IMARISHA YEAR THREE ANNUAL REPORT

IMARISHA — TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY AIDS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALAT	Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania
APS	Annual Program Statement
ES	Economic Strengthening
CADA	Community Active in Development Association
CHAC	Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator
CHBCP	Community Home Based Care Provider
CDC	US Center for Disease Control
CDO	Community Development Officer
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSG	Community savings group
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DOD	US Department of Defense
DSW	Department of Social Welfare (within the Ministry of Health)
ED	Economic Development
EEW	Economic Empowerment Worker
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FHI 360	Family Health International (now encompassing former AED)
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grant
FSDT	Financial Sector Deepening Tanzania
FtF	Feed the Future
HEA	Household Economic Assessment
HES	Household Economic Strengthening
HBC	Home Based Care
HGNS	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening training
HISA	Household Income and Savings Association
HKI	Helen Keller International
ICASA	International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa
IE	Impact Evaluation
IIF	IMARISHA Innovation Fund
IP	Implementing Partner
IPG	Implementing Partner Group
IMTWC	Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (of TACAIDS)
KIHUMBE	Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya
LGA	local government authorities
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUCOBA	Mufindi Community Bank
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action for MVC
NMSF	National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato

PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PPI	Progress out of Poverty Index
PSW	parasocial worker
RAC	Reaching Agents for Change
SUAP	Safer Use Action Plan
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program
TACAIDS	Tanzanian Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFDA`	Tanzania Food and Drug Administration
TIP	Tanzania Interfaith Partnership
TIMAP	Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VALO	Village Agriculture and Livestock Officer
VICOBA	Village community banking
WALO	Ward Agriculture and Livestock Officer
WEI	World Education Inc.

1. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

► **Year Three Project Management Summary**

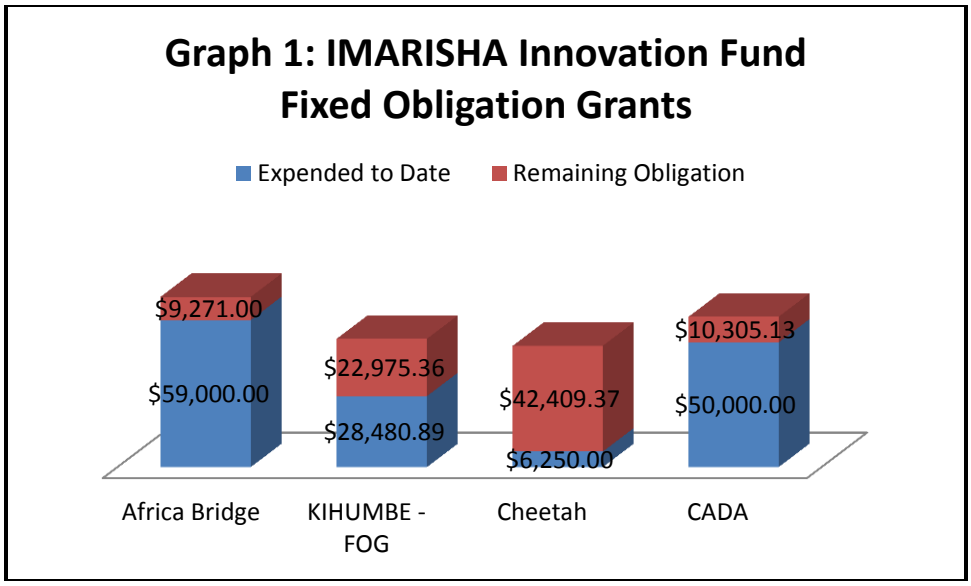
- ***Budget Realignment and Incremental Funding Request. Incremental funding constraints of IMARISHA as well as key PEPFAR partners at the start and end of Year Three proved to be a major constraint to operations. At the close of Year Three,*** IMARISHA was still awaiting notification of incremental funding. Lack of funding will put activities such as the LGA pilot and the savings study on hold.

- ***Grants Facility Financial Management.*** Table 1 provides a summary of milestone payments and remarks for each grantee at the close of Year Three.

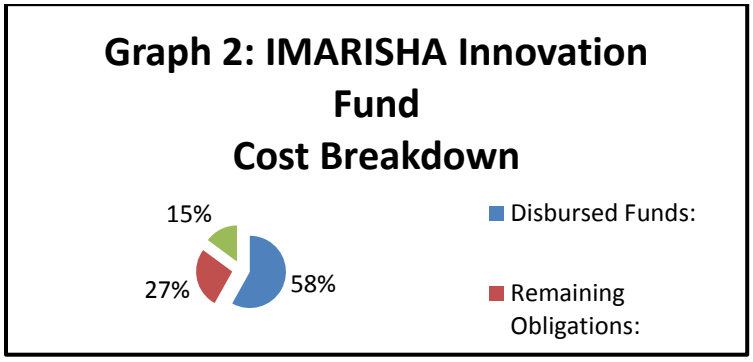
Table 1: Fixed Obligation Grant - Milestone Payment Summary for Q4.

