

CARE TANZANIA
WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT

GENDER ANALYSIS REPORT for CARE/Tanzania (Draft 1)

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Abbreviations

DALDO	District Agriculture & Livestock Development Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Households
HAF	Harvard Analytical Framework
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSI	Semi Structured Interview
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
ToR	Terms of Reference
VC	Value Chain Analysis
WAA	Women and Agriculture
WEA	Women Empowerment in Agriculture

1.0 Introduction

In Tanzania, agriculture is the largest and most important sector of the economy. Majority of the country's population which lives in rural areas relies heavily on agriculture. The sector accounts for about half of the national income, three quarters of merchandise exports and is source of food and provides employment opportunities to about 80 percent of Tanzanians. Agriculture also has linkages with the non-farm sectors through forward linkages to agro-processing; consumption and export; provides raw materials to industries; and a market for manufactured goods. Consequently, agriculture has a pivotal role in economic growth, and is directly linked with sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Gender differences are a significant attribute in agriculture, from access, control and ownership of land to marketing of raw and processed produce. In Tanzania, despite constitutional proclamations of gender equality and many laws that promote equal opportunities for both men and women, it remains the case that on both smallholder farms and large plantations, men and women carry out different types of work, have different levels of access to resources, and are unequally rewarded for their contributions to the agricultural system, with women typically having less access and lower incomes (Rubin, 2010).

Among the CARE's mandate in various countries in Africa is to promote gender equity, women's empowerment, productive and sustainable agriculture, market engagement, and environmental change. The newly defined overarching goal of CARE Tanzania states that "CARE Tanzania and allies will contribute to the empowerment of the most marginalized and vulnerable rural women and girls to exercise their rights. This will enable them to achieve access to, and control over quality services and resources, leading to sustainable livelihoods".

To support the goal, CARE Tanzania, is launching a major initiative targeting 'Women and Agriculture (WAA)' in Southern Tanzania, that will promote pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to economic development and management of natural resources. The initiative aims to achieve more productive and equitable participation of rural women in the agriculture sector, focusing on smallholders.

The proposed WAA program will address CARE's long-term goal of promoting impact groups including the most marginalized and vulnerable women and girls dependent on natural resources in areas with severe environmental restrictions. As a result, the impact groups will have built their resilience, diversified their livelihood strategies, addressed equitable access to, and control over resources, and benefiting from natural resources.

The program's geographic area of focus is Mtwara and Lindi Regions. The two regions are characterized by relatively poor infrastructural links, varied and vast undeveloped terrain, erratic weather conditions, high level of poverty, food insecurity, cultural dynamics, high illiteracy, and maternal mortality rates.

1.1 Profile of target areas

This study was carried out in four selected districts namely Lindi rural and Nachingwea in Lindi region; Masasi and Mtwara rural in Mtwara region.

Lindi rural district

Lindi district is among the five districts of Lindi region. The district borders Kilwa district in the North, Indian Ocean in the East, Mtwara district in the South, and Ruangwa district in the West. Administratively Lindi district has 10 divisions, 28 wards, 125 villages and 552 sub-villages. The district has a population of 214,882 people as per 2002 population census, with a growth rate of 0.6 percent per annum. It has 45,271 farm families, 181,082 farmers, 82,146 youths, 18,438 female headed households and average household size of 3.8 (NBS, 2002).

The major economic activities carried out in Lindi rural district include agriculture, fishing, business operations, wage employment, and small scale manufacturing and processing industries. Agricultural production is still subsistence whereby most farmers produce mainly for consumption. Major crops grown in the district include cassava, sorghum, legumes, maize, cashew, sesame, paddy fruits and Irish potatoes. Little surplus realized is sold and money obtained is used to meet other basic needs such as clothes, building houses, school fees and other social services (NBS, 2002). Key transport infrastructures include roads, airstrips and ports.

Nachingwea district

Nachingwea is one of the six districts in Lindi region. The district borders with Ruangwa district in the North-East, Masasi district to the south-east, Tunduru district to the South-West, and Liwale district to North-West. Administratively, the district has five (5) divisions, which in turn are sub divided into 27 wards and a total of 104 villages with 41,580 households. The district has a population of 161,473 people of which 78,494 were males and 82,979 were females (NBS, 2002). The main ethnic groups are Mwera, Ngido, Yao, Makonde and Makua. Their main occupation is agriculture and major crops grown in the district include cassava, sorghum, legumes, maize, cashew, sesame, paddy fruits and Irish potatoes.

Mtwara district

Mtwara rural district is among the six districts in Mtwara region. The district borders Lindi region in the North, Newala district in the West, Mozambique country in the south, and Indian Ocean and Mtwara/Mikindani Municipal in the East. Administratively the district has six divisions and eighteen wards. The total population is 204,770 (Female 107, 901 and males 96, 869) out of which 88,154 are farmers. The total area of the district is 343,700 hectares out of which 250,000 hectares is arable land, but only about 155,191 hectares are under cultivation. Land under food crops is 88, 859 hectares and land under cash crops 66, 859 hectares. Agriculture is the main source of income in the district. Major food crops are Cassava, Sorghum, Paddy and Maize. Other Crops are Pigeon peas, Cowpeas, Bambaranuts and horticultural crops. Cashew nuts and coconuts are the leading cash crops followed by sesame and groundnuts. Potential land for livestock is 16,651 hectares and land for settlement is 5,000 hectares, water area cover 1,800 hectares and forest area 55, 465 ha. Other sources of income are fishing, timber, charcoal making, artisan and petty business.

Masasi district

Masasi is one of the six districts of Mtwara region. The district borders Nachingwea and Ruangwa district to the North, Lindi district and Newala districts to the East and Ruvuma River to the South. To the West it borders Nanyumbu district. According to the 2002-population census, the total population of the district was 308,366 people where by 148,525 are males and 159,841 are females. Masasi district is administratively comprised of 5 divisions, 22 wards, 156 villages and 934

hamlets. The major economic activities in the district are agriculture and livestock keeping. The major crops grown are cassava, groundnuts, cashew nuts, sorghum, sesame, maize, pigeon peas and vegetable. Livestock keeping include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. Fishing and beekeeping is another economic activity which contributes to household income. Most of Masasi residents depend on Cashew nuts production as the major cash crops and cassava as a major staple food.

2.0 Methodology

The purpose of this study was to conduct gender analysis in order to identify the key causes that hinder women's empowerment, the equitable participation and accrual of benefits through their involvement in the agriculture sector. The study also engendered the Value Chain (VC) so as to identify opportunities, barriers and the risks in terms of existing and potential vulnerabilities. In addition, the study identified institutions and organizations active in gender and/or agriculture in Lindi rural, Nachingwea, Mtwara rural and Masasi districts located in Southern Tanzania.

2.1 Tools used

In this study, evidence-based approaches to promote gender equity in smallholder agriculture, that empowers the most marginalized and vulnerable women to participate in and benefit from engagement in high value agriculture, while conserving the environment were used. A gender analysis tool, the Harvard Analytical Framework (HAF) with a specific focus on dimensions of empowerment from CAREs Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (WEA) Framework was used. The framework guided the collection of information on and related to women's equitable and productive engagement in agriculture within the three elements of women's empowerment. In addition, the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) was used to bring in information from other areas such as: the barriers and opportunities for engagement of women from the impact groups in agriculture; specific market engagement opportunities; agricultural practices and women's roles and participation.

2.2 How the study was carried out

A research plan to engender the VC analysis was drawn and discussed by the team. To guide the analysis, field research tools i.e. questionnaires for farmers, checklist for key informants and focus

group discussion guides were developed and discussed. These were then introduced to the research team members to familiarize them on “the how to” in the field. Clarifications to raised issues were made accordingly.

Five villages were visited, in which 64 (80%) out of expected 80 smallholder farmers participated in individual (household) survey and in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Overall, there were 50% female and 50% males. Local Government Officials such as District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officers (DALDOs) or their representatives (extension workers/co-operative leaders) were interviewed and some of them joined the team in the villages. Other stakeholders such as crop buyers/traders, small holder processors and input suppliers participated in the Semi-Structured Interviews (SSI).

2.3 Data analysis

A Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS v16) was used to analyze quantitative data. Data obtained was organized in form of tables which mainly show frequencies and percentages of responses. Content analysis was done for the qualitative information gathered in the study. These are presented in narrative summary in the findings and discussion sections. The tools and analytical processes are contained in the appendices section of this report. Also included in the appendices are the summaries of the findings from FGDs and interviews held with other stakeholders.

3.0. Study findings and discussion

The findings of this study draw on overall gender analysis of the impact groups and provide insights to key causes as to why vulnerable and marginalized women are not participating or not benefiting from their participation in cassava and sesame production. The presentation of study findings and discussions are based on gender analysis research plans.

3.1 Characteristics of impact groups

Relevant characteristics of the respondents that were identified for this study include demographics such as age, sex, marital status, education, religion, and occupation. Identifying respondents'

characteristics was necessary in order to provide a snapshot on the background of the respondents. This in turn, provides an overview regarding the suitability of the study population to the current inquiry. However, these statistics are not necessarily reflective of the communities in the study area, since the study did not use a representative sample; instead the data were collected from existing farmer groups. Study results as shown in Table 1 indicate that majority (60%) of females in the two regions were aged between 15 and 35 years whereas most (55.3%) males were aged between 36 and 55 years. These are said to be economically active age groups. The difference in age between male and female respondents could be due to the fact that Lindi and Mtwara Regions have more women than men in the agricultural population (Rubin, 2010). Thus, it is possible that more women than men are willing to join farmer groups. It was also learnt from FGDs that most men under the active age cohorts tend to move looking for alternative sources of income.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by individual characteristics (N=64)

Characteristics		Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall percentage
Age of respondents	15-35	40.0	60.0	23.4
	36-55	55.3	44.7	59.4
	56 and above	45.5	54.5	17.2
Marital status	Single	14.3	85.7	10.9
	Married/Monogamy	62.5	37.5	62.5
	Married/Polygamy	35.7	64.3	21.9
	Widowed	.0%	100.0	3.1
	Separated/Divorced	100.0	.0	1.6
Education level	No formal schooling	25.0	75.0	6.2
	Adult education	25.0	75.0	12.5
	Primary school	56.9	43.1	79.7
	O level secondary	.0	100.0	1.6
Religion	Roman catholic	66.7	33.3	4.7
	Moslem	50.8	49.2	92.2
	Other Christian	.0%	100.0	3.1
Main occupation	Employee	100.0	.0	1.6
	Farming	49.2	50.8	98.4

Source: field research, 2010

In terms of sex, there was equal distribution of males and females although the proportion of women was higher in Mtwara as compared to Lindi region. These findings are in line with agricultural census which indicates that the agricultural population was 50% men and 50% women nationally and that there were some regional differences particularly Lindi and Mtwara Regions which are having more women than men in the agricultural population (55% and 54%, respectively) (Rubin, 2010). Regarding marital status, females formed the larger proportion of singles (85.7%), polygamous marriage (64.3%) and the widowed. On the other hand, males were the majority in the monogamous marriage (62.5%) and those who were divorced/separated. These findings suggest that some of the agricultural households are female-headed. According to URT (1997) Lindi has the second highest percentage (26%) of female-headed households and Mtwara has a history of similar levels. The study results on literacy indicate that three quarters (75%) of the female respondents had no formal education. A similar proportion of females had attended adult education classes and only one female had secondary education. In contrast, more than half (56.9%) of males had attained primary education. This trend is not surprising for Tanzania as the 2007 Household Budget Survey found a similar skewness towards primary education, suggesting that

the better educated are very few in rural areas. Similarly, the URT (2006) report shows that more (68%) men have had some primary education compared to women. The lower levels of education can be associated to low awareness on women rights, land rights, and poor agricultural practices as learn across all FGDs.

