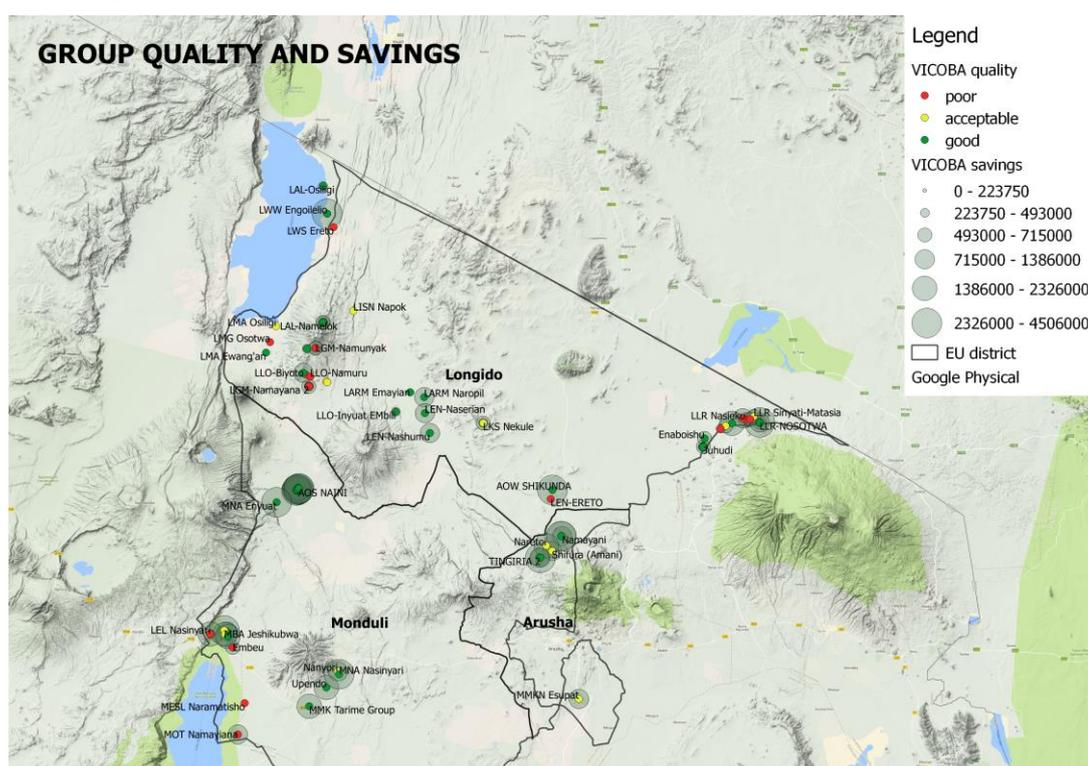
⁴ SPIDER : Strengthening Partners In Development for Empowerment and Reflection. This tool, developed and used by TRIAS allows to assess the capacities of member-based organizations and related needs to improve those capacities.

Indicator 2.2: N° of active VICOBAs

During the second year of the project, 14 VICOBAs which were already established in Y1, were also trained on the loan, loan repayment and sharing out. Above this, 89 more groups were established and fully trained by the community trainers (TOTs). In total there are 103 active VICOBAs in the project which means that 147% of the target of the end of the project (70 VICOBAs) was reached.

In order to follow up and assure the good functioning of the groups, Trias and its partners use a management information system (MIS) called SAVIX (saving groups information system) MIS. In this system, (multiple) datasets on the economic status and the group quality are entered for each VICOBA group. The MIS is a software which allows Trias to conduct comparative, trend and geographical analyses with the collected information. By using data of the MIS in a Geographical Information System (GIS) it is possible to make advanced analyses. GIS allows us to make clusters by categorizing groups for instance according to their group quality and saving rate. On the map below we can see many green and yellow VICOBAs which means that their group quality is good or acceptable.

The average group quality improved from 60% in the beginning of the project year to 78% by the end of Y2. Trias is planning to increase the average group quality up to 85% after the refresher course for VICOBA trainers that will take place in year 3. Besides this, a clear relation is noticeable between VICOBAs with a good group quality (green) and higher savings. Trias have also observed that groups located in the eastern part of Longido district have lower savings compared to other groups. The reason of their low savings amount is most likely due to the fact that they were established only a few months ago.



Description of the indicator	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R2 - Indicator 2 N° of active VICOBAs	70	70	103	147%

Indicator 2.3: % of women in VICOBA groups accessing micro loans

So far, data of 89 VICOBA groups were collected⁵. These 89 groups have 2,484 members in total, out of which 94% (2,337 people) are women.

Based on these data, we estimate that the 103 groups have 2,875 members in total, including 2,703 women. This means that, although not every group member is taking a loan, all these 2,703 women have access to loans through their membership of the VICOBA group.

Trias recorded 1,048 outstanding loans from VICOBA members at the end of March 2017. As in each VICOBA group 94% are women, approximately 980 women (out of 1,048 members) have accessed a loan.

Description of the indicator	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R2 - Indicator 3 % of women in VICOBA groups accessing micro loans	50% (1000)	500	980	197%

Indicator 2.4: Nr. of people (gender disaggregated) who benefit of the information points

The activity of the information points has not yet started, therefore the indicator 2.4 is now 0. Refer to the description of activity 2.6 for further details.

Description of the indicator	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R2 - Indicator 4 Nr. of people (gender disaggregated) who benefit of the information points	2000/year	0	0	0%

Outputs R2:

Description of outputs R2	Target End of project	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R2 - Output 2.1 Existing MBOs strengthened and/or new MBOs established	8 operational MBOs, strengthened or newly established (2000 members)	3	3	100%

⁵ 103 groups are already active. The detailed data of the remaining 14 groups will be collected during the next months

R2 – Output 2.2 Training in management and basic finance issues delivered	80 women trained	15	15	100%
<u>Outputs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 below are linked to activities which will be implemented in year 3, therefore they are now 0 and will be updated in year 3, as soon as the activities start.</u>				
R2 – Output 2.3 10 VICOBA empowered	Seed money received by 10 VICOBAS	0	0	0%
R2 – Output 2.4 Information points at ward level set up and running	Presence of 8 Active Info Points	0	0	0%
R2 – Output 2.5 Women trained on social, health and legal issues and capable to manage the IP	8 Women trained	0	0	0%

A2.1 - Awareness creation on potential for small and micro business opportunities and selection of interested beneficiaries

Topics/activities covered:

As already explained in the summary, there are two main activities under A2.1: the establishment and monitoring of VICOBA groups and the more advanced business trainings.

Trias has created 103 VICOBA groups with 2,875 members, of which 94% (2703) are women. As members of the VICOBA groups are saving higher amounts and are starting to take microloans, several microbusinesses will emerge from the groups. Once VICOBA groups are established and active, the field officer of Trias visits VICOBA groups and joins their meeting. When monitoring the VICOBA groups, Trias uses two different tools. The first tool is the health tool and refers to the group quality. This tool is used to assess if the group follows the standard procedures. The other tool is the financial tool which is used to monitor the financial status of the group. After collecting the data, the field officer gives feedback to the VICOBA groups and its trainer. The data which is gathered during the field visit is entered in the SAVIX MIS afterwards. Trias staff joined a Marketplace Literacy (MPL) training in Mto wa Mbu in July 2016 which helped to design the entrepreneurship trainings and to build capacity with the MBOs.

After this more general orientation, Trias trained a pilot group of potential entrepreneurs in more specific business skills like calculating profit, costs, turnover etc. The trainings are only given to women who apply for it as Trias wants to support a more demand driven approach for this more customized and advanced business training. Starting from July 2016, Trias focused on the development of the package called SPM (Start, Plan and Manage your business). This training is based on the SPM methodology developed by Sedit (Social and economic development initiatives of Tanzania), but it is adapted to the local Maasai context by Trias. The SPM methodology, which employs visual aids, storytelling and role plays, has three main sessions:

- business opportunities and selection of viable businesses
- defining costs associated with businesses (starting and operating costs)
- profit calculation, and business management.