GRANTEE	Q4 MILESTONE ACHIEVEMENTS	AMOUNT PAID IN Q4	TOTAL PAID TO DATE	REMAINING IN AWARD CEILING	REMARKS
Africa Bridge	#2	$43,000.00	$59,000.00	$9,271.00	Africa Bridge is on track with implementation.
Cheetah Development	Nil	$0.00	$6,250.00	$42,409.37	Cheetah is working on submitting a revised milestone schedule due to seasonal impacts on solar drying opportunities.
Community Active in Development Association	#2 & #3	$28,125.00	$50,000.00	$10,305.13	CADA is on track with implementation.
Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya	Nil	$0.00	$28,480.89	$22,975.36	KIHUMBE is working on submitting a revised milestone schedule due to delays in the procurement of tailoring & mechanic equipment and final renovation of the incubation center.
Total		$71,125.00	$143,730.89	$84,960.86	

Graph 1 illustrates the funds expended to date and the remaining obligation for each Fixed Obligation Grant recipient.



In addition, the IMARISHA Innovation Fund has disbursed $47,885.49 for its In Kind Grant with KIHUMBE, as well as $43,681.38 on grant related activities such as support for grantees from outside consultants (e.g., Alan Schroeder to provide pesticide safe use training, and in previous years, Damian Guilleminault to provide assistance with a market study). Below is a snapshot of the funding breakdown for the IIF, including the estimated unobligated amount, which is a result of cost savings related to the in kind procurement and termination of the BRAC grant earlier this year.



IMARISHA is considering options for the use of remaining funds in Y4. No new awards will be issued until receipt of incremental funding is received, which may affect the project's ability to award any additional grants due to project closedown. See section 2.2 Technical Area 2 for the full report on activities completed through the IMARISHA Innovation Fund in Q4.

Year 3 Deliverables:

- Cooperative agreement modification for incremental funding at start of 2013 but Final Year funding pending; branding and marking modification still pending from 2011
- Project staffing restructure plan established –completed in Y3Q1
- Grants awarded – Y3Q2 and Q3
- Oversight of grants -ongoing

2. TECHNICAL PROGRAM

2.1 TECHNICAL AREA 1: INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF PEPFAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (IPS)

OVERVIEW

In the first two years of operations, IMARISHA focused substantial resources on building the capacity of PEPFAR implementing partners to implement new and effective economic strengthening interventions for HIV vulnerable households. This has been done through a variety of partnerships, with IMARISHA engaging in training/TOTs, responding to technical assistance requests, presenting assessments and findings to implementing partner groups, sharing knowledge and providing experiential learning opportunities (including a study tour) and promoting improved oversight of households engaged in economic strengthening through mentoring and supervision activities. IMARISHA has worked with many international and Tanzanian partner organizations to begin or continue implementing economic strengthening programming. Much of the work has been done on demand and in some instances it has been delivered with a clear partner development plan (e.g. partners with whom IMARISHA has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)).

IMARISHA's engagement continues to go deeper, with the project providing multiple opportunities for organizations and partners to learn more about the tools and technical knowledge behind ES. Given IMARISHA's own limited resources, it has leveraged a cascade model of training to multiply learning opportunities, whereby IMARISHA cascades training from its specialist staff to partners/sub-partners to their hand-picked volunteers (whom are selected based on criteria provided by IMARISHA) and to LGAs, with the expectation that partners, sub-partners, and volunteers will further cascade the training down to the household level. A key component of this approach is that partners, sub-partners and LGAs will actively support the process on the ground as it goes to the household level.

Although cascade learning approaches face challenges in terms of quality, downstream learning and follow up, IMARISHA works extensively with partners in this area and, and in Year 3, will focus on how best to improve the quality of ES activities, adjusting programming as needed. With some partners, such as Tunajali and WEI, new activities will also be implemented in line with new MOUs.

Throughout Y3 programming has been a challenge due to incremental funding issues faced not only by IMARISHA, but also by partners. As a result of delayed funding at the start of the year, IMARISHA had to postpone training activities until funding was received. Once funding was received, it became apparent that, although the project was ready to implement, other partners had still not yet received their funding, thus more delays were seen. In the latter part of Q2 and early in Q3, activities began to ramp up activity and some momentum was regained, however this was abruptly curbed in late Q3 when IMARISHA was informed that incremental funding would be delayed and current funds would have to sustain the project through March 2014. Given the size of IMARISHA's budget, there is very little that can be done when such constraints are present. It is the hope of IMARISHA that incremental funding will be received earlier in Y4 than anticipated so that activities will not be significantly delayed in the project's final year.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► **Continue to Support Existing PEPFAR MVC and HBC IPs and Support New Partners to Start ES**

- ***Formalize Partnerships with MOUs.*** During 2013 IMARISHA focused more on new partnerships and less on the existing ones. Thus, most activities were rolled out with WEI and

Pathfinder and fewer with Africare and FHI360. With TIP and Tunajali, not many activities were realized due to incremental funding constraints.

Year 3 Deliverables:

- 6 MOUs in place in Y3 with WEI Pamoja Tuwalee, FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee, Africare Pamoja Tuwalee, Deloitte Tunajali, Pathfinder (for Tutunzane II and the LIFE project with EGPAF) and the Tanzania Interfaith Partnership – deliverable met.

► Continue Roll Out of IMARISHA Training and Training of Trainers (TOTs) with Deepened Engagement from Partners and LGAs.

- ***Roll out of Core IMARISHA Training/TOT Courses. Roll out of Core IMARISHA Training/TOT Courses.*** In its 2013 work plan IMARISHA planned to roll out 30 training/TOT/TA requests courses over the course of the year (including for LGAs) for approximately 900 people. As noted earlier the majority of these were done with WEI and Pathfinder, but IMARISHA fell short due to challenges with funding. Table 2 provides a summary of the courses that were delivered- the bulk of which were in the area of savings. IMARISHA fell short by approximately 80 people. Note: additional training was requested by Kimara Peer Educators and KIHUMBE. However, given funding we were unable to meet this demand.