When probed about religious affiliations, nearly all (92.2%) respondents in the study area were Moslems. The location of the regions surveyed lie in the coastal belt of Tanzania where majority of people are Moslems. This has implications on gender relations and participation in social and economic activities since Moslem religious norms tend to limit interaction between men and women in various community activities. Through discussions with local authorities and FGDs, it was found that in some villages there are several ethnic groups. This ethnic mix has influence in gender relations and crop production. The main occupation of the impact groups was crop farming and these were almost equal distribution of males and females. Based on FGDs, crop farming a number of non-farm income generating activities such as livestock keeping, petty business and casual labor were practiced in the area.

3.2 Division of labor

Overall, the study findings show that there is clear demarcation of activities between men and women in crop production that extends to cassava and sesame. Generally the division of labor tends to follow along the lines of gender relations emanating from traditional practices and religious norms. It was also noted that division of labor vary between activities related to food and cash crops; and marital status. From the FGDs, interview with local authorities it was revealed that in Female Headed Households (FHH) women perform male based activities in both cash and food crops.

Table 2: Labor profile involved in cassava cultivation in Lindi and Mtwara regions

Person	Percentage of labor involved with cassava cultivation										
	TF	FS	Plo.	Pla.	WD	PC	DG	Pee	Dry	Tran	Bgg
Male adult	79.6	61.1	11.1	11.1	3.8	73.9	3.8	3.8	7.5	50.9	52.9
Female adult	5.6	9.3	14.8	13.0	15.1	00	49.1	69.8	60.4	13.2	15.7
Both male and female adult	14.8	29.6	74.1	75.9	81.1	26.1	47.2	26.4	32.1	35.8	31.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: field research, 2010

Key: TF=Tree felling; FS= Fire setting; Plo=Plowing; WD= Weeding; PC=Pest and disease control; DG=Digging; Pee=Peeling; Dry=Drying; Tran=Transport; Bgg=Bagging.

Generally, impact groups in the study area undertake sex-specific, sex-neutral, sex-segregated activities. There is uneven distribution of labor between men and women. As indicated from Table 2 and 3, land preparation activities and marketing in cassava and sesame production were mainly undertaken by males. Females primarily carry out activities from planting/sowing to harvesting. However, in FGDs, it was revealed that both men and women were mainly involved at various stages in plowing to harvesting. Findings from the FGDs showed that at some point women do men's tasks and vice versa and this happens during peak times of cultivation, harvesting, change in marital status and overtime with change in priority of crops as food or cash crops. Despite sharing of roles, overall women are overburden by having more activities and working hours.

Table 3: Labor profile involved in sesame cultivation in Lindi and Mtwara regions

Person	Percentage of labor involved with sesame cultivation													
	TF	FS	Sow	Tll	Wd	Spr	Gapf	Cut	PC	Bnd	Thr	W	Tran	Mkt
Male adult	85.7	69.0	14.3	11.9	7.1	54.1	9.8	14.3	63.9	11.9	19.0	9.5	59.5	76.2
Female adult	9.5	14.3	14.3	19.0	21.4	13.5	17.1	19.0	19.4	16.7	23.8	73.8	14.3	16.7
Both male and female adult	4.8	16.7	71.4	69.0	71.4	32.4	73.2	66.7	16.7	71.4	57.1	16.7	26.2	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: field research, 2010

Key: TF=Tree felling; FS= Fire setting; Sow=Sowing; Tll=Tilling; Wd= Weeding; Gapf=Gap filling; PC=Pest and disease control; Cut=Cutting; Bnd=Bundling; Thr=Threshing; W=Winnowing; Tra=Transport; Mkt=Marketing.

It was also noted through the FGDs that women have access to family labor specifically children when they are out of school. It was further noted that hired or external labor is used only when clearing virgin land. Under normal circumstances family labor is not compensated. The same division of labor applies to production activities of crops that are intercropped with cassava and sesame. These include maize, sorghum and pigeon peas (cassava); maize and cassava (sesame). Based on the available literature, availability of labor is a constraint to improving agricultural productivity. In addition to high numbers of women-headed households, Lindi and Mtwara Regions also have the lowest average number of members per farming household. Combined with relatively low levels of ownership of farm equipment, it is clear that opportunities for smallholder agriculture will require creative application of labor-saving techniques and possibly pooling of resources to address these constraints (Rubin, 2010).

3.3 Access to and control over productive assets

The Tanzania Land Law of 1999 and the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 states that “The right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with land shall to the same extent and subject to the same restriction be treated as the right of any man.” However, many women, especially those who are poorer, less educated, and living in rural areas are often unaware of their rights. The study results as shown in Table 4 indicate that land ownership is mainly under the male members of the family. Whenever a couple clears virgin land, ownership becomes under both male and female members although there is no formal registration of land ownership to protect owners’ rights in the long-term. All FGDs reported that there has been a tendency to clear virgin land after every two to three years whenever they feel that the land under cultivation has become infertile. This is a result of the fact that most agricultural inputs are expensive for the impact groups to afford. In addition, clearing virgin land is possible because there is no land scarcity in the study area. A similar trend regarding land ownership is reported in the literature. Ellis *et al* (2007) and Blackden and Rwebangira (2004) reported that in practice, land rights are not always enforced because at the local level, principles of customary law are often applied inequitably and women are neither sufficiently aware of their rights nor have the financial means to challenge local officials. In addition, the agricultural census (2006) confirmed that women tend to have smaller plots of land than men something that reflects historical patterns of discrimination against women’s land ownership. This is true even in matrilineal societies such as the Yao peoples (including the Makonde) of Southern Tanzania, where rights to land were historically determined by relationships traced through women, specifically a common grandmother, but exercised through institutional structures dominated by men. It was also found that land inheritance is along male members of the family with exception of a few cases where families apportion land to their daughters particularly those divorced and widowed. The general picture is women’s access to land (and other productive resources) is restricted by customs. Hence, the implementation of women rights under the land laws is often difficult at local level. As a matter of fact, FHHs own land through renting or clearing virgin land. Thus, they exercise freedom just like male headed households.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by land ownership

Owner	Frequency	Percent
Male member of the family	33	52.4
Female member of the family	12	19.0
Both members of the family	18	28.6

Total	63	100.0
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Source: field research, 2010

When asked what happens to a women with access to land when her husband dies, the FGDs stated that she goes back to her parents. Regardless of legislation, women are discriminated against by customary laws, particularly in the area of inheritance. It is common for a deceased man's relatives to claim his property from his widow. It was revealed further through the FGDs and interviews with other stakeholders that communities in the study area were neither aware of land rights nor existing land policies.

In this study three major means of land acquisition were identified, these are inheritance (35.9%), buying (32.8%) and free clearing (village allocation) (31.2%). When asked whether there are separate plots for male and female, majority (87.3%) of the respondents disagreed. On the other hand, 35.9% of the impact groups said that they have separate plots under polygamous households and that land transfer at household level is from parents to children. Upon divorce, women lose their land rights as they have to go back to their parents. They often get small portions of land from their parents to help them cultivate crops in order to take care of their children. Normally, the divorced women tend to go with the children. In case where the women's family has inadequate land, the family can assist her to clear virgin land.

The respondents were requested to indicate their access and control over production resources such as land, credit, hand hoes and agricultural inputs for cassava and sesame. The study findings revealed that male dominate both access and control of production resources for cassava and sesame (Table 5). This is perhaps because cultural norms often make it difficult for women to gain access to productive assets. As explained earlier, the ownership of land as a productive asset is a particular problem. Consequently, restricted access to land hampers access of women to formal credit. Under this category, FGDs revealed water is a scarce resource specifically during the dry season. Community members walk long distances to fetch water from seasonal wells. Thus, the time spent to collect water affects their production activities.

In this study two input suppliers namely Ngapula General Traders (Mtwara) and Kaumu Rafiki Kilimo (Masasi) were interviewed. These input shops were owned by men who got their capitals through petty business and loans from the banking institutions. The owners employ men and

women staffs where men are assigned the works which required more energy such as carrying sacks with maize seeds. On the other hand women workers are being given light jobs such as packing the seeds in the special packets before selling to customers. It was also found out that men tend to buy more agriculture inputs as compared to women. Also men were very proactive in asking to input suppliers on the correct use of these inputs while women felt shy to ask on how to use the inputs correctly. When asked whether they provide credit to farmers, both input suppliers agreed that they provide credit to customers who are trustful and have a good record of paying in a week's time. This implies that agricultural inputs are not readily available to women in the study area.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by access and control over production resources

Person	Access	Control
Male	42.4	47.5
Female	22.0	15.3
Both	35.6	37.3

Source: field research, 2010

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of men obtain market information through physical visits to the markets. This true because often men take produce to the markets and have frequent visits. A similar proportion (71%) of women reported that they were getting market information through the use of mobile phones. In addition, more than half (56%) of females were getting market information by asking traders who visited their homes to buy produce. This is mainly because women are restricted by cultural and religious norms to move away from their domestic spheres with exception of a few single females who can make physical visits to the markets.

Table 6: Market information sources

Source	Sex (%)	
	Male	Female
Physical visit to the market	71.4	28.6
Asking traders who come to buy	44.0	56.0
Use of telephone	28.6	71.4
Neighbors	100.0	.0
Physical visit and buyers	66.7	33.3

Source: field research, 2010

This implies that it was possible for the farmers to accept the prices provided by buyers and middlemen as they did not have reliable sources of market information. Findings from household survey and FGDs show that being member in a farmer group or cooperative society is an alternative to getting market information.

Extension services were inadequate in the study area. More than half (54.7%) of the respondents indicated that they had never been visited by extension workers (Table 7). From FGDs, it was stated that extension services have mainly come from ward and district agricultural office, who visit to sensitize farmers on early land preparation and sowing or during occurrence of disasters such as droughts and hunger. Occasionally, some have been visiting the villages by accompanying organizations that are tempting to start projects in the villages.

Table 7: Responses of impact group on extension visits

Response	Frequency	Percent
Ever visited	29	45.3
Never visited (no response)	35	54.7
Total	64	100.0

Source: field research, 2010

During the FGDs it was noted that those who had access to extension services were satisfied with whatever service they received. It was noted further that women have limited access to agricultural inputs and rarely get advice from agricultural input providers. When asked on how they get credits, only few (11.9%) respondents indicated that they have sources of credit. They get these credits from mostly formal and informal groups that exist in their villages. Some mentioned government and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like CONCERN and Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) as their sources of credits. Findings from FGD in Libobe village show that there are few farmers who received loans from crop specific projects (vegetables). The ways that they access to these credits is by buying shares (if it is SACCOs) and by joining groups. Credits are mainly used to buy inputs for agricultural activities.

3.4 Participation in farmer’s groups/associations

Producer associations consists farmers involved in the production of certain cash crops. These are also known as primary cooperatives found in the rural areas which unite to form district or regional cooperative unions as umbrella associations. Farmers sell their crops through the primary cooperatives which in turn sell to regional cooperative unions. In this study, a vast majority (80.8%)

of impact groups participate in farmer groups in the form of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). These are said to be active and gender balanced. However, this figure is not necessarily reflective of the whole population since the data for this study were collected from existing farmer groups. Farmers become members of the associations based on crops that they produce. In the study area, predominant groups were those involved with cassava (26.3%) and sesame (28.9%) production and processing. Members of these groups receive benefits such as better farming skills through training by extension, collective crop processing and marketing, improved bargaining power, sharing profits from sales of crops in question and support services such as credits.

Memberships to these groups are easy, voluntary and a modest fee (average TAS 12,588) is paid annually. It was noted from the FGDs that it was easier for a man to become a member than a woman. The reason for this is that women have limited decision making power over use of that amount of money as fees. It was also revealed that if a man is a member in a certain group then automatically he represents the woman.

Farmers were asked to list constraints limiting production of cassava and sesame. They stated the following as major constraints:

- Pest and disease
- Lack of agricultural inputs/tools
- Bad weather (drought)
- Lack of reliable markets
- Lack of training on improved crop husbandry practices
- Destruction of crops by wild animals
- High input prices
- Lack of credits

They generally suggested that they need support in acquisition of agricultural inputs, training, processing machines and marketing information.