After the development of a first draft of the manual, TRIAS did a pilot SPM training with 15 women in February 2017 and they are in the meantime finalizing the training manual. The main idea of the pilot was to see how the participants reacted to the course content and to finalize the selection criteria.

As a result of the training, the project revised the selection criteria for the SPM training again. In general, candidates of SPM trainings can be recruited from 4 different pools: VICOBA, MPL trainings, MPL trainers and vocational training.

After the first pilot training, Trias decided to do a second SPM pilot training in order to test the new selection criteria. The newest selection criteria were already applied by OIKOS and Trias in March 2017 when selecting participants for this second pilot SPM training which will take place at the beginning of year 3.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

Besides the establishment of VICOBA, Trias focuses on business trainings. There are two types of business trainings: SPM trainings and BDS cycle. Trias has planned to target 200 beneficiaries with the SPM training. The BDS cycle is an individual and more customized training of 6 months for entrepreneurs.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

The Project Partners will make sure to connect all the VICOBA members to the Marketplace Literacy Training sessions, to respect the funnel structure as planned per project document.

During the first two years of the project, more than 100 VICOBA were established. It is important to monitor the groups regularly to guarantee the well-functioning and sustainability of the VICOBA groups. The budget provided for these monitoring activities is not sufficient to follow up and monitor all these groups for the coming two years. Trias therefore suggest to move some budget from budget line 01.03.03.03 (training fee capacity building for MBO leaders) to this activity.

Annexes:

- See Annex 14 - VICOBA group evaluation
- See Annex 15 - VICOBA data collection form
- See Annex 16 - MIS VICOBA project performance_screenshot
- See Annex 17 - Criteria for selecting SPM beneficiaries
- See Annex 18 - SPM Manual_swahili_draft

A2.2 - Establishment of 8 women MBOs producing and selling livestock related products composed by 250 members each

Topics/activities covered:

Trias focuses on two approaches: supporting and empowering emerging MBOs, and facilitating the linkages between VICOBA and existing MBOs.

Trias mainly focused firstly on the creation and strengthening of VICOBA (primary level of member based organizations) through monitoring visits and refresher courses during the first half of the project.

Another level of implementation is a linkage between the VICOBA groups and well-established MBOs who already exist. This way the VICOBA are able to access the different services (e.g. like advocacy, microcredit products, trainings, gender sensitization etc.) delivers by existing MBOs.

Last year, Trias already saw opportunities to connect existing MBOs with the VICOBA groups. Therefore, Trias continued with its exploratory meetings with VICOBA and MBOs in Longido district. As a result of these meetings, Trias will start linking PWC (Pastoral Women’s Council), one of our strongest partner MBOs (see below A2.3), to VICOBA who are located in PWC’s working area.

Besides the above mentioned linkages, there is a demand of several VICOBA from Longido to be registered at district level. Trias is assisting the VICOBA with linking them to the districts and will facilitate the process further in Y3. The registration as VICOBA group has several advantages:

- Access to funds
- Access to trainings
- Access to other services provided by the government like linking external investors with VICOBA groups.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed

As already mentioned in the summary, this activity has gone through some essential changes.

Trias does not believe in pushing the formation of MBOs as this has proven not to result in sustainable organizations, but instead prefers to use combined bottom-up and top-down approaches which complement each other:

- Trias supports emerging MBOs and empowers them if necessary.
- Trias strengthens existing MBOs

For these reasons, TRIAS will therefore target 3 MBOs (PWC, MWEDO and MVIWATA Arusha), instead of the original 8 as originally planned.

As a consequence, the title of R2 and subtitle A2.2 will be revised accordingly in the logical framework, with official communication. Furthermore, in the original proposal, the implementation of the SPIDER tool was mentioned under this activity, but because it is a capacity building tool, Trias has decided to shift this activity to A2.3.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

The existing MBOs might not be ready to recruit new members who are living in areas which are not nearby their current working/target areas. When people join an MBO, they expect to get certain services. However, many MBOs still depend on project funds and have difficulty delivering services outside project areas. It is very costly to reach people in remote areas, therefore some MBOs are reluctant to recruit members who far from their current project areas, unless more funds become available.

A2.3 - Training and technical assistance for the MBOs management addressed to the MBO boards

Topics/activities covered: Trias has identified 3 MBOs that can be linked to the VICOBA groups which are PWC, MWEDO and MVIWATA Arusha. These MBOs are partners in Trias’ Maisha Bora programme funded by BFFS (Belgian government).

Here is the number of members and women in each MBO:

MBO	Number of members	Number of women
MWEDO	6,200	4,650
PWC	6,518	6,518
MVIWATA Arusha	7,892	4,917

In Y1, these 3 MBOs have developed Organizational Development plans during the SPIDER workshops and started with the implementation. In the last year, the MBOs continued with the implementation of the OD plans and worked on different subjects such as the VICOBA methodology, business development services (SPM methodology), leadership, lobby & advocacy, business monitoring systems, resource mobilization and fundraising, communication, financial systems, organizational structures and SACCOS accounting systems.

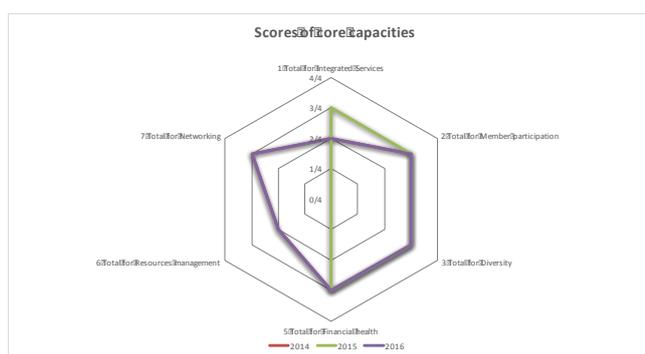
In addition, Trias is investing heavily in improving M&E skills and systems through on-the-job coaching and close follow up. At the end of 2016, all MBOs also re-assessed their own organizations (facilitated by Trias) by making use of the SPIDER tool. From this exercise, the following observations could be made regarding the organizational development of these 3 MBOs.

In 2016, the average SPIDER score (an indication of organizational development based on 7 core capacities) has gone up with about 9% from 2.45 to 2.67. This was more than projected for the period. All organizations made progress except MVIWATA Arusha which decreased a bit. This might be due to the fact that basic systems were already in place and are functioning well, so it was harder to have quick gains. Organizations that started with a lower score made the most improvement. This is due to some low-hanging fruits such as improvement in M&E systems and financial management, which had an immediate impact on their scores. The table below shows the overall (average) score per organization.

Organisation	Score 2015	Score 2016	Progress
MVIWATA Arusha	2.80	2.70	-4%
MWEDO	2.65	2.80	+6%
PWC	1.91	2.50	+31%
Average score	2.45	2.67	+9%

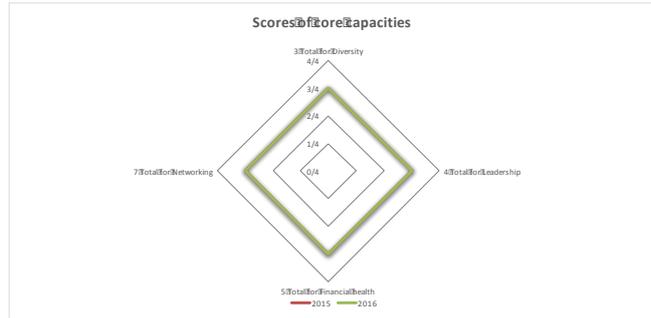
MVIWATA-Arusha

MVIWATA-Arusha is a strong organization and has been a long-time partner of Trias. They score high in terms of diversity, member participation and financial health. They have taken on two new capacities, resource management and networking. They score quite high on networking and this might be due to the fact that they worked on different lobby issues and are in general very good in linking their members to other organisations or private sector players. A point of attention is the lower score on service delivery, which went down compared to last year. We also noticed some flaws in data collection (previously very good), so it will be important that Trias advisors assist MVIWATA Arusha to again improve the service delivery to their members.