Korogwe Participants Double Digging the School Garden Beds

Table 2: Training Courses/ TOTs and Technical Assistance in 2013

No	Partner	Region/District	ES Topic	Date	Total Participants
Q1-1	WEI	Korogwe	HGNS	March 2013	31
Q1-2	WEI	Arusha	Support for HEA data entry and cleaning	February 2013	n/a– TA Request
Q2-1	Pact	Dar es Salaam	Scope of work review on savings study	June 2013	n/a- TA Request
Q2-2	FHI 360	Mkuranga	HGNS, LCP and BBS Refresher	April 2013	38
Q2-3	Tunajali	Morogoro	Market Analysis	June 2013	45
Q2-4	WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	41
Q2-5	WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	30
Q3-1	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	HISA Sensitization	July 2013	85
Q3-2	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	Intensive Savings (HISA)	July 2013	45
Q3-3	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	Intensive Savings (HISA)	July 2013	67
Q3-4	Pathfinder	Shinyanga	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	30
Q3-5	Pathfinder	Shinyanga	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	35
Q3-6	WEI	Arusha	Savings (HISA) MIS	August 2013	9
Q3-7	Africa Bridge	Rungwe	Pesticides Safe Usage	August 2013	28
Q3-8	Pathfinder	Kahama	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	33
Q3-9	Pathfinder	Kahama	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	31
Q3-10	Kilolo District Council	Kilolo	Introduction to Economic Strengthening and Policies for ES	September 2013	34
Q3-11	Kilolo District Council	Kilolo	Causal Modeling for ES	September 2013	34
Q3-12	Mufindi District Council	Mufindi	Introduction to Economic Strengthening	September 2013	26

			and Policies for ES		
Q3-13	Mufindi District Council	Mufindi	Causal Modeling for ES	September 2013	26
Q3-14	Institute for Social Work/Intrahealth	Iringa	Introduction to Economic Strengthening (as part of PSW Refresher course)	September 2013	82
Q3-15	Pamoja Tuwalee Partners	Dar Es Salaam	Savings Study tools	September 2013	3
Q4-1	Mufindi District Council	Mufindi	Intensive Savings (HISA)	November 2013	31
Q4-2	Kilolo District Council	Kilolo	Intensive Savings (HISA)	November 2013	35
Q4-3	Pathfinder	Dar es Salaam	Savings (HISA) MIS	December 2013	2
	TOTAL for Y3				821

- ***Design New IMARISHA Training Modules.*** In 2013 IMARISHA began work on OFSP and on a new financial education training kit (this in lieu of plans to develop training materials for savings apex groups and based on an identified need for better financial literacy). Finalization of the orange fleshed sweet potato manual was delayed as IMARISHA looked at the revising certain components prior to finalization. It is anticipated that this manual will be completed with other resource materials in Y4Q1. Similarly, in Q4 IMARISHA began the development of financial education materials using open source materials and adapting them to suit the Tanzanian context. The training curriculum is intended for use with community savings groups' leaders and sub-partner staff to improve their understanding of financial terminology and money management. The manual is expected to be finalized in Y4Q1 and will be available in both English and Swahili language.

  In Q4 IMARISHA also obtained permission from the Ministry of Agriculture to create soft copies of materials developed under the GTZ Urban Vegetable Production Program some years back. Ministry of Agriculture had these materials only in hard copy form. These materials provide a wealth of information on different crops and low impact, but effective strategies for managing homestead gardening and horticulture. IMARISHA agreed to produce soft copies, reprint them and share them, providing the originals back to the Ministry for their website.

  In early Year 4 IMARISHA finalized the reproduction (typing) of these materials and is developing a strategy for broader dissemination to partners. The Swahili language materials include:

  - Matembele leaflet
  - Mchicha leaflet
  - Mnavu leaflet
  - Nyanya leaflet
  - Pilipili leaflet
  - Sukuma wiki leaflet

- Kunde leaflet
- Mbaazi leaflet
- Papai leaflet
- Bohora Makakara Passion leaflet
- Traditional Methods for Protecting Crops (Utunzaji Asilia wa Mazao): Guidance
- Using the Neem Tree in agriculture (Tumia Muarobaini Katika Kilimo): Guidance

- ***Undertake Curriculum Review, Finalization of Core Trainings and Printing of Materials.*** IMARISHA continues to work on the finalization of key training course materials in Q4 of 2013. It is anticipated that final layout will be concluded in early Y4, at which point IMARISHA will make all resource materials available to partners and government. IMARISHA is open to having the materials adopted by DSW as Tanzania's national training materials for economic strengthening and continues to have discussions to this end.

- ***Partner Meetings.*** In 2013, IMARISHA hosted two partner meetings, one in Dodoma in May for three days for 75 people including partners, sub-partners, and members of local and national government.; this meeting was opened by the Executive Director of TASAF, Ladislaus Mwananga, and by representatives of TACAIDS and DSW. The second partner meeting took place at the IMARISHA office compound in celebration of IMARISHA's orange fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) harvest and was done in conjunction with Feed the Future and other agriculture partners in July; this meeting was opened by the USAID Mission Director, Sharon Cromer and Prime Minister's office representation Obey. Both events were well attended and the latter one received notable press coverage.

Year Three Deliverables:

- 2 new curricula under development with plans for finalization in early Year 4- started but not completed;
- Planned - at least 30 courses/TA requests planned for 900 people; 25 delivered for 821 people- deliverable not met due to incremental funding challenges
- 2 combined partner meetings – deliverable met.