The following farmer associations were visited and their leaders interviewed;

- Tekeleza Cassava group in Chigugu Village, Masasi District
- Jaribio Farmers group in Nachingwea District

- Masasi Mtwara Cooperative Union (MAMCU)

This study revealed that the associations comprised both men and women and women had opportunities to hold leadership positions. The composition of membership in the groups considered gender balance and in some way more women were in the groups. The associations carry out several activities including purchasing and collection of crops, market research as well as buying and selling agriculture inputs.

3.5 Involvement of other stakeholders (processors, buyers and traders)

There are few small scale processors in the two regions that use the processing machines when there is high production and when markets are thin farmers bring in dried cassava for processing flour. The study interviewed Maendeleo Nambambo group which is specialized in seed oil crop processing including simsim, sunflower and groundnuts in Nachingwea district. The group had 28 members (12 men and 16 females). Information from Masasi and Nachingwea districts showed that they were in the process of constructing cassava processing plants. In Mtwara, cassava is processed at house hold level. The lesson learned from this study is that processing of crops in the study area is still very minimal. Farmers who are members in the few existing processing groups were benefitting by meeting their socio-economic needs such as school fees, improving agricultural practices and getting support during social events such as wedding.

Findings from the study area indicate that there were small scale buyers and traders of cassava and sesame. For the few cassava buyers who were interviewed, reported that they collect fresh cassava from farmers then transport it to Mtwara town to the milling machines before selling to consumers as flour. They collaborate with other traders in collection, packing, reloading and milling of the cassava flour. There were very few female collaborators due the nature of the work that they undertake. Traders and cooperative unions purchase sesame from farmers and look for buyers for resale. At Mnazi Mmoja cooperative union, they merely store sesame and wait for the buyers to pick them up and grade at their own private warehouses.

3.6 Other gender issues

Cultural practices and customary laws remain the primary influence on daily life and are responsible for the subordination of women in social, political and economic life. In relation to gender equality, cultural norms are still the primary influence on daily life, despite the fact that Tanzania has adopted many conventions and passed gender positive legislation. Women's access to land and productive resources are restricted by custom and implementation of women's rights under the land laws is often difficult at local level.

Tanzania also has high levels of spousal abuse. According to the DHS 2004-05, attitudes to this form of abuse are very lax. On a countrywide basis, 60% of female respondents felt that there were certain circumstances that would justify being beaten by their husbands. This percentage increased to over 90% in Kigoma (NBS and ORC Marco, 2005).

Findings from FGDs show that majority of women encountered domestic violence at various scales. For example, in one of the FGDs, women admitted that domestic violence is seasonal meaning that it becomes worse after men get money from sales of crops. Some will come home drunk and abuse their wives physically, others would go marry another woman or spend money with concubines. To avoid such confrontations women keep silent.

The women suggested the following as means of reducing domestic violence:

- Form women economic groups
- Women empowerment sessions (gender issues)
- Involving women in the village arbitration committees
- Co-wives should reside under one roof
- Using the "do not ask approach"

Generally, gender equality in the study area is a problem due to cultural practices, religious norms, lower levels of education, poverty, and limited participation in decision making at all levels. It was noted in the FGDs that women have internalized the patriarchal system by being submissive, by losing their bargaining power and by being totally powerless without rights, influence and resource less. This is contrary to the fact that Tanzania is well-known for having a legal environment that supports gender equality. The national constitution both proclaims equality between men and women and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. The constitution also protects women's

right to own land, and that is supported by laws passed in the late 1990s that call for women and men to have equal rights to land and the ownership of other property, including rights to acquire and sell it. Despite this platform of equity, there still exist areas of discrimination that are relevant to agricultural development and areas where the laws of equal opportunity are not enforced. Other provisions of the law allow customary law to operate in ways that circumvent the more formal rulings of the Parliament and which are often based on patrilineal ownership and property rights that ultimately restrict women's equal rights of access and control.

4.0. Major program thrust

Conclusions

Both male and female members of the impact groups are economically active, have lower levels of education, most being Muslims and fall in monogamous and polygamous marriages. All of them are engaged in farming as their main occupation. There are unequal gender relations in socio-economic activities. Traditional norms prevail in area of property rights and access to productive resources.

Most farmers in the study areas are poor rural smallholders dependent on rain-fed agriculture and constrained by a lack of market information, extension services as well as limited access to improved technologies, inputs and credits. The study findings imply that government policies and strategies such as MKUKUTA and kilimo kwanza will not achieve their goals at local levels due to constraints facing the impact groups.

Recommendations

- Empowerment of both male and females particularly in gender and land rights
- Strengthening the marketing power of farmers through strengthened producer associations and monitoring of local government authorities' management of increased funding for agricultural development.
- There is an urgent need to encourage the development of integrated producer associations to increase the productive and market power of smallholders in particular.
- Efforts should focus on improving extension services in terms of number of extension agents, tools and transport.
- Creating awareness on micro finance institutions for credit delivery to impact groups
- Sensitization of impact groups to join SACCOs and cooperative societies for improved access to credits and markets
- Institute and strengthen linkages between impact groups, extension services and research institutions (Naliendele, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA))
- Improve access to agricultural inputs and tools

- Institute positive actions to ensure that climate change does not disproportionately affect vulnerable people, particularly in rural areas
- Create enabling environment for the impact groups to practice processing of cassava and sesame.

5.0: Appendices

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference For Gender Research for Women and Agriculture in Southern Tanzania

1. Background/Context

CARE is launching a major initiative targeting ‘Women and Agriculture (WAA)’ in Southern Tanzania, particularly in Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma regions that will promote pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to economic development and management of natural resources. **The initiative aims to achieve more productive and equitable participation of rural women in the agriculture sector, focusing on smallholders. CARE aims to utilize agriculture value chain and other approaches, with a strong focus on women, to achieve sustainable economic development in the target regions.**

The geographic area of focus, Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma are characterized by poor infrastructural links, varied and vast undeveloped terrain, seasonal weather conditions that limit movement, high level of poverty and food insecurity, cultural dynamics, including high illiteracy and maternal mortality rates. These regions also form the basic catchment area of the Mtwara Development Corridor (MtDC). MtDC is not yet an established reality rather a concept and a geographic reality. A significant change is expected in the future as connectivity between the regions increases and the MtDC emerges as a reality. Within these regions, by focusing on women and utilizing value chain approaches to economic development and natural resources management, CARE, working together with partners, believe that there is potential to make a significant difference in the lives of poor people, particularly women.

The proposed “Women in Agriculture Program” directly supports the newly defined overarching goal of CARE Tanzania, which states *“CARE Tanzania and allies will contribute to the empowerment of the most marginalized and vulnerable rural women and girls to exercise their rights. This will enable them to achieve access to, and control over quality services and resources, leading to sustainable livelihoods”*. The program also supports the long-term goals of three “Impact Groups¹” identified through the recent

¹ The Impact Group is defined as “Population group upon which the program (CARE and its partners) aims to have a positive impact with a long-term commitment to overcome underlying causes of poverty and social injustice. The impact group is at least at national level and is typically larger than the subset population directly impacted by an individual project or initiative at field level carried out by CARE or a partner”.

The Target Group is defined as “A group of people who are deliberately engaged in the program as a means for CARE and its partners to achieve impact on the intended impact group. While their lives may also be favorably impacted, it is the impact group to whom CARE’s commitment is long term and focused”.

Stakeholder is defined as “Any group of people who may affect (positively or negatively) or be affected by the program in some way. Stakeholders are not targeted by activities or initiatives as target groups are”.

Country Office LRSP planning process. These includes: (i) School age girls; (ii) women of reproductive age including adolescent girls; and (iii) most marginalized and vulnerable women and girls dependent on natural resources in areas with severe environmental restrictions.

The proposed WAA program will benefit all three impact groups, with the greatest support to the third, for whom CARE's long-term goal is *"Poor and vulnerable people, particularly women and girls dependent on natural resources in areas with severe environmental restrictions will have built their resilience, diversified their livelihood strategies, and addressed equitable access to, and control over resources and benefiting from natural resources."*

CARE has secured planning grants from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) for a period of 12 months (the planning grant proposal is presented in Annex 1). During the planning grant period, relevant information needs to be collected, synthesized and an appropriate partnership forged, leading to the final program development for submission to BMGF. This process should result in compelling, data-driven conclusions about the relative importance of addressing gender factors to achieving project outcomes.

The draft work plan for developing the WAA program is presented in Annex 2, which essentially comprises 5 key outputs. It is envisioned that CARE will first conduct an underlying causes of poverty analysis to identify the key causes that hinder women's empowerment and the participation or equitable accrual of benefits through their participation in the agriculture sector. This will then be complemented by an engendered VC analysis to determine in a high potential value chain, what are the key opportunities to ensure equitable growth in the chain, and the best means of promoting these opportunities. (Annex 3 includes the TOR for the value chain analysis.) This research will lead to a design and write shop in March/April in which key stakeholders within CARE and its partners will come together to develop the final initiative and pull together the proposal.

CARE seeks a consultant to assist CARE throughout the planning period in conducting the gender analysis, ensuring a strong gender focus in the program design. The consultant will also take the lead in facilitating the efforts of CARE and its partners in developing final program design and leading the proposal design process, initiated via a write shop.

2. Consultancy Goal and Objectives

The goal of this consultancy is to assist CARE in developing an evidence-based approach to promoting gender equity in smallholder agriculture that empowers the most marginalized and vulnerable women to participate in and benefit from engagement in high value agriculture, while conserving the environment.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To conduct a study on underlying causes of poverty, looking at the key causes as to why marginalized and vulnerable women are not participating or benefiting from agriculture in Tanzania
2. To identify in which agricultural industries/value chains women are concentrated, and the extent of their participation, so as to identify one to two high value chains for the VC analysis to focus upon
3. To assist, once a value chain is chosen, in engendering the analysis, so as to identify opportunities for promoting women's equitable participation and accrual of benefits, and the risks in terms of existing and potential vulnerabilities that need to be addressed
4. To identify and assess other opportunities to promote women's empowerment and address barriers to their equitable participation in agriculture (that may be out of scope of the value chain analysis)
5. To identify and evaluate institutions (including the private sector) organizations active in gender and/or agriculture in the South, as well as those active in other parts of the country. Recommend key potential partners and collaborators drawing upon this list.
6. To engage key stakeholders in Southern Tanzania (including CARE and TechnoServe) in vetting the findings of these analyses and to reflect upon their potential role in a program to promote empowerment and gender equity in agriculture
7. To facilitate the program design workshop in March/April with the CARE team, and to then take the lead in managing and finalizing the development of the final proposal via a write shop.

3. METHODOLOGY

CARE proposes to conduct an Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability analysis (UCP/V), with a specific focus on dimensions of empowerment from CARE's Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (WEA) Framework², and situating the analysis in a Sustainable Livelihoods conceptual framework being put in place for the WAA design to bring together analysis related to women's empowerment, agriculture and markets. The findings of this analysis will draw on CARE Tanzania's overall UCP analysis for their impact groups (if available), and should highlight the key causes as to why vulnerable and marginalized women are not participating or not benefiting from their participation in smallholder agriculture in Tanzania. It should also assist in informing the selection of one to two high value, value chains for the VC analysis.

Based on the findings of the UCP, the consultant will work with CARE and its partner to develop a research process for engendering the value chain analysis. This process should leverage dTS's Gender Action Framework, and identify opportunities to incorporate gender questions across the value chain analysis, so as to maximize efficiencies in the research process. It should also determine if there are knowledge gaps in CARE's understanding of the UCPs for gender in agriculture that cannot be addressed via the value chain analysis and that need to be research as part of the program planning process.