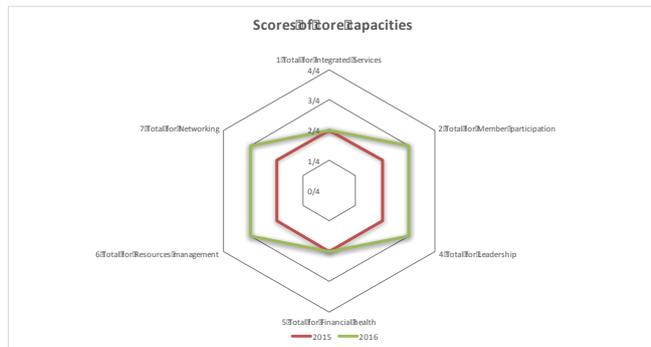
MWEDO

Although at the aggregated level the graph does not show much evolution (overlapping graph for 2015 and 2016), we observe some improvement at the level of diversity and financial health when looking at the detailed data.⁶ MWEDO scored higher on reaching out towards vulnerable groups and scored higher on the indicator related to having different strategies for vulnerable groups. This is most surely because of the capacity building related to the VICOBA strategy, a capacity which was only weakly developed at the level of MWEDO and that now has become a very important one for the organization. In general MWEDO scores well and we hope that they will further improve in the future.



PWC

PWC did very well in 2016 (31% higher score!) and scored especially well for member participation, leadership, networking and resource management. An analysis of the detailed data reveals especially good results at the level of monitoring and evaluation and information sharing, capacities that tends to influence the other core capacities (e.g. leadership and resource management). The well-organized data collection system for the VICOBAs and the online data management system Savix can explain this positive result. Although not yet clear from the aggregated data, detailed data also shows positive progress at the level of service delivery, especially related to the sub-indicator 'exploring new markets' and 'analyzing economic potential'. This development is most possibly related to the trainings PWC received in the 'market literacy' methodology, which they already started implementing.



The well-organized data collection system for the VICOBAs and the online data management system Savix can explain this positive result. Although not yet clear from the aggregated data, detailed data also shows positive progress at the level of service delivery, especially related to the sub-indicator 'exploring new markets' and 'analyzing economic potential'. This development is most possibly related to the trainings PWC received in the 'market literacy' methodology, which they already started implementing.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

As mentioned above under A2.2, in the original proposal, the implementation of the SPIDER tool was mentioned under activity A2.2. Because it is a capacity building tool, Trias has decided to shift this activity to A2.3.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

Annexes:

- See Annex 19 - User manual SPIDER tools_Trias

⁶ Every core capacity has a detailed graph with scores on different related sub-indicators.

A2.4 - Creation of Community Social Funds managed by trained VICOBA groups

Topics/activities covered:

The social fund is part of the VICOBA methodology. By the end of year 2, almost all the VICOBAs had a social fund to which they made weekly contributions. Although the amounts are always very small, the groups are having a good attitude of weekly contributions.

The regulation of the social fund is written down in the constitution of the saving group. When the VICOBA was established, group members agreed on how much they will contribute to the social fund or/and for which reasons someone will be granted money of the social fund.



When monitoring the VICOBAs, Trias has observed that most of the social grants are handed out in case of sickness or death (of a family member), floods, etc.

More recently these social funds were used to mitigate the effects of drought that affected (and still affects at the time of writing) the intervention area in the third and fourth quarter of this project year.

For most groups, Trias has noticed that the social fund works very well. VICOBA members acknowledge the importance of the social fund and keep on contributing to it.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The social fund is part of the VICOBA (A2.1). Therefore, the activities related to the social fund which were in the original proposal (A2.4) are already included in the general VICOBA activities (A 2.1 e.g. monitoring of VICOBAs, refresher course for VICOBA trainers). It is not necessary to organize separate activities for the social fund.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

A2.5 - Facilitate access to micro-credit for up scaling of small businesses

Topics/activities covered:

This activity is planned for Year 3 or 4. Up to now, there were no small grants given to well performing VICOBAs.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

According to the original proposal, a budget of 30.000 euro was foreseen to give small grants for well performing VICOBAs.

Due to VICOBA current inexperience, TRIAS decided to select just the best 10 groups to use as demonstrative pilot cases (Oikos had communicated a change of unit no. and budget last year, when 20,000 euros were moved to the new budget line 6.29).

The budget for this activity was substantially reduced to 10.000 euro. The budget shift to A2.1 took place because of the high importance and demand of more advanced business training.

As a consequence, the budget left for this activity is smaller than originally planned for. Trias will therefore rethink and develop a new approach in the next months, so the activity can be implemented afterwards.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

A2.6 - Creation of 8 information points (one for each Ward) within the local authorities' facilities, to provide information and consulting services to the population.

Topics/activities covered:

The activity has not started yet. The information points will be set up within Ward's local government offices during the third year. Project Staff has started to explore with local authorities about the possibility of using a strategic space, made available by them for the purposes of the project, where to set the information point in each ward.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The delay was caused to some internal considerations ending with the need of further pre-assessment analysis before setting the information points.

Project Staff believes that it is crucial to investigate which are the need of the community members in terms of services provided, so an assessment tool is being implemented to survey the needs and consequently arrange the activities of the information point.

The project will investigate interest of community members to use the information points as reference to:

- collect information on micro-scale business activities available in the area
- increase awareness on human rights, land ownership rights, labor rights
- collect information on existing social services available
- facilitate connection with existing social services
- which services are needed

Project Staff considered also effective to connect the information point to the incoming micro-scale business activities (leather processing and honey production) in the villages involved.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

R3 - Empowerment and institutional strengthening of 25 existing Traditional Women Groups (TWG)

This activity is coordinated by MPF (Maasai Pastoralist Foundation), the project local Partner. During the first 2 months of year 2, MPF team has worked on the methodology and strategy to select beneficiaries for the Human Rights training.

They focused on informal and formal existing Traditional Women Groups for the selection of the Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) to follow the Human Rights Training: 31 ToTs, one from each of the 31 villages in the project geographical area, were selected.

In January-February 2017 MPF and Oikos EA held the Human Rights Training of Trainers in Mkuru Training Camp. All ToTs have started training at least the first session of Training. The team then made a long mission for the introduction of the ToTs to most of the village leaders, authorities and the whole village.

Indicators R3:

Project team has realized that all the indicators of R3 may have revealed to be too indeterminate, as these change of behaviors/attitude may not strictly depend only on the impact of the project activities, but (also) by other factors. It therefore needs a formal revision which will be done following the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term external evaluation.

Indicator R3.1: Nr. of women who have reported cases of violence to the local authorities

This indicator has revealed to be too indefinite and not necessarily connected to the activities implemented. See comment above on indicators R3.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R3 - Indicator 1</u> Nr. of women who have reported cases of violence to the local authorities	Positive increase (vs. project baseline + Government Official data)	0	0	0

Indicator R3.2: Nr. of women aware of the meaning of human and land rights (able to mention a higher number of concepts on human and land rights)

This indicator is linked to the Human Rights Training, which has just started with ToTs, but it has revealed to be too indefinite and not necessarily connected to the activities implemented. See comment above on indicators R3.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R3 - Indicator 2</u> Nr. of women aware of the meaning of human and land rights (able to mention a higher no. of concepts on the rights)	60% Increase (vs. result of entry + exit test)	0	0	0
<u>Milestones</u>				
Number of women trained on human and land rights	500	25	31	124%

Indicator R3.3: Nr. of women who have linked with service providers such as social services.