► **Partner Mentoring and Monitoring Training Results.**

- ***Mentoring and Monitoring visits.*** During Year 3, IMARISHA staff planned to follow up on training activities implemented in the second half of 2012. In total 10 monitoring and mentoring trips were planned; IMARISHA completed 11 monitoring and mentoring visits, not including those provided to grantees All IMARISHA Monitoring visits in Y3 are captured in Table 3.

Table 3: IMARISHA Monitoring Visits in 2013

	Partner	Region	ES Topic	Who Completed and When	Joint Monitoring Visit?
1	Africare Pamoja Tuwalee and Deloitte Tunajali	Iringa	Various	COP, Deputy Director, February 2014	No but sub-partners were present and contributed; report submitted to partner

2	Africare Pamoja Tuwalee	Dodoma	Various; used also for prep for partner meeting	Economic Development Manager (EDM), March 2013	No; IMARISHA has report. Report was used to prepare for partner meeting
3	TIP	Kigoma	Savings	Livelihoods Manager (LM), June-July 20113	Yes. Report submitted to TIP
4	FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee	Coast/Mkuranga	LCP, HGNS, BBS	Deputy Director, EDM, and Livelihoods Coordinator, August 2013	Yes. Report submitted to FHI360.
5	FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee	Morogoro	Savings	LM, April 2013	Yes. Report submitted to FHI360.
6	Africare Pamoja Tuwalee	Iringa and Njombe	Local Chicken Production	Livelihoods Coordinator (LC), August 2013	Yes. Report submitted to Africare.
7	Pathfinder Tutunzane II	Shinyanga	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening	LC, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with Pathfinder.
8	WEI Pamoja Tuwalee	Korogwe	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening/School Gardens	LC, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with WEI.
9	Deloitte Tunajali II	Iringa	Savings Groups	LM, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with Deloitte Tunajali.
10	Deloitte Tunajali II	Singida	Savings Groups	LM, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with Deloitte Tunajali.
11	Kimara Peer Educators	Dar es Salaam	Savings and improvements in business activities	LM and EDM, October 2013	Yes

For more information on these monitoring visits, please contract IMARISHA for the reports and specifics.

► Partnership Data Analysis

In 2013, IMARISHA requested that MOU partners provide quarterly ES data to IMARISHA. Partners began providing this data in Y3Q3. IMARISHA has struggled to make this a consistent practice.

For its year-end report IMARISHA compiled the economic strengthening results of its four partners. These partners are:

- Deloitte Tunajali (HBC/Care and Treatment);
- Pathfinder (HBC and OVC);
- Africare Pamoja Tuwalee; and
- FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee.

Tanzania Interfaith Partnership (HBC) and WEI/Bantwana (OVC) did not report numbers this quarter, although TIP later clarified that it did not have any updated numbers for its program. Submission of this data to IMARISHA is a condition of the MOU that IMARISHA has with each partner. Partner data is to be provided based on what partners themselves report to USAID (or CDC) based on their project's Performance Management Plans (PMP); IMARISHA did not request reporting against the PEPFAR TZED indicator which only shows the number of households that have had or been exposed to an economic opportunity.

Not surprisingly, economic strengthening data provided is not uniform from partner to partner. In Y3Q4 all partners that reported to us reported on community savings group (CSG) activities and at minimum, were able to report on:

- Number of savings groups formed by region and
- Number of savings group members by region.

Most partners were also able to report on:

- Volume of group savings
- Volume/total of MVC Funds raised within the savings group
- Other sub-funds (e.g., social or emergency)
- Breakdown of savings group membership (e.g., caregiver versus non-caregiver, PLHIV versus non-PLHIV)
- Above data by region

Based on the update data received from the four IMARISHA MOU partners plus data from the other two from last quarter, IMARISHA partners have:

- Formed and are managing 3,083 community savings groups (an increase of 4% since last quarter) with 77,874 members (up close to 4,500 since last quarter, not counting and not including data from 2 partners) members across 14 regions of Tanzania. Graph 3 provides data on number of savings groups per region and total membership;
- CSGs that are savings 8.248 billion Tanzanian shillings (or approximately US $5.15 million dollar)[1];
- CSGs have saved 323.4 million shillings in MVC funds (US$202,137), which is direct community charity (provision from the Livelihoods Pathway) that goes to support MVC in their communities for items such as uniforms, scholastic materials and other needs[2]. MVC Funds represent approximately 6% of total savings for those groups who are raising the funds;

[1] Note: some of these savings groups have "cashed out" which means the reported balances reflect more than may currently be in the savings group. This is an issue that IMARISHA has raised with IPs and is one that use of the Savings MIS can address.
[2] These MVC funds were raised by three partners: FHI360, Africare and TIP.

- On a per-member basis, CSG member have saved 124,668 Tanzanian shillings (approximately US $78)[3].
- Regions with the highest individual savings rates are: Iringa (for Africare PT it is 2.5 times larger than any other region), Morogoro, Dodoma (Africare only), Dar es Salaam and Singida, with Africare savings groups in Iringa showing the highest average individual savings rate of 283,110 shillings per member (calculation does not reflect share outs of savings). Table 4 provides data on cumulative savings and MVC funds by region.
- On average CSGs have 25 members.