² CARE developed this framework in conjunction with the International Center on Research for Women, as part of its *A Place to Grow* project.

Upon completion of this second stage of analysis, the Gender Consultant will work with CARE and its partners to develop the program design, and to assist in writing sections of the proposal.

Throughout the process, the consultant should also be identifying and evaluating potential partners active in gender and/or agriculture and developing a list that will be shared with CARE when the program is to be vetted and designed.

Step 1: Conduct a Literature Review of Research on Gender and Agriculture in Tanzania

Key questions to be considered in this review include:

1. What is already known about gender and agriculture in Tanzania, in the context of the WEA?
2. What are the knowledge gaps? Which can be filled in the course of the program planning process (either through specific actions that are a part of the WAA planning grant, or other related analysis in the country office that may be underway or planned)? Which are best filled through action research during program implementation? (The components of the sustainable livelihoods framework will provide a useful guide in identifying knowledge gaps)
3. How do these findings inform the underlying causes of poverty analysis for gender in agriculture?

Step 2: Develop and Propose a Research Plan to Address Knowledge Gaps

Having validated the findings of Step 1, with CARE and its partners, the consultant will work closely with the team to develop a plan to engender the VC analysis. Gender in Agriculture Value Chains manual developed by dTS and the accompanying Gender Analysis Framework will be the main reference materials, to guide this analysis. However the consultant may recommend other tools and frameworks. Other potentially relevant tools are included in section 4 of this TOR.

Additionally, if the UCP analysis has identified other knowledge gaps that need to be addressed as part of the planning process, but cannot be incorporated into the value chain analysis and accompanying stakeholder workshops or through other gender analysis processes at CARE Tanzania, the consultant in close consultation with the CARE team should develop a research plan to address these.

STEP 3: IMPLEMENT RESEARCH PLAN

Conduct a limited action research study, as part of the design process, in the program implementation area, to add more detailed insight to the understanding of gender issues in the program implementation area, if felt to be relevant at this stage.

STEP 4: PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM DESIGN PROCESS AND PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

The consultant will lead a consultative process with CARE and its partners to organize stakeholders meetings, culminating in the proposal partners coming together to finalize the program design and participate in a write shop. The consultant will then take leadership in finalizing the proposal for CARE, including managing inputs from CARE and its partners.

3. REPORTING

The consultant will submit the following deliverables to CARE Tanzania:

- **A literature review of gender and agriculture in Tanzania**, including:
 - An overview of gender in the agricultural sector of Tanzania, using the WEA as the framework, and with particular reference to the impact group focused on the most marginalized and vulnerable women dependent on natural resources in the environmentally restricted areas in southern Tanzania (selected by CARE for this design)
 - A section discussing the knowledge gaps
 - A first draft of the underlying causes of poverty analysis for gender in agriculture
- **A research plan to address knowledge gaps, accompanied by supporting tools for engendering the value chain analysis**
- **Defined inputs relating to gender in the value chain analysis, based upon the Gender Analysis Framework (GAF)**
- **Final report on the Underlying Causes of Poverty (UCP) for gender in agriculture**, if there are issues not covered in the VC analysis
- **A brief report evaluating institutions** working in agriculture in Southern Tanzania that either have the potential to become partners, or are likely to be key stakeholders for the objectives we seek to achieve. The report should include recommendations for the roles they would play
- **A meeting plan** for facilitation of the program design process and write shops
- **Deliverables to be advised later** in relation to the proposal
- Interview notes for meetings with all key stakeholders contacted during the consultancy, including names, addresses, phone numbers and e-mails when available

Annotated outlines for all of these reports should be shared early on in the writing process with CARE for feedback and comment so as to maximize collaboration and the inputs of CARE and its partners into the final deliverables

Final reports three bound copies of each report and an electronic version of the reports should be sent not later than 15 calendar days after receiving CARE Tanzania’s consolidated comments on the draft reports.

4. List of Reports/Materials to be Included in the Literature Review

Tanzania and Gender

Gender Profile for TZ Ag
National Policy on Gender

CARE Materials on Gender and Agriculture

A Place to Grow
CARE SIIs on Gender and VSLAs
WAGE situational analysis report

Tools for Gender Analysis

Bringing Women to the Center of CARE’s Agricultural Programs. Conceptual Underpinnings and Assessment Framework.

dTS materials on gender in TZ Horticulture VCs

dTS Manual on Engendering Ag VCs

ILO Manual on Gender in Value Chain Analysis

FAO Manual on Gender in Ag

5. Timeframe and Itinerary for Gender Analysis

Day	Activity Estimated no. of days spent
1	Meet with CARE’s design team ³ for orientation and review of TOR, and discussion around the formulation of detailed research plan/strategy
2-6	Literature review; consultation with relevant organizations, and development of detailed research plan/strategy
7	Presentation of research plan/strategy to CARE’s design team; finalization of research plan; and preparation for field trip
8	Travel to Southern Tanzania
9-15	Fieldwork
16	Travel back to Dar
17-21	Information synthesis, processing and report writing
22	Presentation of key findings, recommendation and justification of the recommendation to CARE’s design team

³ Enock Mangasini, Balaram Thapa, Thabit Masoud and Leticia Pima.

6. Coordination and Reporting

The consulting firm or the consultant will report directly to CARE's Technical Coordinator (Agriculture) and in his absence to Natural Resources and Environment Coordinator. S/he will work closely with CARE's design team, especially with the Technical Coordinator and an Intern as a team throughout the research process, including fieldwork in Southern Tanzania. The Lead Consultant (and possibly other subcontracted consultants) will participate in the design workshop in the subsequent step/s, when the information collected is reviewed, digested and acted upon.

7. Consultant Qualifications

- Experience with gender analysis/ women's empowerment programming in Tanzania or similar contexts to Tanzania using an empowerment framework
- Proposal writing skills
- Facilitation skills - working with diverse groups, exploring gender related issues
- Exposure to programming on rural livelihoods
- Some background in micro economics or private sector development

Attachments:

- Annex 1: Planning grant proposal
- Annex 2: Draft work plan for developing WAA program
- Annex 3: information gathered to-date related to gender in agriculture value chains
- Annex 4: Draft list of organizations engaged in agriculture value chain in Tanzania in general and in Southern Tanzania in particular, including their contact address
- Annex 5: List of value chain studies carried out in Tanzania
- Annex 6: Women Empowerment in Agriculture (WEA) framework

Appendix 2: Research plan

WAA Tanzania Research Planning: Gender Analysis

Outline of Information Requirements and Information Sources

Impact Group and Vision: <i>Poor and vulnerable people, particularly women and girls dependent on natural resources in environmental restrictions will have built their resilience, diversified their livelihood strategies, and addressed equitable resources and benefiting from natural resources.</i>			
WAA Program Goal: <i>The initiative aims to achieve more productive and equitable participation of rural women in the ag smallholders.</i>			
Purpose Hypotheses for Addressing Gender in the VC: (First draft to be developed with the team by 2/9) <i>-in gender and ag, in relation to the VC, any related to NRM?</i>			
Research Questions	Information Required	Existing Sources	
Farm/Enterprise Level	<p>What are the key characteristics of the impact group?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Languages spoken</i> • <i>Ethnic mix</i> • <i>Religion</i> • <i>Literacy and education levels</i> • <i>Number of dependents</i> • <i>Age profile</i> • <i>Wealth profile</i> • <i>Women's daily and seasonal calendars</i> • <i>Non-ag sources of income</i> • <i>Community and other levels of women's groups</i> 	<p>-Socio-economic profile in general for the target area and for women engaged in cassava and sesame farming, processing and marketing</p> <p>-Do women want to start and/or increase growing/processing/marketing cassava and/or sesame in their own right? What enables/constrains them? What happens if they do?</p> <p>- Who are women cassava and/or sesame farmers?</p> <p>-Are the numbers of women engaged in cassava and/or sesame increasing/decreasing over time?</p> <p>-Incidence of Gender-Based Violence</p> <p>**Develop a gender segmented vulnerability ranking that can be carried throughout the analysis</p>	<p>-Gender Literature Review</p> <p>-WWF Research</p>
	<p>-What is the division of labor and decision making on smallholder farms?</p> <p>-On cassava and sesame farms?</p> <p>-On farms owned by men? On farms owned by women?</p>	<p>- What tasks do women and men perform on cassava and sesame farms run by (a) men and (b) women?</p> <p>-What is the estimated number of hours/days involved per man/woman? Do women ever do men's tasks (and vice versa)? When does this happen? Is this changing over time?</p> <p>-What access* do women have to family labour (husband, children, other)? When can they get</p>	

		<p>help from family members, and for what type of labour? At what times do women have difficulty accessing family labour? What happens if the husband also wants access to the same family labour?</p> <p>-Are sources of labor external to the hh/family used? For what tasks? What are the estimated numbers of hours/days? Who does this hired help represent? Are they from the same community? Ethnicity? Can women use hired labor?</p> <p>-Who negotiates the price for cassava and sesame when the farm is run by (a) men and (b) women? Who receives the income? How is the income distributed within the household? Are women compensated for helping out on the husband's farm, and vice versa?</p> <p>*access is around decision making in the production and the processing process</p>	
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Farm/Enterprise Level	<p>What is women's access to critical natural resources for crop production: land, water, community forests?</p>	<p>-How do women and men get access to land for crop production? How difficult is it to get land? What happens if someone else (eg, husband, uncle, chief) wants to use the land? How likely is this to happen? *</p> <p>-What are the differences between men's and women's access?</p> <p>-For a woman with access to land, what happens if/when her husband dies?</p> <p>-How has women's access to land changed over time?</p> <p>- How are land policies enacted at the district and community levels?</p> <p>-Do women have any constraints in accessing water for crop production? What are the differences between men's and women's access?</p> <p>- What are the policy and communal policies that enable/disable women's access to water?</p> <p>-Are increasing environmental pressures in terms of changing rain patterns and soil fertility affecting access? What strategies are people using generally to cope with this? Does this differ by gender?</p> <p>*What is the land tenure system for that specific area? How does Islamic Customary law influence land tenure practices?</p>	<p>-Gender Literature Review</p> <p>-WWF Research</p> <p>-National Land Survey (Ministry of Lands) for the specific policies for the districts in the South</p>
Farm/Enterprise Level	<p>How do women access credit for ag enterprise at both the farm and small enterprise levels?</p>	<p>-How do women get credit if they need it (inc. from savings)? When do they need it, and what for? Who from? What type and how much credit can they access? On what terms? What are the constraints to getting credit (embedded as well as cash)? Are there differences between men's and women's access?</p>	<p>-Gender Literature Review</p> <p>-Access Africa</p>

Support Services	<p>What is women's access to agricultural inputs and extension?</p> <p>What role do women play in the delivery of inputs and extension?</p> <p>What role do women play in the ownership of ag input enterprises?</p> <p>Is the ag extension available specific to certain types of crops and/or livestock?</p> <p>How is access for inputs and extension specific to cassava and sesame?</p>	<p>-How do women get hold of ag inputs when they need them? Who from? What is the cost? (Please consider government-subsidized inputs as well.)</p> <p>-Do women get farming advice from agricultural input providers? If yes, how often, and how useful is the information?</p> <p>-How do they get information about how to apply and store fertilisers and pesticides? What are the constraints? Are there differences between women's and men's access? (refer to CARE list of input supply categories)</p> <p>-What role do women play in fee-based ag inputs and services?</p> <p>- What information do women get from national extension services? How often? How useful is the information? How many women ag extension officers are there in their area?</p> <p>-Do women get farming advice/information from any other sources, eg, buying companies, NGOs, mass media?</p> <p>-What other production/advice would they like to receive?</p>	-Gender Literature Review
Support Services	How do women access market information?	- Where do women get market information? What information do they get? Which source(s) of information are most useful/reliable? What other market information would they like to receive?	-Gender Literature Review
Value Chain Relationships Horizontal	<p>-Do women participate in farmer groups and farmer associations? As members? In the leadership?</p> <p>-What benefits do they receive?</p> <p>-What hinders their participation?</p> <p>-Are there groups specific to cassava or sesame?</p>	<p>-What local farmer groups and farmer associations are active? Are women members of these groups? How many women are members? How do they become members? Is it easier for a man or a woman to become a member? Why? How do women benefit from membership? What advice, information and support do they get from the group? What are the costs and obligations of membership?</p> <p>-Are women involved actively in meetings, committees? In the leadership?</p>	-Gender Literature Review