This indicator has revealed to be too indefinite and not necessarily connected to the activities implemented. See comment above on indicators R3.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R3 - Indicator 3</u> Nr. of women who have linked with service providers	Positive increase (vs. project baseline + Gov. Official data)	0	0	0

Indicator R3.4: Nr. of women in charge of key positions within local institution authorities (village and Ward level)

This indicator has revealed to be too indefinite and not necessarily linked to the activities implemented. See comment above on indicators R3.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R3 - Indicator 4 Nr. of women in charge of key positions within local institution authorities (village and Ward level)	Positive increase (vs. project baseline + Government Official data)	0	0	0

Outputs R3:

Description of the outputs of R3	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R3 - Output 3.1 Women trained to recognise physical, emotional and economic abuse	500	25	31	124%
R3 - Output 3.2 Women trained to recognize the structure of formal and informal institutions and to relate to them to resolve issues or to receive advice	500	25	31	124%
R3 - Output 3.3 Women trained to refer to Institutions to get assistance for gender related and labour issues	500	25	31	124%
R3 - Output 3.4 Existing formal or informal TWGs strengthened	25	25	31	124%

A3.1 - Training on leadership, human rights, land rights and labor legislation to Traditional Women Groups' representatives

Topics/activities covered:

Methodology and manuals production:

Before proceeding with the production of manuals, MPF has contacted local organizations having experience with gender and human right issues like MWEDO, PINGO's and PWC, to get experience and techniques they have been employing in dealing with women issues.

In October 2016, PM and Assistant PM from MPF, met Mrs. Ndinini Kimesera Sikar, Executive Director on Mwedo.

The project's approach is to find synergies with this local NGO with already existing paralegals in overlapping areas (Esilalei and Oltukai).

Mwedo has a long experience in working with Maasai communities / women, regarding land rights and human rights, giving women a voice in case of any legal issue concerning lands, gender and human rights in general.

On October 28th 2016, PM, Assistant PM and CDO from MPF met Mr. Isaya Naini Olesaibulu, Director of Programmes, Mr. Navaya Ndaskoi, Information and Communication Manager and other members of the Staff of PINGO'S.

PINGO's mainly deal with land rights and human rights. They arrange with paralegals trainings on Human Rights, land rights and policies to village government representatives and traditional leaders.

The idea with PINGO'S was to meet each other and share useful information for project's Human Rights Training, as they have contacts and relations both at high levels with institutions and governments, media and also at more local level, with communities' members.

In November and December 2016, MPF staff visited all the 31 target villages to meet with three Traditional Women Groups (formal and informal) in each village, proposed by the village leaders.

During the assessment, 31 ToTs were interviewed and selected according to shared criteria and an interview tool was developed for this goal.

MPF finalized the contents and materials for the Human Rights Training, in strict needed collaboration with PM and all Team staff.

Human Rights Training - ToTs

From 30th January to 11th February, MPF and Oikos EA held the Human Rights Training of Trainers in Mkuru Training Camp.

The main objective of this training was to provide selected trainers from Monduli, Arusha and Longido district with knowledge on Human Rights, Gender equality issues, Land Rights, Labor Rights.

In the first week of the training - from 30th January to 4th February - 13 trainees participated, coming from 12 villages of Arusha and Monduli district.

In the second week - from 5th to 11th February - 17 trainees attended the training, coming from villages of Longido District.

The District Focal Persons also participated, facilitating the training activities.

During the month of March 2017, MPF finalized the booklets and the materials to be given to the beneficiaries.

Further, the team made a long mission to most of the 31 villages for the introduction of the ToTs to the village leaders, authorities and the whole village.

The main goal was to legitimate the presence of ToTs in the communities and avoid any misunderstanding about the sensitive topics that will be raised and discussed during the training to the selected beneficiaries and.

Together with the introduction, other goals were to:

- Submit training materials
- Allow T.O.T's to begin the training sessions in the Traditional Women Groups in each village

Every ToT has to train 20-30 women in his/her group, during 5 weekly sessions.

All ToTs have started training at least the first session to the final beneficiaries in their TWGs (approximately 800 training sessions delivered to 800 women).

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

Regarding the number of ToTs and beneficiaries, from project document there is a target of 25 TWGs to be empowered and 500 final beneficiaries, but 31 groups were interested to be part of the project's activity, one in every target village. The project Team therefore decided to increase the number of target TWGs to 31 and involve all of them. The total number of final beneficiaries will approximately be 620 (instead of 500) to be reached (around 20 each Trainer).

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled:

The topics raised are very sensitive and the environment in the families and communities not always is enabling to change points of views on these rights.

The ToTs sometimes are worried to train, as the reaction of the village leaders (even after our introduction and explanations) is sometimes unsympathetic and not supportive.

Regarding the contents of the manuals, because of the level of illiteracy of our beneficiaries, Oikos realized that they are too complicated and need an implementation with a more visual and pictorial approach (similar to the one adopted by Marketplace), together with some exercises and role-plays.

Annexes:

See Annex 20 - MPF Human Rights Training Manual_english

See Annex 21 - MPF Human Rights Training Manual_swahili

See Annex 22 - MPF_HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING SCRIPTS

See Annex 23 - MPF Human Rights Training Script-Swahili

See Annex 24 - EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET_Human Rights Training_english

See Annex 25 - Educational booklet_Human Rights-Swahili

See Annex 26 - Pre text ToTs Human Rights_English

See Annex 27 - Post text ToTs Human Rights_English

See Annex 28 - Pre text beneficiaries Human Rights_swahili

See Annex 29 - Post text beneficiaries Human Rights_swahili

See Annex 30 - Criteria of selection_TWGs and ToTs Human Rights

See Annex 31 -TWGs interview tool_Human Rights Training

See Annex 32 - T.O.T's Interview Tool_Human Right Training

See Annex 33 - Certificate MPF Training_Human Rights

See Annex 34 - MPF Field report_Assessment_TWG's_Selection_T.O.T's

See Annex 35 - HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING ToTs REPORT_draft

See Annex 36_1 - T.O.T's Selection_Human Rights Training

See Annex 36_2 - T.O.T's Selection_Human Rights Training

See Annex 36_3 - T.O.T's Selection_Human Rights Training

A3.2 - Advocacy activities promotion for TWGs at different institutional levels

This activity is strictly related to the previous one. In Year 3 it will start.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

The activity has had a delay in its starting, as it is strictly correlated to activity A3.1.

The promotion of Traditional Women Groups is linked to the selection of the groups to promote. During the last months of Year 2, the Team has concentrated the efforts to select the TWGs (the most active and most officially recognized in their communities) and among them to select the ToTs to start with the training.

In Year 3, the Team will arrange meetings with the involved TWGs and local authorities at different levels (District, Ward and village), to facilitate their link and communication.

The Team will also facilitate the connection of TWGs with the existing social services in the area and the information points, when established.

The Team will also advocate the presence and role of the TWGs through the radio campaign at community level.

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

R4 – Awareness and knowledge increased among pastoralist target villages on civil and social rights

Project staff has started a collaboration with TBC radio to broadcast at national level about the project activities and gender equality issues.

More specifically, in December 2016, Project Staff had a meeting with TBC radio manager to discuss about the way of developing awareness campaign through the Tanzanian National Radio, agreeing as radio format 4 different lectures/straight talks, recorded by a single speaker on gender issues in pastoralist communities, recognition of women role and advertising of the project.

PM has also prepared a grid with the number of repetitions for each format, and related different costs, depending on TBC quotations.

The next step will be the definition of detailed contents for the script, to start with the production.

Project staff has also started a collaboration with Orkonerei radio to broadcast at community level in Maasai language about gender equality issues.

In December 2016, the Project Staff also had a meeting with Radio Orkonerei, concerning the broadcasting of IMW topics through a Masaai speaking radio.

Two different radio formats were agreed:

1. Radio format no. 1: interview with an expert/specialist or community member on a specific topic, successful stories: 3 or 4 recorded stories/testimonials (on the importance of education, economic empowerment and household management/tasks), together with a live introduction from a member of Oikos

staff on the objectives of the project (to be confirmed); it would be effective to hear successful inspiring stories both from men and women.

2. Radio format 2: different educational soundbites, with jingle and a promo on project (before the educational soundbites).