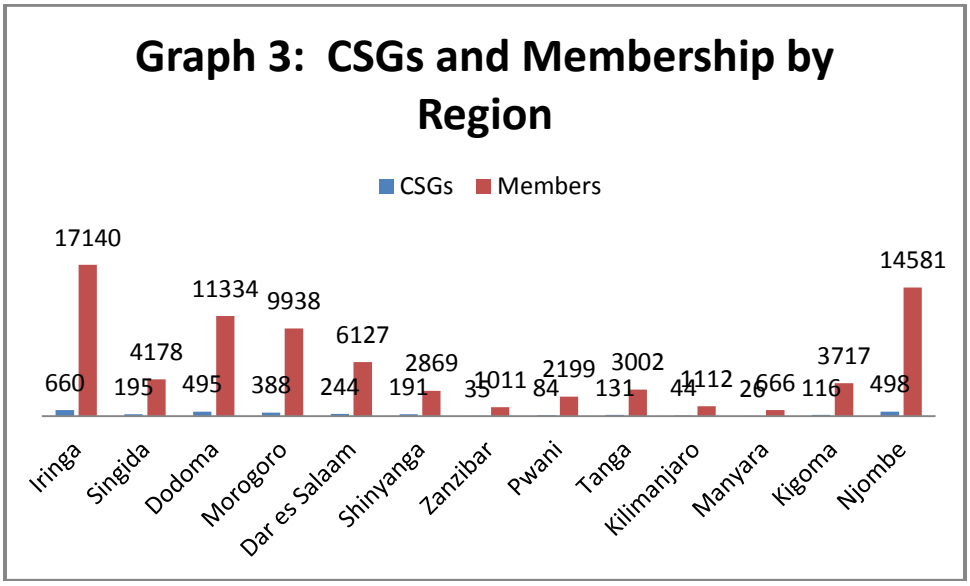


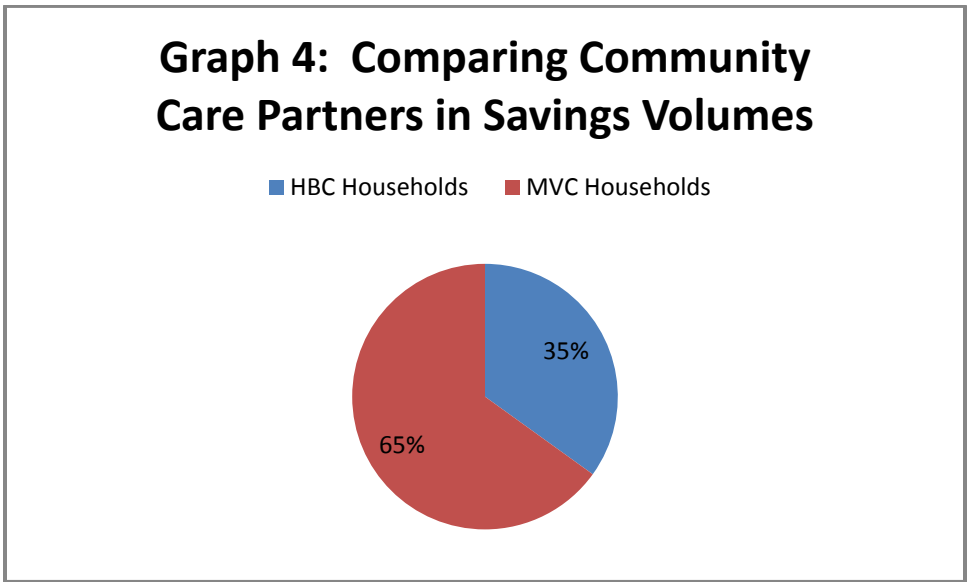
Table 4: Cumulative Savings and MVC Funds by Region****

Region	Cumulative Savings	MVC Funds***
Iringa	TZS 3,569,827,087	TZS 91,615,680
Singida	TZS 316,874,227	TZS 20,055,220
Dodoma	TZS 1,314,689,888	TZS 67,518,500
Morogoro	TZS 1,176,976,167	TZS 12,850,500
Dar es Salaam*	TZS 351,408,700	TZS 13,099,050
Shinyanga**	0	0
Zanzibar	TZS 51,613,400	TZS 1,021,700
Pwani	TZS 124,205,850	TZS 19,999,100
Tanga	TZS 68,742,500	TZS 5,865,687
Kilimanjaro	TZS 10,793,700	TZS 775,000
Manyara	TZS 41,081,000	TZS 1,131,000
Kigoma	TZS 63,499,300	TZS 3,294,700
Njombe	TZS 1,158,828,098	TZS 86,193,740
Total	TZS 8,248,539,917	TZS 323,419,877

[3] It is worth noting that the majority of savings groups in this sample are just over one year old.

* Reflects only FHI360 savings groups. Pathfinder is not yet reporting savings volumes.
** Pathfinder is only reporting savings members at this time; savings volumes are not available for Shinyanga.
*** Only four implementing partners have included MVC funds as part of their savings model. They are: FHI 360, Africare, WEI and TIP.
**** This table does not reflect end of 2013 data from WEI or TIP.