Value Chain Relationships Horizontal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How do women engage in buying and trading of both raw and processed cassava and sesame? -What is the split of activities, decision making, and distribution of benefits between men and women? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What tasks do women and men in buying and trading cassava and sesame? -What are the constraints to women becoming traders and buyers? -What role do women play in decision making? -How is the income/benefits generated shared/distributed in the hh? 	
Enabling Environment for Smallholder Farming and Agro-Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How much of a priority is support of smallholder agriculture for the government? -What policies are in place? -Are these policies sensitive to promote gender equity and women's access to the benefits? -Are there policies that support/hinder smallholder production and processing of cassava and sesame? 	<p>-In the last few years, the Tanzanian government has launched a number of initiatives and policy edits that target rural areas and farmers. i.e. Kilimo-Kwanza is a policy by the government to promote access to markets and processing equipment for rural farmers. Do women have access to the benefits of these initiatives? (E.g. Soft loans to small farmers, input and equipment provision?) Another critical policy is the Mukukuta? Did the communities and District governments feel they are benefitting from these policies how? Are women benefitting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender Literature Review -WWF Research
Crop Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In visiting cassava and sesame farms what were the observed farming practices? -Building upon the section on support services and agro-inputs, where any conservation agriculture methods observed? -How widely were these methods used? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender Literature Review -WWF Research

Appendix 3: Findings from stakeholders

Meeting with the Director, Lindi Rural District Agriculture Department

Key Takeaways:

- Office seemed less organized, many different priorities and did not refer to a plan for Lindi

General Notes:

- Main focuses for the district currently:
- Drought is a concern, so focus is on new irrigation schemes to be funded by the central government with 11 areas (both from rivers and via rain water harvesting) in total including
 - Kinyope 600 acres
 - Yinhimbe 1,000 acres
 - Narinyu 400 acres
- Looking to support cultivation of paddy rice, maize and vegetables (okra, egg plant, Chinese cabbage and spinach) in these areas
- Also supporting cow and pigeon pea production
- Cassava and sorghum are a focus as a food crop up to the district level
- Concern and the FAO are supporting this
- FFS on seeds and insecticides for cassava
- Value addition, primarily via cashew drying, oil extraction from sesame and ground nuts
- Also supporting local chicken (improving breeds) and dairy cattle
- Previously rain started in November, now does not come till December or January
- Its challenging to engage women, since men are more likely to sign up for different initiatives

Meeting with Lindi Rural Cooperative Development Officer

Key Takeaways:

- He is not very engaged in supporting the sector, having not physically visited a cooperative in almost a year
- Different government policies seem to be no longer supportive of the cooperatives (e.g. allowance of direct sale to warehouses)
- Need to check is there are any requirements for women members

General Notes:

- Started as the regional coop officer 1 year ago
- Last visit to a coop was in April 2009
- There are 19 ag-marketing primary cooperatives in Lindi Rural
- Main focuses are in cashews, sim sim, and pigeon peas (they go with the market)
- There are over 100 primary cooperatives in Lindi District

- Main challenges faced by cooperatives is insufficient capital to purchase farmers crops
- The regional cooperative unions on-lend to the primary capital to purchase the cooperatives
- Introduction of warehouse receipts system has weakened the cooperatives, since farmers no longer need to sell their crops to the cooperatives
- Also primary cooperatives can now directly hold loans with banks (before they had to go to the regional cooperatives)
- Primary role of the Union is to provide logistical support to move crops from the primary cooperatives to the warehouse, provide audits, and distribute inputs, stationary, sacks and provide some training on cooperative management
- Role of the extension offices is to provide technical training
- Size of farms is linked to the type of crop:
 - Cashews, lend to bigger farms
 - Up to 5 ha for sorghum and cassava
 - Up to 1-2 ha for sim sim
- Requirements to join a cooperative
 - Min of 18 member
 - Buy 1 or more shares
 - Be a local resident
 - Engaged in the crop the cooperative focuses on
 - Women have to ask husband if she can join (Tracy Note: is this still true?)

Meeting with Lindi Rural Cooperative Development Officer Mwajuma Namkaa, Focuses on the Cassava Projects

Key Takeaways:

- In both Lindi and Mtwara, the cooperative officer focused on the cassava projects is a woman (was this intentional?)
- Good reminders of what smallholders consider in terms of their decision making for different crop choices (markets, drought, cost of inputs, their land)

General Notes:

- She has a Bachelors in Ag, crop science
- Grows cashew and maize on her own farm
- She thinks markets are the main challenge for farmers—currently the markets are too volatile and they need stable cash crops
- People are disheartened, as the prices for cashew are so low
- They have stopped caring for their trees
- So many people grow maize, since there is always a market and the prices are relatively stable
- So many people grow cassava, since its required as a food crop by the government
- Cassava does well as a cash crop during the hungry season (dries allowing storage) and particularly when there is drought
- People intercrop as a risk mitigation mechanism, if one crop fails then they still have the others, while requiring less land prep

- Divorce in the coastal areas is up, maybe as high as 50% of the pop
- Esp. among Muslim couples, men can marry up to four times
- Divorce enables them to skirt resp for both the children and the wife

Meeting with Mnazi mmoja Primary Association

In Lindi,

Key Takeaways:

- Not clear how active the cooperative is
- If they collected 42 tons of sim sim last year, that means between 21 to 42 members sold them sim sim (they have greater yield and collection of cashews, but total collected has dramatically dropped)
- Did not ask about warehouse receipts, need to do so with the next coop (how is it affecting their activity? Prices of cashews?)
- Promising to see so many women members
- Main benefit of membership seems to be access to subsidized seeds

General Notes:

- Met with three members:
- Fatuma Bashine Secretary General & Treasurer
- Seleman Nankunde Vice Chairman
- Mohamed Ngashona
- Board Member, (4 total, with 2 women)
- Started in 1993, registered as LDR436, with 50 members (the registration requirement)
- Focuses on cashew, sesame and in past pigeon peas
- Used to work across the region, now just 2 wards: Mingoro and Mnrlela
- Currently there are 193 members, 62 of whom are women
- Women members tend to be "slightly better off"
- Membership requirements
- Have to be in cashew or sim sim
- Pay 8,000 (5,000 for share and 3,000 membership fee)
- Cannot sell outside society
- Cooperative meets annually with members to discuss seasonal plan
- Association activities:
- Buying inputs and marketing
- Monitoring distributions of seeds and inputs
- Running an input shop
- Members are finding fertilizer too expensive, so production is down
- Challenges to the cooperative
- Falling profits/sales for cashew nuts
- Used to collect 500-700 tons of cashew nuts per season, now down to 100 tons or less (last year 326 tons, yr before 487 tons)
- Challenges to the members
- Fragmented farm holdings, making it difficult to farm
- Members have to travel long distances to bring their crops to the associations
- During times of drought people use their capital for food not ag

- Proper and efficient use of pesticides (few can afford spraying)
- Fungal and bacteria diseases can affect the sesame
- Government is offering 50% subsidy
- Sim sim is more promising, with prices continuing to go up
- Collected 38 tons two years ago, 42 tons last year
- Usually 1 to 2 ha production
- Cash flow is as follows
- Yield is 1 ton of sim sim per acre
- 150 kgs of seeds used
- Cost to cultivate farm (inc labor?) is 300,000 shillings
- Revenue is 700,000 so 400,000 profit
- Government offers 50,000 in credit via the coop in inputs
- Viewed their storage facility and stores of pesticides and fertilizers which were gathering dust
- Last record on hand was for May 2009 (said the remainder were with the Union for auditing) indicated sales of 4,820,500 shillings for pesticides, seeds and fertilizers

Mtwara Rural District

Meeting with the Mtwara Rural District Agricultural & Livestock Development Officer, Ms Mary Kisimbo,

Ali Mpenye: District Cooperative Officer

Peter Lunguya: District Crop Officer

Hawa Akalama, Nutritionist

J. K. Muko, crop Officer

Key Takeaways:

General Notes:

- Predominately smallholders operating in the district, particularly given limitations of mechanization (can only farm so many ha)
- On average, hh cultivate 0.6 ha of crops
- Average land holding in Mtwara rural is 5 ha suitable for cultivation
- In total 250,000 ha suitable for agriculture in the district
- 51,000 hh in the district
- Average crop yields per ha:
 - Cassava 1.5 tons
 - Maize 0.8 tons
 - Sorghum 0.6 tons
- Most hhs cannot meet their food needs based upon their yields
- Main cash crops are cashew nuts, sim sim, coconut, groundnuts, bambara nuts
- Most women if in cash crops are in sesame & bambara nuts. For food crops-cassava & sorghum

- Division of labor: men clearing (on new land, on existing do little and come in harvesting time) and marketing
- In traditional hhs men usually lead the decisions
- There are 53 primary cooperatives in the district
- 28 active in agric marketing (AMCOs) with 3613 members of whom 20% women
- Primary focus is on cashews
- 23 Saccos of which 18 active with 2131 members
- 1 for irrigation
- 1 for fruits and vegetables

Note: those cooperatives are active because

- They have existed longer than their counterparts
- They are being supported thru provision of processing machines
- They are being supported by the DADPs
- For sesame, they are active because thru the demo plots farmers are given seeds free of charge
- Operations of farmers associations tied to their outputs, which are down
- Also low management expertise
- Don't understand their roles and responsibilities
- Lack knowledge due to low extension reach
- Environmental Challenges
- Shifting cultivation, bush fires during dry season
- Most hhs dependent on charcoal for income and home use(another driver to clear land)
- Human activities , tree cutting for poles
- In the past it used to rain from Nov/December. Butnow it starts in Jan/Feb
- Cassava
- Have projects in cassava with CAVA and Concern, and FAO
- Focused on small scale processing, providing machines, training
- However equipment has not been of sufficient quality (need to shift to stainless steel) and have to provide grinders, presses and dryers
- Previously used to export cassava to US and else where
- Currently do not have access to the cassava seeds from the research institutes
- Tensions with animals coming in villages, farm land
- No rivers to support irrigation so need to build catchment areas, which is a challenge, since they do not have the expertise locally. Looking to central government to support
- The major reason for shifting cultivation is due to decline soil fertility and the presence of vast land suitable for cultivation.
- Farmers need stable markets, that are a reasonable distance to travel
- Activities they are undertaking to address gender
- When providing extension train women separately and require them to be in leadership of farmers groups
- In processing they are primarily supporting women
- For cooperatives, 1/3 of leadership must be women and pushing them to increase the number of women members as well, having both the husband and wife register to ensure distribution of the profits
- Council Priorities
- Food Security: Promotion of cassava and millet

- Cash crops: Promote cashew nuts, as well as sesame and groundnuts
- Challenge with cashews is that youth are moving out, not worth the return in terms of the labor and length of time till return
- Cash crops are needed to meet other needs: school fees, health, etc.

Recommendations on approach and design;

- General increase in production of cassava
- Search for perfect markets
- Empower farmers with suitable processing machines
- Value addition for cassava e.g. thru processing
- Supply suitable cassava varieties: Kiroba and Naliendele 92

Appendix 4: Findings from FGDs

Nachingwea District

Mkotokuyana Village

Females

Mix of tribes—Wamwera, Wamakua, Wamakonde & Wayao

1. Major crops grown: Food---Cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, pigeon peas, cowpeas & Bambara nuts. Cash: sesame, cashew

2. Priority crops: Cassava, Maize, Sorghum (food)
Sesame, cowpeas, cashew

3 & 4. Land problems:

-Infertile land. Note virgin land is fertile

5. Solution: support from ext services on advice and pesticides for the infested crops
Need agricultural inputs at either a subsidized price or thru loans.