The topic is simple competences and knowledge on specific issues which are usually related with nutrition, health, maternal care, hygiene etc., in order to improve community wellbeing.

We are now proceeding with the definition of detailed contents for the script, to start with the production.

Project staff also started the activity of street theatre performances.

The main objective of the performances was awareness increasing on gender equality issues and the recognition of the role of women in their families and communities.

A script has been written in collaboration between the theatre company and Oikos and the training started on the 30th of January 2017, lasting for 21 days, in Kisongo Arusha.

On 27th of March "Esarunoto" Company came to Oikos EA office to present the performance to all Oikos Staff, to gather feedbacks about the performance in itself, the contents and the idea more in general.

On 29th of March the company has started a 16 days performances tour in Longido, Monduli and Arusha Districts, touching a village a day, together with Project Staff members, facilitating the whole process. The first 3 performances took place by the end of March 2017, involving almost 1,000 people in the audience (52% women).

Indicator R4.1: n° of people (disaggregated by gender) with increased access to civil and social rights information

The indicator is strictly related to the information points' activity. As the activity hasn't started yet (refer to activity A2.6 for further explanation), the indicator will be monitored in year 3.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R4 - Indicator 1</u> n° of people (disaggregated by gender) with increased access to civil and social rights information	At least 250.000	0	0	0

Indicator R4.2: n° of references to TWGs and Maasai women rights in media and official documents

This activity is meant to be planned for year 3 so the indicator is still 0 and it will be updated in the next months.

Description of the indicator	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
<u>R4 - Indicator 2</u> n° of references to TWGs and Maasai women rights in media and official documents	10 articles	0	0	0

Outputs R4:

Description of outputs R4	Total expected (end of project)	Total expected (end of Y2)	Total realized (end of Y2)	Status (%)
R4 - Output 4.1 Street theatre performances in Maasai language held	16 street theatre performances	8	3	37%
R4 - Output 4.2 Spot radio released	800 radio spots	0	0	0
R4 - Output 4.3 One monthly show in Maasai language held	20	0	0	0
R4 - Output 4.4 Posters in Maasai and Swahili language produced and distributed	5000	100	100	100%
R4 - Output 4.5 Brochures in Maasai and Swahili language produced and distributed	5000	500	250	50%

A4.1 - Development of communication and awareness raising program and materials in Maasai language.

RADIO:

As planned in Year 1, the communication plan involving the radio broadcasting has been arranged at 2 different levels:

- at national level, through TBC radio
- at community level, through Orkonerei Radio

The communication office in Istituto Oikos in Milan has supported the project in the creation and definition of the radio communication plan.

A document has been prepared with some main highlights and some significant elements to take into consideration to implement the campaign.

PM and all the Project Staff started from these essential elements to discuss with the 2 radio networks and further implemented the formats definition and contents.

TBC RADIO:

On 7th December, Project Manager, together with the Civil service collaborator and Gender Advisor had a meeting with TBC radio manager, Gerald Gasper Uisso, to enquiry about rates and the way of developing awareness campaign through the Tanzanian National Radio.

Here are the main points agreed:

- Radio format: 4 different lectures/straight talks, recorded by a single speaker
- Topic: gender issues in pastoralist communities – recognition of women role + advertising of the project

- Script: the project provides the script
- Duration: 15 minutes
- Time range: before evening news
- Repetition: twice a week, for three months (alternating months and topics/talks) – Total 24 times
- Production: TBC will provide a charismatic professional speaker to record the talk and will take care of the whole production process (either in-house production or outsourcing)

Project Staff with TBC have finalized the ToR of the collaboration, to be included in the contract that was prepared and signed in March 2017.

PM has also prepared a grid with the number of repetitions for each format, and related different costs, depending on TBC quotations.

The next step will be the definition of detailed contents for the script, to start with the production.

Topics for TBC - The National radio:

Education in Tanzania:

- How many Children are in school now?
- An overview Of Tanzania’s Education Policy
- Does education system in Tanzania give equal opportunity for a girl and a boy child?

Women in Today’s Perspective:

- How many women are getting more into economic and politics?
- What challenges faced by women in Tanzania?
- How is government deal with gender issue?

On the National radio, we are also planning to explain the main objectives and activities of the project.

ORKONEREI RADIO:

On 12th December, Project Manager and Gender Advisor had a meeting with Radio Orkonerei, concerning the broadcasting of IMW topics through a Masaai speaking radio.

Two different radio formats are developed:

Radio format no. 1: interview with an expert/specialist or community member on a specific topic, successful stories

- 3 or 4 recorded stories/testimonials (on the importance of education, economic empowerment and household management/tasks) + live introduction from a member of Oikos staff on the objectives of the project (to be confirmed); it would be effective to hear successful inspiring stories both from men and women.
- Topic: concepts of gender equality, women rights, gender issues
- Script: the project will provide the script
- Language: Maasai language, translating the main concepts also into Kiswahili
- Duration: 20 minutes
- Time range: during already existing “women’s programmes”: Tuesday at 9pm and Saturday at 12am
- Repetition: twice a week for 3 months (one topic each week, twice), TOTAL 24 TIMES
- Production: Orkonerei will provide a charismatic professional speaker to interview the expert/member of community (probably Mr. Baraka himself) + technical equipment

Radio format 2: different educational soundbites, with jingle + promo on project (before the educational soundbites)

- Topic: simple competences and knowledge on specific issues which are usually related with nutrition, health, maternal care, hygiene etc., in order to improve community wellbeing.
- Script: Oikos will provide the scripts
- Language: Maasai and Kiswahili
- Duration: 1 or 2 minutes
- Time range: before, during the break and after Format no. 1 (above), with also a promo of the project, the donor and partner
- Repetition: twice a week (3 times in those 2 days) for 3 months, TOTAL 72 TIMES
- Production: Orkonorei will provide a charismatic professional speaker to record the spots + technical equipment

PM has signed a contract with Orkonorei Radio and paid the first installment.

We are now proceeding with the definition of detailed contents for the script, to start with the production.

Topics for ORKONOREI (community radio) are:

Women inheritance's rights:

- Can a woman inherit property if her husband dies without a will?
- What can a woman do after her husband die?
- Is woman entitled to own property after her husband die?

Economic Empowerment for Women:

- How to earn extra money for your family?
- Do have any kind of business that generates income for your family?
- How do you deal with family commitment and business?
- Do you get support from your spouse?

Right to education

- An overview of girl's education in pastoral communities
- Why education is important for a girl child?
- Do you think a girl child has right to education?
- How many girls in your community are in school now?

Educations Pills on:

- Children and Nutrition
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Maternal Healthy/pregnancy

STREET THEATRE PERFORMANCES:

For the purpose of the implementation of the activity of street theatre performances in the target communities, Project Manager had to select a theatre company to be involved. The main objective of the performances was awareness increasing on gender equality issues and the recognition of the role of women in their families and communities.

As in Arusha and surrounding areas only one company is available, with a very good and long-term experience in advocating on gender equality issues in the communities, it was decided to select that company, reassured by the fact that they are well known for working professionally and their job is very effective, being empathic with vulnerable rural communities. Ace Africa was contracted to support with the administration management.

Their consultancy included:

- Scouting of new Maasai speaking actors – with at least 4/5 Maasai speaking, total 8 actors
- Training of actors
- Preparation of the script (in English and translated orally in Kiswahili/Maasai)
- Revision of the script with OEA, approved by OEA
- Definition of the actors' group name and motto (in collaboration with OEA): Esarunoto Company
- Preparation of the performance
- Props and costumes

Esarunoto Company have planned to perform in 16 street theatre performances in the target Maasai communities mentioned of "Investing in Maasai women project".

The theatre company group leader Mr. Masanja was the coordinator of the whole process (scouting, training, preparation of the performance).

Mr. Masanja worked on the script, with the support of the Project team in the definition of the contents and methodology.