- MVC households have saved more money by an almost two to one margin (Graph 2), but we are starting to see a shift;
- MVC organizations are managing more savings groups and are tracking steady growth, and average savings per member is higher. The difference is on average 122,193 shillings per savings group of MVC CSG members compared with 87.073 shillings per HBC CSG member



Below are some observations of the various IMARISHA MOU partners from this last two quarters of 2013:

- **Deloitte Tunajali.** Tunajali has a strong savings program. Its key ES activity is savings and using CSGs to ensure PLHIV and PLHIV household members are enrolled in the Community Health Fund (CHF). Tunajali showed good growth this part quarter in terms of new savings groups, members and cumulative savings; 124 groups were added this quarter. Cumulative savings increased to 2,817,943,138 this quarter with an increase of 260 million shillings. IMARISHA has not confirmed if share out has taken place. Of Tunajali's CSG members, 65% of them are non-PLHIV (or have not disclosed their status), a 6% increase from last quarter; women outnumber men on a two to one basis.

  Tunajali reported several PLHIV IGA groups that have received funds from district councils (presumably through NMSF grants); 5 groups received funds in Mpwapwa of between 800,000 and 3.2 million.

  Tunajali noted some key challenges incremental funding constraints for some planned activities, an increased demand for training of some savings groups' members and issue with data collection particularly for MIS. IMARISHA hopes to work with them to address some of these challenges, pending time and funding.

- **Pathfinder Tutunzane II.** Pathfinder began working with IMARISHA in Q3 to build its savings program; activities had previously been stalled due to funding constraints and even now, remain slow as funds to support the savings supervision and MIS are held up due to incremental funding issues. As a result of funding, Pathfinder has little data to share with IMARISHA during this quarter (much like last). IMARISHA is expected to roll out more comprehensive savings MIS training in Y4Q1.

Pathfinder noted its follow up and supervisory visits to savings groups trained by IMARISHA in Q3. This trend will continue until systems are in place to allow for better data capture. Pathfinder, like Tunajali noted that they are looking for ways to integrate health insurance into savings groups. They wish to use savings groups as a mechanism to fund CHF premium payments.

Note: Pathfinder's report did not document "economic handouts" made for these activities. However, a recent presentation at the beginning of Y3Q4 noted that Pathfinder is still providing start-up kits and other inputs to help their beneficiary households start or maintain IGAs, a practice that all the MVC implementers have given up. This issue was raised with Pathfinder in an email communication in early October.

- **Tanzania Interfaith Partnership**. TIP is IMARISHA's newest MOU partner, but a partner that we have worked with sporadically over the past 2 years. TIP works in Kigoma and currently boasts 116 savings group, all within the first year of saving. Nonetheless, TIP's savings groups have saved 63,499,300 shillings, an average of 17,083 per member. Despite being a home based care provider, TIP is using the savings groups to also raise MVC funds in Kigoma region. One key focus on TIP's savings groups is engaging its members in IGAs, which vary from horticulture (tomatoes and other vegetables), to selling fish, rearing small animals, bee hives, soap, brick and charcoal making.

TIP did not submit a report to IMARISHA this quarter despite requests. They reported constraints with funding.

- **Africare Pamoja Tuwalee**. Of all the MVC partners with which IMARISHA works, Africare has the most robust savings progam, currently managing 1146 CSGs with 29,522 members (reflecting a slight decrease in groups and increase in members since last quarter). Of these, 17,568 or 60% are caregivers. This number has held steady. Africare has also done an excellent job of using savings group to raise charity/provision funds for MVC in the form of MVC funds, having raised almost 265 million shillings for MVC basic needs. This alone shows a remarkable shift away from donor dependency to community self-reliance and also is helpful at a time when other social safety net actors (namely TASAF) have not rolled out in its regions. Also, many of its savings groups are cashing out and re-starting savings, a practice that had not been picked up previously. This practice allows for both greater transparency of the groups (people know how much money they have saved and see it) and allows them liquidity for larger investments.

Africare does reports some key challenges including challenges with cascading training (IMARISHA has noted this too). Additionally, it notes cultural differences in attitudes toward self-reliance in Iringa and Njombe compared with Dodoma/Singida. Finally, there is a recognition for the need of assistance with those households who are too poor and too vulnerable to participate in savings groups. There is active interest to link with TASAF as it rolls out.

- **FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee**. FHI360's ES program has remained steady, despite losing its ES Technical Officer in Y3Q3. FHI360 notes that its savings groups are increasingly productive in small handicrafts and other trade and agricultural businesses. Most of its success stories are related to savings groups. However, FHI360 notes that the majority of MVC caregivers are still not CSG

members; FHI 360 also experiences some challenges with competing savings methodologies in its region. For example, some volunteers have adopted the practice of charging savings groups for their facilitation. In some cases, this is a good sustainability strategy (if structured and communicated properly); in others it provides opportunities for exploitation.

A chicken house of one of FHI360's beneficiary households in Mkuranga

- **WEI Pamoja Tuwalee**. IMARISHA has worked closely the past three quarters with WEI to refine their savings offering. WEI is working in regions previously managed by Pact under Jali Watoto and CRS under PEPFAR 1. In late 2012, IMARISHA worked with WEI to address some of the internal conflicts it was experiencing in working with two different savings group methodology: WORTH promoted by Pact and SILC promoted by CRS. As a result of this intensive work, WEI has adopted a hybrid savings model now referred to as Livelihood Improvements for Most Vulnerable Children Care (LIMCA). During Y3Q3 IMARISHA worked with WEI on learning the savings supervision tools and MIS system. This system is currently being rolled out, but is not yet fully in use. IMARISHA has plans to do further mentoring of WEI partners in the MIS installation and roll out in Y4Q1.