6. Who should take initiative?

-Extension officer-to advice and impart skills on proper crop husbandry

-farmers – change their traditional practice of tilling land

-DALDO to assign an extension officer to work with them on regular basis

7. Institutions operating in the area:

-Government through their MP, councilors;-- provided their group with cassava processing machines

8. Division of labor: YES in cassava and sesame

9. Which ones are for Men & Women?

-Males: Clear land, threshing sesame, Marketing

-Females: From tilling land to harvesting.

-Both: planting & weeding

Note: When it comes to marketing men do it alone and they plan on how to spend without involving women. Women do not ask--- fear violence

10. Change in division of labor?

Changes are there but to the disadvantage of women. In rare occasions women make decisions on what to grow in their farms & on whatever income they get from sale of cassava, nuts and the legumes.

11. Due to the above changes women are empowered though on the other hand polygamy is on the increase.

12. Satisfaction with current division of labor

They are satisfied with the current division of labor as long as co-wives supplement in household income (co-wives live under the same roof).

13. What needs to be done?

- Create awareness so that men can assist women in farm activities.
- Sensitize men to provide more opportunities for women to participate in decision making

14. Access agric inputs

Women have access to agric inputs, though expensive.

15. Ext services.

Women have access to extension services; they indicated satisfaction with whatever services they get.

16. Environmental pressure

Yes they are affected, like this year the crops were hit by draught hence food insecure.

17. Cassava & sesame markets

- Markets for cassava and sesame are not readily available. For the few farmers who grow sesame sell to traders but at very low prices.
- For cassava the prices fluctuates. With processed cassava they get more when they sell within and outside the village (retail)

18. Women's access to land & water

Land: No problem it is available. It is upon them, if they can clear and work on it without depending on men

Water: It is a scarce resource. They walk for about an hour to fetch water from the source (well). At some point men assist by transporting it on bicycles.

- Only one well serves the whole village (large population) thus spend a lot of time lining up.

19. Their limited access to water affects their productivity because they consume a lot of time in fetching water.

20. Do they benefit equally?

The do not. The men allocate all the money only merger amount is left for household consumption. This is shared among co-wives and their children.

- They are comfortable with such arrangements for the welfare of the children

21. Violence against women.

Majority of the women admitted that domestic violence in their village is seasonal. Meaning that, it becomes worse after the men get money from sale of crops. Some will come home drunk and abuse their wives physically. Some will go and marry another woman or spend all the money with concubines (vibajaji).

- To avoid such confrontation women keep silence (the do not ask approach)

How to solve:

The women suggested the following:

- Form women groups – lead to financial independence and more empowered.

- Through groups they have been able to start their own business e.g. their MP promised a cashew processing machine (they are working on constructing a building to house the machine).
 - As a group they are planning to start keeping goats and local chicken
- NOTE: More women are in the leadership positions (at the top three or five)

Masasi District

Mpanyani Village

Females

1. Major crops grown: Cassava, sesame, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, pigeon peas, cowpeas & Bambara nuts
2. Priority crops: Cassava, Sesame, Maize, Sorghum, Groundnuts
- 3 & 4. Land problems:
 - Infertile land,
 - Agriculture inputs expensive they cannot afford
 - cowpeas infested by bugs
5. Solution: support from ext services on advice and pesticides for the infested crops
6. Who should take initiative?
 - Extension officer-to advice and impart skills on proper crop husbandry
 - Government-to avail pesticides and other agric inputs at reasonable prices
 - DALDO to assign an extension officer to work with them on regular basis
7. Institutions operating in the area:
 - ONE UN provide farmer groups with improved seeds and cuttings
8. Division of labor: YES in cassava and sesame
9. Which ones are for Men & Women?
 - Males: Clear land, Marketing
 - Females: From tilling land to harvesting. At some point males assist e.g spraying, cutting and threshing sesame

Note: When it comes to marketing men do it alone and they plan on how to spend without involving women. Majority of the FGD members said "*Ikifika kwenye mauzo baba anakwenda kuuza pekeyake. Akirudi anaonyesha resiti ila pesa anabaki nazo na matumizi yote anapanga yeye bila kumpa hata kidogo mama. Mwanamke ukiuliza tu unapewa talaka*"
10. Change in division of labor?

Changes are there but to the disadvantage of women. Men tend to spend more in their social activities. They get peer pressure that they should not involve wives in decision making.
11. Due to the above changes women are overburdened in farming activities without benefiting from the income. Divorce cases are on the increase specifically to women who inquire about income.

12. Satisfaction with current division of labor
They are not satisfied with the current division of labor. They feel that something should be done.
13. What needs to be done?
-Create awareness so that men can assist women in farm activities.
-Sensitize men to provide opportunities for women to participate in decision making (expenditure issues)
-Women form their association to access loans for income generating activities
-Capacity development on group formation, management and credit management.
14. Access agric inputs
Women do not have access in any of the agric inputs. If in need then they have to request male members of the family or community to get for them.
15. Ext services.
Women access extension services once the agent is in the village. For this group they met an officer about a year ago.
16. Environmental pressure
Yes they are affected, like this year the crops were hit by draught.
17. Cassava & sesame markets
-Markets for cassava and sesame are not readily available. For the few single women who grow sesame, they have to ask around as to where they can sell their produce, could be in neighborhood or in other townships.
-Prices are set by the cooperative societies or buyers/traders
-They sell cassava within the village, with no specified price (it fluctuates).
18. Women's access to land & water
Land: No problem it is available. It is upon them, if they can clear and work on it without depending on men
Water: It is a scarce resource. They walk long distances to fetch water from seasonal wells. At some point men assist by transporting it on bicycles but at a fee.
19. Their limited access to water affects their productivity because they spend a lot of time in fetching water. With land though adlib they do not have adequate support in terms of labor in increasing acreage.
20. Do they benefit equally?
The do not & they don't even know how much they got from sales of the produce. The men allocate all the money only merger amount is left for household consumption. When they (men)are "happy" they can bring in a piece of wrap up (kanga) for their wives
21. Violence against women.
Majority of the women admitted that domestic violence in their village is rampant & seasonal. Meaning that, it becomes worse after they get money from sale of crops. Some will come home drunk and abuse their wives verbally and in most cases physically. Some will go and marry another woman or spend all the money with concubines then return home to divorce the wife.
- The women said that of recent abused women have been getting help from village leadership. The men are either reprimanded or fined.

Mpanyani Village

Males

1. Major crops: (Food)-Cassava, maize & sorghum
(Cash)- Cashew sesame & pigeon peas
 2. Priority: As above
 3. Land problems: No land problems but have other related problems (see no 4)
 4.
 - lack of agric. Inputs
 - Limited marketing information
 - Low prices for their produce
 - draught
 - pests and disease
 - lack of knowledge and skills in crop husbandry
 5. How to solve these:
 - practice small scale irrigation
 - Need a qualified input supplier *"mwenye ujuzi wa kutusaidia sio kutuuzia tu"* (e.g., Agro-vet)
 - Adequate extension services, increase number of agents
 - Farmer training on relevant crop husbandry
 6. Who should solve: All stakeholders, the Government, farmers
 7. Institutions operating in the area: One UN & the local government
 8. Yes
 9. Sesame: Men; Land clearing, threshing & marketing
Women; Winnowing & transporting
 - Cassava: Men; marketing
Women; planting to harvesting, peeling & drying
Both; land preparation & transporting
- Note:** Admitted that women trust men more in marketing issues (they are weak/lack confidence in looking for market and negotiating for prices—social norms)
- 10 & 11. Changes in division of labor
 - There has been some changes as a result of sensitization (men sensitizing women but did not say how).
 - Division of labor exist because women are not supposed to interact with men –tradition (they have to abide to their traditional roles)
 - Majority of the women are illiterate thus not confident enough to participate full in all crop husbandry activities
 12. They are satisfied with the current division of labor. E.g. winnowing is a female based work so it will always be females' activity *"kupepeta ni wanawake tu na itaendelea kuwa kazi yao"* it is god given, natural
 13. What should be done: They said they would like to assist in harvesting cassava, fetching water while women harvest cassava or provide women with labor saving equipment to reduce their workload.
 14. Access to inputs: women do not have access
 15. Access to ext: women do not have. They get information from the men
 16. Environmental pressure affecting farms and coping strategies:

-**Effects:** Irregular rains, prolonged draught, poor water availability, low crop productivity & hunger.

Coping: Seek assistance from the Local Government, grow draught resistant crops e.g., pigeon peas early maturing variety. Those who harvest enough assist those who did not get adequate for food.

17. Markets for cassava & sesame?

- Not readily available –in fact no reliable cassava market, prices are set by the District Council

- Government policies re obstacles: Restrict movement of crops from one area to another

18. Women's access to water & land: Access to land is not a problem to them. With water women have to walk long distance to get it. We assist when we get bicycles.

19. NA

20. Do men & women benefit equally? Some of the households involve women in sharing & budgeting for the family. Some do not. (Majority do not)

-Some members feel that women benefit more because they buy clothes for them (wrap-ups –kangas).

Suggestions:

-Improve access to markets

-Improve access to agricultural inputs, and they should be available in time to meet seasonal requirements

-Use of voucher system in input distribution just like it is done in other areas in the region.

-Improve extension services (more staff)

-Tractors could work better than power tillers in their village hence request for tractors.

Appendix 5: List of persons met

No	NAME	LOCATION
1	Mr Mashauri	Lindi
2.	Ms Namkaa, M.	Lindi, Coop Devt officer
3.	Mr Matunda	DALDO Lindi
4	Mr. E. Njombi	Ext Officer (DALDOs office)
5	Mr. Kingu B. A.	Ext Officer Libobe B
6	Ms F. Bashine	Mnazi Mmoja CS Secretary
7	Mr. S. Nankunde	Vice Chairman, CS
8	Mr. M. Ngashona	Board Member, CS
9.	Mr Abdallah Faris	Ext Officer, Mingoyo/Mahumbika (0753482002)
10	Ms Mary Kisimbo	Mtwara Rural DALDO
11	Mr. Ali Mpenye	District Cooperative Officer
12	Mr Peter Lunguya	District Crop Officer
13	Mr. Hawa Akalama	Nutritionist, Mtwara
14	Mr. J. K. Muko	Crop Officer, Mtwara
15	Mr Mkuranga	Libobe
16	Mr. Lucy Chenga	Nutritionist, Masasi
17.	Ms Rehema Selemani	(key farmer/ext) Mpanyani
18	Ms. Nahida	Mtwara

Appendix 6: Livelihood context

UNDERSTANDING THE LIVELIHOODS CONTEXT, BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES (Stage 2)

SUMMARY TWO (Format for Stage 2 inputs from Country Offices)

The table below explores key questions within each component of the livelihoods framework. The questions are meant to trigger thinking within each of these components drawing on information gathered through various processes, and to identify information gaps. Every question does not need to be answered, but at least considered for relevance in each operating context. The team is encouraged to prioritize the most important information related to context, barriers and opportunities within these components.