On the 26th of January 2017 PM, Ester Laly (OEA Gender Advisor), Mariam Tayai (CDO) and Federica Villa (Italian civil service volunteer) had a meeting with Masanja the group leader. With the support of the Gender Advisor and CDOs, who shared their life experiences and feelings as Maasai women with Project Team, there has been a discussion about the topic to raise during the performances.

The main aspects highlighted were:

- women have no voice in any decision, even for themselves;
- they are considered as children;
- they have no rights, especially of ownership;
- They are always put down: psychologically, economically and physically.

With Masanja Project Team agreed to:

- focus more on how to boost women self-esteem and self-confidence and, if possible, to challenge gender stereotypes;
- The performances will be about everyday life and the challenges faced by the women in their normal lives;
- the theatre company will also try to put some references and links to abuses of every kind faced by women, focusing more on gender based violence;
- The format will be, as agreed, the forum theatre, with active interaction of community members during the performance.

Before starting the theater performances tour, Project Team arranged to contact all the village leaders before performing, to explain them our objectives and to bring them "on board".

Esarunoto company sometimes performed in the villages during market days, sometimes arranging community ad hoc gatherings, always starting with advertising the show with a microphone and speaker a couple of hours before, to gather as many people as possible.

Educational posters will be produced in year 3, to be displayed in the village offices and information points, to increase knowledge on gender equality issues, nutrition, health, maternal care, hygiene etc., in order to improve community wellbeing.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed: N/A

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

Annexes:

See Annex 37 - Communication office guidelines_radio_IMW
See Annex 38 - Communication office guidelines_theatre_IMW
See Annex 39 - ServiceContract_TBC radio
See Annex 40 - Costs_fresh airtime_repetitions_TBC radio
See Annex 41 - ServiceContract_OrkonereiRadio
See Annex 42 - Fresh airtime_repetitions_Orkonerei radio
See Annex 43 - Consultancy ACE Africa-theatre performances
See Annex 44 - Stageplay_theatre performances

A4.2 - Awareness campaign through radio, posters and brochures.

Regarding the theatre performances, the training of Maasai actors started on the 30th of January 2017 and has lasted for 21 days and, in Kisongo Arusha.

On 27th of March 2017 Esarunoto company came to Oikos EA office to present the performance to all Oikos Staff.

The goal was mainly to perform the first time in front of many people and gather feedbacks about the performance in itself, the contents and the idea more in general. The performance has been a great success among all Oikos colleagues and project Partners, who got the whole message and participated in a very active way and with enthusiasm.

On 29th of March 2017 the company has started a 16 days performances tour in Longido, Monduli and Arusha Districts, touching a village a day, together with Project Staff members, facilitating the whole process.

The first 3 performances took place by the end of March 2017, involving almost 1,000 people in the audience (52% women).

Ward	Village	Number of people attending	Number of women attending
Engikaret	- Engikaret	200	70 (35%)
Olmolog	- Elerai	550	300 (54%)
Olmolog	- Lerangwa	210	130 (62%)
	TOTAL:	960	500 (52%)

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed: N/A

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

A4.3 - Organization of roundtables for discussion on informal economy and sharing of pilot experience results, involving local authorities and key stakeholders.

Activity not yet started.

Project team believes that these roundtables will be very useful to share the results of the vocational activities in the area (leather processing and honey production).

We are planning to arrange roundtables as soon as we start with vocational trainings and the information point activity.

We have arranged in the meantime many meetings with Partners and local authorities in the communities, whenever we have to introduce new activities or monitor them.

Reason for any change in the planned activity <please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed:

N/A

Please list any risks that might have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled: N/A

Annexes:

See Annex 45 - Annual Report_List of meetings_missions

2.3. If relevant, submit a revised log frame, highlighting the changes.

An updated format of the Logical Framework has been compiled following the revised format of EU, present in the M&E Plan, including Goals, Outcomes, outputs and activities.

We have put in red the changes in comparison with the original log frame from project document.

	PROJECT SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
Goal	01. Contribute to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods in vulnerable Maasai communities in Arusha Region SO Promote the social and economic inclusion of Maasai women groups in pastoralist communities of Arusha, Monduli and Longido Districts	SO.1 Nr. of women engaged in newly established economical activities SO.2 Nr. of women able to network with existing socioeconomic services SO.3 Increase of % of women who participate to local government meetings and decision making processes	SO.1 Baseline data analysis, District and Wards Market data SO.2 Information Points records, MBOs meeting minutes, VICOBA records SO.3 Local authorities official meeting minutes and official lists of Wards and Districts councillors	Political stability in Tanzania after the 2015 Presidential elections Project consensus of stakeholders and local communities does not change, No severe stochastic natural events (droughts, floods, epidemics).
Outcomes	R1. Developed skills to improve employability and income-generating activities among rural women	R1.1 Nr of women with increased entrepreneurial and consumer literacy knowledge R1.2 % of trained women endowed with the skills to communicate in a basic English R1.3 Kilograms of dried meat produced among the target women for	R1.1 Project internal reports, records of trainings, training material produced and distributed R1.2 project internal reports, records of trainings, training certificates, training material produced and	Stochastic events do not affect the beneficiaries' capacity to participate to the activities. No massive migration fluxes from the area. Intra-household relationships allow for women

	<p>R2. Access to socio-economic services increased and living conditions improved for 2.000 members of the 8 MBOs newly established</p> <p>R3. Empowerment and institutional strengthening of 25 existing Traditional Women Groups</p> <p>R4. Awareness and knowledge increased among pastoralist target villages on civil</p>	<p>auto-consumption and/or sale</p> <p>R1.4 Kilograms of honey produced among the target women for auto-consumption and/or sale</p> <p>R 1.5 – Number of tanned skins produced/manufactured sold</p> <p>R 2.1 - Number of women associated to MBOs</p> <p>R 2.2 Number of active VICOBA</p> <p>R 2.3 - % of women in VICOBA groups accessing micro-loans</p> <p>R2.4 Nr. of people (gender disaggregated) who benefit of the information points</p> <p>R3.1 Nr. of women who have reported cases of violence to the local authorities</p> <p>R3.2 Nr. of women aware of the meaning of human and land rights (able to mention a higher number of concepts on human and land rights)</p> <p>R3.3 Nr. of women who have linked with service providers such as social services.</p> <p>R3.4 Nr. of women in charge of key positions within local institution authorities (village and Ward level)</p> <p>R4.1 n° of people (disaggregated by gender) with increased access to civil and social rights information</p>	<p>distributed</p> <p>R1.3 Meat driers' financial book records</p> <p>R1.4 Bee keepers' financial book records</p> <p>R1.5 Project internal reports, books records</p> <p>R2.1 Project internal reports, MBOs meeting minutes</p> <p>R2.2. VICOBA records, project internal reports</p> <p>R2.3. VICOBA records, project internal reports</p> <p>R2.4. Information Points records, Ward official data, project internal reports</p> <p>R3.1 project internal reports, Ward and District official data</p> <p>R3.2 Training and seminars entry line and exit line test results</p> <p>R3.3. TWG records, local authorities official meetings minutes, project internal reports</p> <p>R3.4. Ward, District and Regional official documents</p>	<p>commitment in the training programs</p> <p>Marked demand for livestock and handcraft products remains stable.</p> <p>Market demand for honey will not be compensated by external producers.</p> <p>Priorities of local governance (Ward and District) remain the same.</p> <p>The turnover of the District Authorities staff composition allows to accomplish the capacity building activities</p>
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	and social rights	R4.2 n° of references to TWGs and Maasai women rights in media and official documents	R4.1 KAP surveys on sample population R4.2 project internal reports, roundtable official minutes and participation records, newspapers articles	
Outputs	<p>01.1 Marketplace Literacy Training delivered</p> <p>01.2 Dry meat processing training delivered</p> <p>01.3 Honey production training delivered</p> <p>01.3 English course held</p> <p>01.4 10 women travelling between India and Tanzania for exchange visits</p> <p>02.1 8 operational MBOs (existing MBOs strengthened and/or new MBOs established)</p> <p>02.2 80 women trained in management and basic finance</p>	<p>5000 Marketplace Literacy Manuals distributed</p> <p>50 Meat solar dryers distributed</p> <p>500 honey production kits distributed</p> <p>50 English course materials distributed</p> <p>Evidence of travels</p> <p>MBOs official constitution</p> <p>Manual of training in</p>		