► **Partnership Challenges**

As IMARISHA moves into its final year of programming, it is a priority to document and articulate lessons learned, successes and challenges that have been observed in providing technical assistance for household economic strengthening activities to existing PEPFAR programs. IMARISHA has experienced a high level of collaboration with partners in implementing these strategies and has observed significant improvements in the practice and adoption of new methodologies, particularly amongst our Pamoja Tuwalee partners and has also observed ongoing challenges worth highlighting and reflecting on to inform future programming, including:

- ***Incremental funding***. As noted above and in previous quarterly reports, incremental funding has been an immense challenge this year for both IMARISHA and its partners. In Y3Q1 IMARISHA was unable to deliver significant training to partners due to funding constraints.

Having received funds in Q2, training was again cancelled when partners faced their own funding issues. This was again an issue in Y3Q3 and Q4 when more partners contacted IMARISHA to cancel or postpone courses due to lack of funding. In total, 17 courses were cancelled this year, putting tremendous pressure on IMARISHA to remain flexible and divert resources elsewhere. IMARISHA would be highly interested in engaging with USAID to determine how best to manage such situations in the future to minimize disruption to programming and loss of momentum with partners.

- ***Monitoring and supervision***. This year IMARISHA has conducted 11 partner monitoring visits. The majority have been conducted in collaboration with partner staff, as is preferred by IMARISHA. While these activities are often difficult to organize and plan, particularly when done jointly), the visits often yield valuable insights into how the methodologies are or are not working and provides a collaborative environment for IMARISHA and partners to strategize together about how to best address identified challenges. A critical area that IMARISHA ardently promotes with partners is how they can support ongoing monitoring and supervision efforts of their sub-partners. Based on experiences from visits, IMARISHA has identified a few key generalizations on monitoring and supervision:

    - Monitoring and supervision of ES is not prioritized as part of other MVC or PLHIV activities. There are relatively few partners that employ a "case management" approach to reviewing how savings and IGA activities are being done, neither independently nor while monitoring other MVC or HBC activities.
    - Volunteers left unsupervised or mentored often forget/lose skills. Also, when not properly mentored, volunteers are more likely to adopt different activities or, in the worst of cases, are manipulated by others to change the activity to such an extent that rather than benefiting members, the activity becomes a burden on members (see note on monitoring trip with TIP above).
    - Local sub-partner staff members whose responsibilities are to oversee economic strengthening activities have, in some instances, not done supportive follow up for their groups, instead taking on a logistical role or focusing more on meeting numerical targets rather than trying to change the behavior of the community they are supporting.
    - With Pathfinder, who is funded by CDC, the expectation is that monitoring is the role of local government. However, it is widely acknowledged that unless daily subsistence allowances are paid to these government employees, such monitoring will often go undone. In addition, local government authorities are not able to manage data at their places of work due to a variety of challenges including lack of laptops, infected computers, and other work responsibilities.
- ***Commitment to internal capacity building of partner staff***. IMARISHA has observed varying levels of commitment amongst some partners to ensuring that local organizations (sub-partners) are able to plan and implement their own ES activities according to best practice. Africare and WEI are noted as among the stronger organizations in building sub-partner staff capacity and encouraging sub-partner staff to be more engaged in ES activities. However, even they have had trouble keeping long term ES staff.
- ***Whose data is it***? During the course of program implementation, it has been observed amongst PEPFAR partners that it is not uncommon for new programs to ask local partners to help identify existing savings programs with the aim of converting the groups to a new methodology (e.g. converting VICOBA groups to HISA) that support MVC. With savings groups, this change may be valuable for the group, but it does beg a few key questions, namely:

    - What is the long term impact of the savings program on MVC and HBC recipients/PLHIV?

- If in the pursuit of hitting PEPFAR targets, established groups are being re-trained, how effective is the approach and much are households truly benefiting?

For obvious reasons, this is a sensitive topic to address with partners, but IMARISHA would welcome a venue to bring partners and donors together to discuss a strategy that would enable implementers to reach PEPFAR targets and minimize or avoid using resources to re-train previously trained groups.

- ***Getting data from partners***. Provision of partner economic strengthening data (e.g. progress on activities and updates on indicators tracked) has been inconsistent. Y3Q3 was the first quarter that IMARISHA was able to capture data from all six partners; in Q4 we were unable to get data from two partners. We will continue to work with partners on getting better information and data out.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Monitoring/ mentoring visits –10 visits planned, 11 visits made – deliverable exceeded
- Productive behavior checklists rolled out for most disciplines

► Technical Assistance Facility

- ***Continue to Provide TA to New and Existing Partners.*** At the start of Year 3 IMARISHA agreed to provide technical assistance on an "as-requested" basis. IMARISHA was able to deliver a few requests, but could not meet demand for TA requested in Q4 from Kimara Peer Educators and KIHUMBE. Note: TA requests were included in our counting (as per our work plan) of training and are provided in Table 2.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Technical Assistance requested but not provided due to incremental funding issues

► Localize ES Training through Identification of an ES Center of Excellence

More than halfway through its own period of performance, IMARISHA is looking forward to the legacy that will be left behind and actively seeking out opportunities to deepen support for a local entity(ies) to carry forward the work of IMARISHA. IMARISHA's strategy is being developed with USAID FORWARD's initiative in mind and will seek to build local sustainability, foster innovation and build capacity to deliver results.

While progress earlier in the year was ahead of schedule, subsequent work on this strategy has been postponed in light of changing priorities and the need to support the National Government on the development of Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines over Q2-Q4 (see Technical Area 3 for more details. IMARISHA has agreed with the AOR that this work will not happen going forward.