	COMPONENTS OF OUR ADAPTED SL FRAMEWORK	WHAT DO WE WANT TO KNOW This cell lists the key question/s that we invite CO feedback on (in bold), along with notes or description of the category to trigger thinking.	SOURCE OF INFORMATION (To be filled in by design teams)
1.	IMPACT GROUP	<p>Poor and vulnerable people, especially women and girls, dependent on natural resources in areas with severe environmental restrictions</p> <p>Poor, low quality housing, few social services Dependent on agriculture with no other income sources</p> <p>Voiceless: No forums to speak out, to defend their needs, low participation in community decisions Many either never went to school or did not finish primary education Many women-headed households (although FHH may be better off, given control of productive resources and income generated) Uncertain tenure to land (not consistent across the five villages visited) Those in polygamous marriages are more vulnerable (the more wives the more so) Socialization to be dependent upon men and stigma of divorce For all sources of income, little to no control and/or participation in decision-making Uncertain ownership of other assets (productive inputs, houses, etc.)</p> <p>Women headed-households Have control of income and assets, so sometimes better off if they can access land</p>	Gender analysis in WAA study area

		<p>Last chance to get to the markets Less access to labor, problem particularly with shifting cultivation</p>	
2.	RESOURCES/ SERVICES/ OPPORTUNITIES (R/S/O)	<p>What are the existing (or desired, or with known potential) Resources, Services and Opportunities that have the <u>most relevance</u> for women and in our operating context for the WAA work? Do women in our impact groups have access to these resources/ services/ opportunities? Do other actors have access?</p> <p>Resources: Land; Agricultural Inputs (seeds, pesticides, fertilizers); cultivation tools: manual and mechanical; Community Groups for: Labor Sharing, Farmer Field Schools; Family and hired labor; Water (via wetlands, irrigation catchments, near rivers, micro-irrigation); Good natural resources (land, timber, fish, other products); Robust private sector with good potential for engagement; Improving infrastructure linking the South to the rest of the country and feeder roads linking farmers groups to main roads</p> <p>Services: Extension Services (Public and Private); Cooperatives; Credit via SACCOS; Health Services; Gender resource persons at district level (Community Development Extension Officers); Good NGOs working on ag and related issues;</p> <p>Opportunities: Training in entrepreneurship skills (Organized at the district level); Using Village Savings and Loans for Empowerment; Joining national farmers forum (MVIWATA-Muongano wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania); Private sector extension (country-level priority based upon success in North and East); Market/Crop Boards for Coffee, Cashews, Sim Sim (Potential); Reclassification of cassava as both a food security and cash crop; Linkages to processors in Dar es Salaam</p>	<p>Gender analysis in WAA study area, Literature reviews</p>
3.	LIVELIHOODS STRATEGIES FOR ACCESS TO AND	<p>What are the most significant livelihood strategies used by our impact groups to ACCESS RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES OR SERVICES?</p>	<p>Other development programs; Conversations with</p>

	<p>USE OF R/S/O</p>	<p>What strategies do other actors use (important to separate out strategies of impact groups)? <u>Reflect on women and men's roles</u> in these strategies and how they are defined.</p> <p>What livelihood strategies do our impact groups and other actors employ to USE RESOURCES AND AVAIL OF OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES, and how do these contribute to building assets (and for whom), generating growth, and replenishing resources? What is the range of diversity of farm and non-farm livelihood strategies (for our impact group and others)?</p> <p>Do we observe any SIGNIFICANT TRENDS in how these strategies have evolved or are changing? What are the drivers of these shifts? In what ways have they been influenced by policies, institutions, processes and macro trends?</p> <p>What do we know of the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of these livelihood strategies? Are natural resources being used in sustainable ways? Are these strategies helping to build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change of impact groups and their communities?</p> <p>HIGHLIGHT KEY LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES that show promise in terms of promoting improvements in access, sustainable use and control of the most relevant R/S/O, accumulation of, and greater control and decision making power over productive assets for our impact groups? Highlight also livelihood strategies that enhance (or have the potential to enhance) growth and productivity in ways that promote equity and benefit our impact group (this question should be answered after understanding barriers)</p> <p>What strategies do women in our impact groups employ to negotiate improved access to R/S/O and increased control and influence over productive assets and their use?</p>	<p>women engaged in agriculture and their communities; literature reviews; market analysis; value chain analysis; opportunities analysis; review of sustainability of agricultural practice.</p>
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		<p>What other initiatives are ongoing to improve livelihood strategies for: better access to relevant R/S/O; more productive use of R/S/O; promote equitable growth options; and greater control and influence of our impact groups over resources and productive assets?</p> <p>Examples of strategies for use of R/S/O may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing or value addition activities; • Technical practice to enhance productivity and sustainability; • Strategies to analyze market demand for decision making; • Women's strategies to improve control over assets or produce of labour at the household level as well as in society; • Strategies to influence policies, institutions, processes; • Natural resource protection strategies <p>Examples of strategies used to increase women's (from our impact group) control and influence over the use of resources and productive assets may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing on support and examples of others in the community (usually through participation in community groups) • Social elites involved in enabling women's greater control and influence • Women actively involved in governance processes that promote greater accountability to them (e.g. through community score card monitoring) • Household strategies that demonstrate household and family benefits of resources and productive assets 	
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		<p>Examples of strategies for access may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining a farmers group or cooperative to access inputs, extension and markets • Harvesting natural products for use as food, health, and housing • Coping strategies during lean times: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food for work during the off-season ○ Eating the roots of trees and other natural products <p>Examples of strategies for use of R/S/O may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing use of post-harvest and processing technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drying of cassava to preserve for later sale or use • Timing crop production to correspond with high demand for fresh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E.g. fresh cassava during Ramadan • Growing a mix of crops in terms of harvesting times to provide food and cash • Identify areas with high water table and dig shallow wells for home use • Shifting crop production based on market demand • Food relief from the government during lean times • Working with the private sector to develop private extension • Promoting community-level groups to sell seeds and seedlings • Promoting stakeholder groups in the cassava and sesame industries • Promoting the use of micro-irrigation <p>Examples of strategies used to increase women's (from our impact group) control and influence over the use of resources and productive assets may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering more women to participate in district planning processes, particularly on 	
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		<p>agriculture priorities (work with community development extension agents and other local authorities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify community-level resource persons (i.e. community members) and train them on several issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formation of VS&L groups ○ Facilitating community level-dialogue on gender issues • Train village leadership on gender, governance, human rights and gender budgeting • Introduction of community scorecards to monitor provision of agricultural issues, including a gender lens • Helping women to enter into seeds and seedlings businesses • Undertaking group cultivation as a means of accessing control and decision making over crops and the proceeds 	
4.	<p>BARRIERS OR CONSTRAINTS TO ACCESS, USE AND CONTROL OF R/S/O</p>	<p>To what extent is access to R/S/O equitable? Who has access? Who does not? And what are the MOST CRITICAL barriers to accessing R/S/O prioritized a) for our impact groups; and b) for other actors? Which barriers to access would you prioritize for attention in the WAA program?</p> <p>What are the MOST CRITICAL barriers and constraints faced by impact groups and other actors in using and adding value to prioritized resources, availing agriculture related opportunities and services to build assets or fulfil basic rights? (try to get to underlying causes of these barriers and constraints)</p> <p>What are the most significant barriers to women's control over the products of their labor or assets at various levels?</p> <p>What is being done (by donors, governments, communities, private sector actors, NGOs) to address these barriers, and what are the lessons from this work?</p> <p>AGENCY: High levels of illiteracy; lack of</p>	<p>Gender analysis in WAA study area,</p> <p>Literature reviews</p> <p>Review components of WEA framework</p>

		<p>confidence, self-esteem and high dependency on men due to socialization; fear of change; low levels of knowledge of their rights;</p> <p>RELATIONS: Cultural practices around matrimony, inheritance, land tenure, care for children; discriminatory attitudes towards women's roles in social life and marketing of agricultural products; unequal distribution of agriculture resources (e.g. income from harvested products; inconsistent practices in terms of access to land); Untrustworthiness of traders to disclose the actual prices for harvested crops.</p> <p>STRUCTURAL: Policy limiting exportation of food crops and natural resources from one district to another without a permit (due to food insecurity) Poor infrastructure limits farmers to access inputs on time</p> <p>TECHNICAL: Lack of knowledge on crop production and proper use of inputs Inadequate processing and storage facilities Lack of adequate knowledge for input suppliers to provide private extension services to their clients</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL (Physical Environment): Practice of shifting land for crop production; changing weather patterns leading to drought Decline in soil fertility leading to shifting cultivation type of agriculture Prevalence of pests and diseases</p>	
5.	<p>POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, PROCESSES (PIP) THROUGH WHICH AVAILABILITY, ACCESS TO, AND USE OF R/S/O ARE CONTROLLED</p>	<p>What are the key policies, institutions and processes (formal and informal) that are relevant to availability, access, control and utilization of prioritized R/S/O? How have these been changing?</p> <p>How do these prioritized policies, institutions, processes impact on equity of access and use of R/S/O (as they play out for our impact</p>	<p>Value Chain analysis (for specific markets); Institutional analysis; Policy review, Power analysis</p>

		<p>populations and other actors)?</p> <p>POLICIES: Lack of awareness on land and property rights They have no knowledge on human and women rights Limited information on government policies supporting farmers on agriculture inputs Limited implementation of agriculture and related policies that support women in agriculture</p> <p>INSTITUTIONS: Conflicting priorities between district authorities and the community e.g priority cash crops for farmers and the district. Cashew nut could be given more attention by the government including the cashew nut board as compared to the other crops like sesame.</p> <p>Outdated norms and customs regarding inheritance and ownership of properties e.g land, household assets.</p> <p>Limited extension services to rural women farmers</p> <p>Limited funding for research institutions to conduct more research in the rural areas</p> <p>Poor linkages between farmer, research and extension agents.</p> <p>PROCESSES: Limited community participation during the local government budgeting process.</p> <p>Limited participation of women in the local government electoral process from the village to district level.</p> <p>Lack of awareness in the conflict resolution process at local level to address issue affecting women.</p>	
6.	MACRO TRENDS AND CONTEXT	What macro trends are having (or likely to have) significant impact on: the nature of livelihood	Conversations with other actors;

		<p>strategies; our impact group's engagement in agriculture; the equity of access, use and influence over R/S/O; gender relations in the context of agriculture; productivity of agriculture related strategies; the role of women in agriculture</p> <p>MACRO TRENDS:</p> <p>Commodity price fluctuation in the world market tend to affect the farm gate price for crops produced by farmers</p> <p>Lack of direct link between local farmers and the word market leading to uncertainty and mistrust from farmers</p> <p>HIV/AIDS epidemics have affected the budget allocation and expenditure both at household level and national level. Also women are mostly affected by the epidemic thus reducing the labour force in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Global economic recession has resulted in the reduction of donor funding to support the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Climate change has a big impact in the crop productivity due to unreliable rainfall pattern</p>	<p>Gender analysis in WAA study area,</p> <p>Literature reviews</p>
7.	<p>OTHER ACTORS (Important to understand for our choice of target groups and stakeholders)</p>	<p>Who are the other key actors at multiple levels that are relevant for our understanding of context, barriers, opportunities? What is the nature of the relationship between them (and with women in our impact group)?</p> <p>How do these relationships influence equity in access, use and control of resources?</p> <p>Who are the key players in creating growth opportunities as they relate to our impact groups' productive and equitable engagement in agriculture? And what is the nature of their relationship to women in our impact groups?</p> <p>List potential target groups, and potential</p>	<p>Opportunity analysis; Power Analysis; Value Chain Analysis</p>