	<p>issues delivered</p> <p>02.3 30 VICOBAAs empowered</p> <p>02.4 8 information points at ward level set up and running</p> <p>02.5 8 women trained on social, health, legal issues and capable to manage the IP</p> <p>03.1 500 women trained to recognize physical, emotional and economical abuse</p> <p>03.2 500 women trained to recognize the structure of formal and informal institutions and to relate to them to resolve issues or to receive advice</p> <p>03.3 500 women trained to refer to institutions to get assistance for gender related and labour issues</p> <p>03.4 25 existing formal or informal TGWs strengthened</p>	<p>management and basic finance issues distributed</p> <p>Seed money received by thirty VICOBAAs</p> <p>8 information points existence</p> <p>Training material on social, health, legal issues delivered</p> <p>Training material on physical, emotional and economical abuse delivered</p> <p>Training material on the structure of formal and informal institutions and to relate to them to resolve issues or to receive advice delivered</p> <p>Training material on institutions to get assistance for gender related and labour issues delivered</p> <p>Training materials delivered on human rights, gender related abuse, importance of conflict resolution, habitat, conservation, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, basic health and HIV prevention.</p> <p>Audio and video</p>		
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	<p>04.1 16 street theatre performances in Maasai language held</p> <p>04.2 800 radio spots released</p> <p>04.3 One monthly show in Maasai language held</p> <p>04.4 5000 posters in Maasai and Swahili language produced and distributed</p> <p>04.5 5000 brochures in Maasai and Swahili language produced and distributed</p>	<p>materials recording the 16 street theatre performances</p> <p>Audio materials recording 800 radio spots</p> <p>Audio and video materials recording the show in Maasai language</p> <p>Posters produced</p> <p>Brochures produced</p>		
Activities	<p>A1.1 Selection of the 5.000 beneficiaries using economic and social criteria and alternative economies existing in the target area.</p> <p>A1.2 Development of educational programs and materials for “Consumer and Marketplace Literacy” tailored on beneficiaries’ background and expectations.</p> <p>A1.3 Training in “Consumer and Marketplace Literacy”.</p> <p>A1.4 Technical training on process and market livestock</p>		<p>Monthly Financial Reports, Quarterly, Technical Reports, Consultants reports, Communication and Visibility Plan, Participatory climate change vulnerability, assessment report, List of participants at meetings and trainings, other outputs (publications, manuals, pictures...).</p>	<p><i>Preconditions to meet before the action starts</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania will keep political stability even during the 2015 elections. 2. The Land tenure policies will not be reviewed disavouring pastoralists. 3. The project consensus of the stakeholders and local communities will not change. 4. Market demand for dried meat, bee products and handicrafts will remain stable 5. Population pressure and land grabbing will not increase; no

	<p>related products (meat preservation drying and salting, honey production and quality handicraft production).</p> <p>A1.5 Training on basic English.</p> <p>A.1.6 Exchange Visits (10 women) with Marketplace Literacy Communities in India</p> <p>A2.1 Awareness creation on potential for small and micro business opportunities and selection of interested beneficiaries.</p> <p>A2.2 Empowerment or establishment of Member-Based Organizations (MBOs)</p> <p>A2.3 Training and technical assistance for the MBOs management addressed to the MBO boards.</p> <p>A2.4 Creation of 8 pilot experiences of Community Social Funds (one per MBO) managed by VICOBA.</p> <p>A2.5 Training addressed to VICOBA focused in managing Community Social Funds</p>			<p>massive migration fluxes from the area.</p> <p><i>Conditions outside the Beneficiary's direct control to meet for the implementation of the planned activities</i></p> <p>1. The District Councils will maintain a transparent and fair position about informal economy issues</p> <p>2. Inflation and THS exchange rate do not make the action budget inadequate</p> <p>3. Stochastic events do not affect women's capacity to participate to the activities</p>
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	<p>(CFS).</p> <p>A2.6 Facilitate access to micro-credit for up scaling of small businesses.</p> <p>A2.7 Creation of 8 information points (one for each Ward) within the local authorities' facilities, to provide information and consulting services to the population.</p> <p>A3.1 Training on leadership, human rights, land rights and labour legislation to Traditional Women Groups' representatives.</p> <p>A 3.2 Advocacy activities promotion for TWGs at different institutional levels.</p> <p>A3.3 Development of communication and awareness raising program and materials in Maasai language.</p> <p>A4.1 Development of communication and awareness raising program and materials in Maasai language</p> <p>A4.2 Awareness campaign through radio, posters and brochures</p>			
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	A4.3 Organization of roundtables for discussion on informal economy and sharing of pilot experience results, involving local authorities and key stakeholders			
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Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above € 60.000 awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor - N/A

Please provide an updated action plan ⁷

INVESTING IN MAASAI WOMEN FOR IMPROVING RURAL COMMUNITY WELL-BEING												
Internal Project Code: 72T												
Donor Code: EuropeAid/135181/C/ACT/Multi												
YEAR 3 IMW												
2017										2018		
Activity	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1. Developed skills to improve employability and income-generation activities among rural women												
A1.1 Selection of the 5.000 beneficiaries using economic and social criteria and alternative economies existing in the target area	Activity ended											
A1.2 Development of educational programs and materials for "Consumer and Marketplace Literacy" tailored on beneficiaries' background and expectations	Activity ended											
A1.3 Training in "Consumer and Marketplace Literacy"												
A1.4 Technical training on process and market livestock related products (meat preservation drying and salting, honey production and quality handicraft production).												
A1.5 Training on basic English												
A1.6 Exchange Visits (10 women) with Marketplace Literacy Communities in India.												
2. Access to socio-economic services increased and living conditions improved for 2.000 members of MBOs												
A2.1 Awareness creation on potential for small and micro business opportunities and selection of beneficiaries												
A2.2 Empowerment or establishment of Member-Based Organizations (MBOs)												
A2.3 Training and technical assistance for the Member-Based Organizations (MBOs) management												
A2.4 Creation of pilot experiences of Community Social Funds managed by MBOs												
A2.5 Facilitate access to micro-credit for upscaling of small businesses												
A2.6 Creation of 8 information points (one for each Ward) within the local authorities facilities, to provide information and consulting services to the population.												
3. Empowerment and institutional strengthening of 25 existing Traditional Women Groups												
A3.1 Training on leadership, human rights, land rights and labour legislation to Traditional Women Groups' representatives.												
A3.2 Advocacy activities promotion for TWGs at different institutional levels.												
4. Awareness and knowledge increased among pastoralist target villages on civil and social rights												
A4.1 Development of communication and awareness raising program and materials in Maasai language.												
A4.2 Awareness campaign through radio, posters and brochures.												
A4.3 Organisation of roundtables for discussion on informal economy and sharing of pilot experience results, involving local authorities and key stakeholders.												

⁷ This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

- 3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the Beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator)? Please provide specific information for each Beneficiary/affiliated entity.

The coordination among the affiliated entities keeps going well, ensuring a fruitful common work, based on respect and a deep team-work.

The monthly partners' committee meetings help in keeping every partner on the same page about the project and activities, as well as sharing ideas, issues or advices about common missions on the field.

Partners realized nevertheless that they need to improve the level of coordination of activities in the field, connecting more intensely the Trainers and beneficiaries of the different components of the project. Partners will also need to collaborate more strictly to develop more synergies logistically, sharing missions' plans and monitoring plans of a specific Partner activity in a more structured way.

TRIAS:

The main role of TRIAS in the project is supervision and advice in the development of microcredit, implementation of community social funds and awareness on basic financial management.