		<p>stakeholders (there may be overlap here, but thinking about their potential roles will contribute to framing outcomes)</p> <p>KEY ACTORS</p> <p>NATIONAL LEVEL ACTORS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Agriculture, Food security and cooperatives as well as other agricultural sector lead ministries and institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guidance and support 2. Ministry of community development, gender and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guidance and support 3. Tanzania gender and network programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness on gender issues at local level • Linking women to other organizations promoting women rights 4. Women lawyers Association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing legal assistance <p>REGIONAL AND DISTRICT ACTORS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naliendele Agriculture research institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide research and training for crops related to this project 2. Community Based Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform for dialogue, learning, joint negotiation, lending schemes • Act as entry points to reach more beneficiaries in an organized way 3. Non Government Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning and sharing experience • Providing private extension services 4. Input suppliers, buyers, sellers, and Processors(Value chain actors) 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing inputs to farmers and extension services on the use of inputs • Providing reliable market for produced crops by farmers • Creating value addition to the produced crops 	
8.	BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	<p>Which basic rights are most important to our impact groups? Which freedoms do they prioritize in relation to their perceptions of empowerment?</p> <p>Which livelihood security outcomes are most important measures of the impact we are having? (this will be discussed further at stage 3?)</p> <p>BASIC RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They have right to own land and other domestic assets ➤ They have right to access clean and safe water for domestic use as well as water for productive use. ➤ Right to expression and the right to be heard ➤ Right to be elect and be elected ➤ Right to information and services ➤ Right to own resources and properties <p>LIVELIHOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They have to be food secure ➤ They want access to social services ➤ Access to legal aid ➤ Access to credit facilities at their locality 	Gender analysis in WAA study area, Literature reviews
9.	ASSETS – INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP	<p>What assets do those in our impact group have OWNERSHIP, INFLUENCE ON OR CONTROL OF, and how is influence or control exerted? Which types of assets (individual or group) do they not have control of?</p> <p>What assets (individual or group) are MOST HIGHLY VALUED BY WOMEN in our impact groups and their families and communities?</p>	Gender analysis in WAA study area, Literature reviews

		<p>ASSET OWNERSHIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The women headed households own land with the exception of the married women ➤ They hold household utensils ➤ The assets valued by women include products e.g agriculture inputs, bicycles, carts, Ox-ploughs 	
10.	<p>SHOCKS, STRESSES (including negative trends)</p>	<p>What negative events or trends of low predictability (natural or human made) are our impact group and other actors affected by? What has been the impact of these events and trends?</p> <p>What social protection programs or risk mitigation strategies (at multiple levels) are in place to mitigate the impact of these shocks, stresses and trends) on our impact group, promote the foundations for sustainable recovery, and prevent negative impacts in the future?</p> <p>SHOCKS AND STRESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Climate change-led to unpredictable weather patterns, The impacts of climate change include floods, hunger, deforestation leading to degradation of land. ➤ Divorces are a stress among men and women as well as polygamous marriages. <p>RISK MITIGATION</p> <p>Climate Change-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of rainwater harvest including promotion of micro irrigation. ➤ Promotion of appropriate irrigation techniques ➤ Scaling up of wetland use ➤ Promoting of good crop husbandry practices <p>Floods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construct and maintain the drainage system to reduce impact of floods <p>Droughts</p>	<p>Gender analysis in WAA study area,</p> <p>Literature reviews</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introducing drought resistant crops ➤ Scaling up on the use of water conservation practices ➤ Use of cover crops e.g cowpeas <p>Hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Employ post harvest techniques including capacity building on post harvest techniques ➤ Promote kitchen gardening (Home gardening) <p>Deforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitization of community members on conservation of natural resources ➤ Tree planting along farm boundaries 	
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Appendix 7: Individual data output (see a separate output file)

Appendix 8: Surveys instruments

**CARE INTERNATIONAL IN TANZANIA
WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE PROJECT**

Questionnaire: Gender Analysis of cassava and sesame farmers in Lindi and Mtwara region

Date
Name of village
Name of ward
Name of district Name of region
.....

1.0 IMPACT GROUP CHARACTERISTICS (Circle appropriate number)

1. Age (years)
 1. 15 – 35
 2. 36 – 55
 3. 56 and above
2. Sex (Observe)
 1. Male
 2. Female
3. Marital status
 1. Single
 2. Married (specify, monogamy or polygamy).....
 3. Widowed
 4. Separated/Divorced
 5. Other (specify).....
4. Highest level of education achieved?
 1. No formal schooling
 2. Adult education
 3. Primary school
 4. O level secondary (forms I to IV)
 5. A level secondary (forms V to VI)
 6. Beyond secondary (specify).....
5. What is your religion?
 1. Roman catholic
 2. Moslem
 3. Other Christian
 4. Traditional
 5. No religion
 6. Other (specify).....
6. Main occupation
 1. Employee

2. Farming
3. Livestock keeping
4. Business/petty business
5. Casual labor
6. Other (specify).....

2.0 ECONOMIC STATUS

6. Who does the following income earning activities?

	Male Adult	Female Adult	Male child	Female Child	Laborer (M/F)
Agriculture					
Livestock keeping					
Fishing					
Petty trading					
Casual labor					
Employment					

7. What is your households average income per year?.....
8. Housing quality: wall construction material (*Observe and circle appropriate box*)
 1. Brick /cement
 2. Mud brick
 3. Wood and mud
 4. Hemp/hay/bamboo
 5. Other (specify).....
8. What is the main construction material of the roof (*Observe and circle appropriate box*)
 1. Thatch
 2. Corrugated iron
 3. Other (specify).....
9. What is the main source of water for household use? (*Check all that all apply*)
 1. Constructed well
 2. Pond
 3. River
 4. Spring water
 5. Other (specify).....
10. Do you, or any other member of the household, own any of the following? (*Check all that apply*)
 1. Car/vehicle
 2. Motor cycle
 3. Tractor
 4. Bicycle
 5. Cart
11. How many of the following livestock do you own?
 1. Cattle

2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry
5. Others (specify).....

3.0. LAND AVAILABLE AND USED BY HOUSEHOLD

11. Total size of the household's land under

1. Cassava
2. Sesame
3. Other crops

12. Do you have plots of land away from the main farm?

Location of the land and tenure

Location	Size (acres)	Owned/rented by M/F?
Homestead		

13. Is your land adequate? 1. Yes 2. No

14. How did you acquire land?

1. Inheritance
2. Buying
3. Lease
4. Clan
5. Village allocation
6. Other (specify)

15. What rights do you have over the land?

1. Title deed
2. Customary rights
3. User rights
4. Other

16. Under whose name is the land? (Owner)

1. Male member of the family
2. Female member of the family
3. Both
4. Other (specify)

17. Do women own land? 1. Yes 2. No

If No why?.....

18. Has land ownership changed overtime? 1. Yes 2. No

If Yes how?

If No why?.....

19. Does the clan have any influence on how land is allocated in your household?

1. Yes
2. No

20. If yes, please explain.....

21. Does kinship have any influence on how land is allocated in your household?
1. Yes
 2. No
22. If yes, please explain.....
23. In general, how is land transferred within your household?
.....
24. If you live in a polygamous household, how do you manage land with your co-wives? (e.g. Share plots, separate plots)
25. In your household, are there separate male plots and female plots?
1. Yes
 2. No
26. If yes, please explain

4.0. LABOUR AVAILABILITY AND USE

27. How many household members in the following age groups were available for farm work during the last cropping season?

Age group	Number of persons		Full-time or part-time	
	Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time
Below 18 years old				
18-50 years old				
Above 50 years old				

28. Did you use communal labor to supplement household labor during the last cropping season?
1. Yes
 2. No
29. If yes, indicate number of people used

Crop	Male Adult	Female Adult	Male child	Female child	Elderly (m/f)
Cassava					
Sesame					
Other					

5.0. CASSAVA SESAME PRODUCTION

30. For how long have you been growing cassava/Sesame? years
31. What cassava/sesame cropping pattern do you practice?
1. Mono cropping
 2. Mixed cropping
32. Is cassava/sesame grown mainly as?
1. Food crop
 2. Cash crop
 3. Both food and cash crop
33. **Activity profile**
Who performs the following activities?

Activity	Household labor					Hired labor	
	MA	FA	MC	FC	Elder	MA	FA
Cassava/Sesame							
Land preparation							
Planting							
Weeding							
Disease and pest control							
Harvesting							
Storing							
Processing							
Transporting							

MA=Male adult, FA= Female adult, MC= Male child, FC= Female child

34. Who has access to resources used to produce cassava and sesame?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Both
4. Other (specify).....

35. Who has control (Decides on use and disposal) over resources used to produce cassava and sesame?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Both
4. Other (specify).....

36. What resource constrains do you face in cassava and sesame production?

.....

37. What do you think should be done to make these resources available?

.....

5.1. CASSAVA/SESAME MARKETING AND PROCESSING

38. Do you prefer selling raw or processed products?

1. Yes.....
2. No

39. If Yes/No Why

.....

40. Do buyers of cassava/sesame buy from the farm, home or do you transport to the market?

1. Buy from the farm
2. Buy from homestead
3. Transport to the market

41. How do you get information about cassava/sesame markets, market requirements and prices?
1. By physical visit
 2. By asking traders who come to buy
 3. By use of telephone
 4. From neighbor
 5. Others (specify)
42. Who decides on the use of income from cassava/sesame?
1. Men (husband)
 2. Women (Wife)
 3. Both men and women
 4. All household members are involved

6.0. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

43. Do you have access to money lending facilities?
1. Yes
 2. No
44. Which ones?
1. Banks
 2. Co-operatives
 3. Informal groups
 4. SACCOS
 5. Other (specify)
45. How do you get it?
46. What did you use the credit for?
47. How many times have you been visited by an extension agent?
48. What are the areas emphasized by extension officers?
-
-
-
49. Are you a member of any association/group?
1. Yes
 2. No
50. If yes, what kind of association?.....
51. Is membership to the group voluntary or involuntary?
1. Yes
 2. No
52. Is there membership fee? 1=Yes 2. No
53. If yes, how much do you pay per year? TShs.
54. What are the activities of the group or association?.....
-
-
-
55. What services and benefits do you get from the group/association?
-
-
-

CHECK LIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

1. What are the major crops grown in your village?
2. Which one is your priority crop?
3. Do you have any problems as far as land is concerned?
4. If yes which ones?
5. How do you think these problems can be solved?
6. Who should take the initiative to solve these problems, yourselves, the government or other organizations?
7. What institutions operate in this area and how have they helped you in cassava and sesame production?
8. Is there division of labor between men and women in cassava and sesame production?
9. Which activities are predominantly for men and which are for women?
10. Have these changed with time or have they always been this way?
11. If they have changed, how have they changed?
12. Are you satisfied with the division of labor or do you think something needs to be done to change this?
13. If something needs to be done, what do you think this should be?
14. What is the level of participation of women in cassava and sesame production?
15. Who processes/market cassava and sesame products?
16. Are cassava and sesame markets readily available? Who negotiates prices?
17. Do you think women have adequate access to land, capital, credit, labor and water?
18. How do you think their access to these resources affects productivity (cassava, sesame)?
19. Do women and men benefit equally in income accrued from cassava and sesame production?
20. A detailed activity analysis (see annex 1)

Appendix 9: CHECK LIST FOR STAKEHOLDERS
(EXT. STAFF, LOCAL GOVERNEMENT AUTHORITIES)

1. Characteristics of farmers
 1. Economic status—categories (wealth/vulnerabilities) e.g. Poor, very poor, Ok, well off?
 2. Language 3. Ethnicity
2. Types of crops grown---Male based, Female based
3. Who does what in the top 3 crops (note-farmer classification e.g. planting seeds and cuttings be treated as same activity?)

Cassava	Sesame
Tree Felling	Tree Felling
Fire Setting	Fire Setting
Plowing	Sowing
Planting	Tilling
Weeding	Weeding
Disease and Pest Control	Spraying
Digging	Gap-filling
Peeling	Cutting
Drying	Disease and Pest Control
Transportation	Bundling
	Threshing
	Winnowing
	Transportation
	Marketing

4. Who owns, has access to productive resources? Who controls? Who benefits from production of cassava/sesame?
5. Are farmers aware of Land rights (for men/women?)
6. Who makes decisions on land use, what to grow, sell products?
7. Are there any producer groups? If yes are they active?
8. Do you have informal or formal processors among the farmers?
9. Are there any environmental issues or constraints in natural resource management?
10. Why do farmers clear land (tree felling)?
11. Are there any stresses on production resulting from climate change?
12. Are farmers' activities in line with districts development plans
13. What are your views? Suggestions on how farmers can be assisted?