TRIAS has shown, since the beginning, a very efficient collaboration and high level of expertise in their field.

The partnership is very functional overall.

MARKETPLACE LITERACY COMMUNITY TRUST:

The main role of MLCT in Year 2 of the project has been advisory together with monitoring on the Marketplace training activities.

The Senior Expert in ML is based in the USA, nevertheless his distance collaboration is steady, dedicated and very responsive.

During this second year of the project, Professor Madhu Viswanathan arranged two missions to Arusha, in July 2016 and in March 2017 with some students.

They visited many villages from the 3 Districts involved in the project, meeting trainers and final beneficiaries of MPL. He and his team gave feedbacks to PM and the whole team, brainstorming on next steps of implementation and monitoring of activities.

Maasai Pastoralist Foundation (MPF):

The main role of MPF in the project is facilitation and promotion of community based activities.

MPF is the project partner for implementing the activity of advocacy of human rights, land rights and Labor legislation to Traditional Women Group's representatives (Result 3).

PM Assistant from MPF, regularly delivers reports and timesheets and supports in the planning and implementation of any activity.

MPF commitment during the organization and the practical setting up of the Human Rights training - held at Mkuru training camp from the 29th of January to the 11th of February 2017 – has been satisfying.

Nevertheless, even if the partnership is more efficient, MPF is still showing some weakness, concerning the management of the budget, the timing of delivery of reports, both technical and administrative.

MPF has also shown weakness in the contents of the Human Rights Training manuals development.

PM has already formally discussed the issues with MPF and will regularly monitor and support its performance, to ensure a smooth and regular delivery of the needed reports and an efficient implementation of the activities.

ISTITUTO OIKOS:

The main role of Istituto Oikos in the project is supervision of beneficiaries' selection, design of work strategy, planning of awareness campaign, visibility and administration.

The partnership is very functional overall.

3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

Local authorities (District, Ward and Village levels) are supporting the project and are actively participating in its implementation.

District officers are very often present at project's inception meetings for new activities, the first days of the activity and also during the different monitoring missions the Project staff had during the whole year.

The first year approach was successful and was based on a strong effort in arranging meetings with the local authorities at all levels, in creating the supportive environment for project implementation and guarantee the sustainability of its results. This approach has been going on with the same line throughout year 2 of the project.

3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action:

- Associate(s) (if any)
- Sub-contractor(s) (if any)
- Final Beneficiaries and Target groups
- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.):

In the framework of the "Investing in people" EU program, the project is one of the seventeen initiatives selected worldwide under the call "Investing in people" to be part of the "Informal Economy Support Facility (IESF) EU Platform" as a knowledge sharing tool to enhance livelihood of people dependent by informal economy.

One workshop of RNSF network took place in Nairobi-Naivasha from 6th to 10th February 2017. PM and the Training and Community Development Senior Coordinator joined the workshop, representing the project and Oikos.

The objective of the workshop was sharing of best practices and lessons learned from all English speaking NGOs which are part of the network.

For each Project, they requested the participation of a high level local Staff member, with critical analysis skills and good English level, an academic expert on social

protection as related to people dependent on the informal economy and a member from the local government.

During the workshop, the participants had a chance to write chapters of a book on enhancement of Social Protection mechanisms through the project activities implementation.

RNSF will share a draft by May 2017 and a book will be produced in a few months.

- 3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

ECOBOMA (EU):

Project team is successfully managing synergies with the project “Ecoboma: a climate resilient model for Maasai steppe pastoralists ” funded by EU and implemented by Istituto Oikos in Arusha Region, particularly on the leather tanning module, thought and planned in a similar way.

Following the Ecoboma leather training arranged during Year 1, the project has contracted the same leather expert, MR. Gabriel Mollel, for project activity A1.4 - Technical training on processing and marketing of livestock related products.

With the support of Mr. Mollel and from the feedbacks and the knowledge gathered from the previous experience in the leather processing training held by Ecoboma, Project team is planning to organize the first leather processing training for 25 beneficiaries from Baraka Village (9th of April - 3rd of May).

On the other hand, the Ecoboma and Investing in Maasai Women project teams are also coordinating activities that may benefit Ecoboma beneficiaries by linking them with the Marketplace Literacy program and Village Community Bank (VICOPA).

With Ecoboma team, we also found synergies on the communication plan implementation. When contacting the radio networks (TBC and Orkonorei) and the street theatre company Esarunoto, we found some optimizations as contracting them for a more long-term collaboration, involving 2 important projects.

Terra (AICS):

We are now planning new synergies with the brand new AICS funded project called “Terra”, that started the 1st of March 2017 and it’s implemented by Istituto Oikos.

This project will strengthen and co-fund Ecoboma, and some activities related to the leather processing are very interesting also for “Investing in Maasai Women” activity.

More specifically, there is a series of planned consultancies under “Terra” which will bring expertise and know-how for the leather processing activity and sustainability:

Consultancy on leather market in the area - "ARCO"	Business model/production process
Consultancy NABA (New Academy of Art)	Design on leather products
Consultancy NEWPORT (Italian tanning company) for a center in Arusha	Business plan on how to build the laboratory and where; Technical consultancy of vegetable tanneries
International experts in sustainable enterprise development	Promotion, commercial contacts, at international level
Maasai Women Art	Quality control, definition of products, commercial contacts at local level, East Africa (Lodges, etc.)

EENT (USAID):

The project called “Endangered Ecosystems of Northern Tanzania” (EENT), is funded by USAID and developed by The Natural Conservancy, in partnership with Istituto Oikos and other organizations. One important activity is training women and youth in business skills and entrepreneurship through the marketplace literacy methodology, the same methodology we are adopting and customizing for the project. USAID is targeting 2.000 women (and 40 Trainers) in 11 villages in Randilen and Simanjiro areas.

During the year 2, Project Team linked the activity of MPL training, sharing with EENT Team the whole methodology, the feedbacks and the way of collecting and studying data from the beneficiaries. During the monitoring visit of Professor Madhu Viswanathan, some of the trainers and beneficiaries involved in the USAID project have also been reached and met.

WORLD VISION / MAISHA BORA:

Project Team has planned new synergies and a cooperation with WORLDVISION, TRIAS and PWC (these last 2 are also Partners of Maisha Bora program, funded by the Belgian cooperation) for the leather processing activity (A1.4).

PM had an inception meeting to assess the possibility of a joined effort with the other stakeholders, who are already planning the same activity in the same area.

The activity implemented in synergy with World Vision-Trias-PWC is mainly involving a village in Longido, Kitumbeine: the Team is planning a leather processing training and the building of a leather laboratory in Kitumbeine.

- 3.5. If your organization has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants). N/A

4. Visibility

The Visual identity of the project has been defined. In particular the following products have been printed and distributed to the partners and, some of them, to the beneficiaries.

- A project logo
- Project posters
- Project brochures

PM has been in contact with the communication office in Milan to finalize the project brochures and posters to be printed and delivered.

We have finalized the English and Kiswahili version of the project activity poster.

We have printed 100 posters, to be displayed at Oikos East Africa offices and Partners offices to start with.

We have also finalized the English version of the brochure. We have printed 250 brochures and delivered to the District officers and Partners.

We'll, at a second stage, display both posters and brochures also inside the information points.

T-shirts:

800 t-shirts have been produced in year 1 and already distributed to the whole team, the partners and the theatre company, Esarunoto, for a visibility goal during their street performances.

Extra 2,350 new T-shirts are under production right now, we expect them to be delivered to Oikos by the end of May 2017, to be delivered to the beneficiaries of Marketplace Literacy who have finalized the Training sessions.

Annexes:

See Annex 46 - Project brochure_english

See Annex 47 - Project poster_english

See Annex 48 - Project poster_swahili

The European Commission may wish to publicize the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

No objections.

Name of the contact person for the Action:
Kupaza Ramadhani

Signature:



Location: Arusha, Tanzania

Description of activities implemented until 31/03/2017

Date report due: 31/05/2017

Date report sent: 31/05/2017