Year Three Deliverables: - Cancelled with agreement from the AOR

- Expression of Interest Solicitation to Identify Organizations and Trainers to guide decision making and choice of a model – cancelled
- Selection of model with draft sustainability plan – cancelled
- Costing study to look at willingness to pay – cancelled
- Skills transfer within key training areas – cancelled
- Review of progress and finalize transition plan – cancelled

2.2 TECHNICAL AREA 2: ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS, LINKAGES, AND PILOT PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Although IMARISHA is investing significant staff resources in capacity building for local partners (Technical Area 1) and the government (Technical Area 3), the efforts to expand economic strengthening require good partnerships with the private sector and development partners, strategic linkages to the right human and financial resources, and appropriate investments to support innovations. IMARISHA will continue to work with its partners to ultimately establish their own linkages to expand ES efforts.

In the interim, IMARISHA's role is a dual one: 1) matchmaker to link partners with the right resources and partners that can provide the right skills and experience and 2) investor to fund new innovations through the grants facility. In some instances the grants facility will serve as both a linkage point and funder, supporting an innovation that includes a private sector or development partner who brings new experience in ES to an HIV vulnerable beneficiary group or service provider.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► **IMARISHA Innovation Fund (IIF)**

- ***Current Grants***. In Year Three IMARISHA completed grant awards to local organizations selected under Round 1 and Round 2. Under Round 1, only BRAC was awarded in 2012; KIHUMBE's grant proposal remained incomplete and pending technical inputs and Africa Bridge's had been placed on hold due to the need for an approved Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP).

  In Year 3 and based on Round 2 of the IMARISHA Innovation Fund, IMARISHA began due diligence on 5 other grantees: TAHEA Mwanza, CADA, Cheetah Development, ELCT South Central Diocese and Iringa Mercy Organization. In the end grants were awarded only to CADA and Cheetah due to identified barriers during the due diligence process. Table 5 below provides an overview of the four grants made in 2014. Note: due to performance issues, IMARISHA was forced to terminate grantee, BRAC for inability to verify activities.

Table 5: IMARISHA Innovation Fund

Organization & Region	Innovation Title	# of Direct Beneficiaries	Ceiling of Award	Q4 Status
Africa Bridge (Mbeya)	Dairy Cow Cooperatives for Economic Strengthening	60 MVC households	$68,271	Milestone #2 successfully completed. Implementation on track.
Cheetah Development (Iringa)	Food processing using solar dryers and franchises for women MVC caregivers (in partnership with IMO and IOP)	250 women from MVC households	$48,659.37	Milestones #2 and #3 pending. Anticipated modification to milestone deliverables & schedule for Y4Q1 due to seasonality

				challenges during implementation.
Community Active in Development Association (Mwanza)	Income generation through solar phone charging centers for PLHIV in off grid areas	100 HIV vulnerable households	$60,305.13	Milestones #2 & #3 successfully completed. Implementation on track.
KIHUMBE (Mbeya)	Enhancing vocational education skills and employment opportunities to OVCs through garage practical placement and tailoring in Mbeya region	60 OVCs graduates from KIHUMBE's vocational training programs. Mechanics 28 men, 2 women; tailoring 28 women and 2 men	$51,456.25 (FOG) and $72,307.50 (In-Kind Grant)	Milestone #3 delayed. Anticipated modification to milestone deliverables & schedule for Y4Q1 due to procurement delays in Q3 and Q4. In kind grant equipment was successfully procured in Q4 and additional support for electrical and building outfitting was provided through a modification to the In Kind Grant.

Grantee Achievement of Milestones.

Africa Bridge. Africa Bridge is on track with program implementation. During this quarter, they successfully completed Milestone #2. Key activities undertaken include:

- Baseline Well Being Survey underway. The well being survey has three goals, which are to measure child health and well-being, to measure household economic situation, and to look at household nutrition, income, assets, child well-being including child health, school and assets. The final report will be complete by January, 2014.
- Cow cooperative supervision visits were conducted in the 5 villages. Each village the exercise was conducted for three days within the period of October – December, 2013 and a total of 60 people participated during these visits.
- Cooperative activities underway in 5 villages;
- Cooperatives completed building of 5 cow shelters;
- 60 heifers and 5 bulls procured;
- 2-day monitoring and evaluation training completed for 4 Africa Bridge staff;
- 2-day pesticide training conducted for 28 people (DALDO team, paravets, para-professionals, WALO, VALO and Africa Bridge

Completed cow shelter

Heifers & bulls brought to cooperatives

Heifers & bulls brought to cooperatives

staff); and

- Theoretical and practical training to for co-op members for 9 days on basic heifer and bull care, modern feeding and veterinary practices, and data collection completed. Training breakdown data is represented below by village:

Table 6: Training by Africa Bridge

Name of Village	Number of people participated	Sex	
		Female	Male
1. Bwilando	32	10	22
2. Ijoka	35	17	18
3.Lusanje	36	10	26
4.Kasanga	34	11	23
5.Lulasi	33	19	14
Total	**170**	**67**	**103**

CADA. CADA is on track with program implementation, with minor delays from Q3 not impacting implementation of activities in Q4. During this quarter, they successfully completed Milestones #2 and #3. Key activities undertaken during this quarter include:

- 100 beneficiaries selected to engage in solar phone charging project: 20 business centers were launched and deemed as operational in the rural areas of Magu and Busega districts;
- Business and technology manuals submitted and approved;
- 1 business and 1 technology coach hired and boarded into the organization;
- 20 people trained on Business Start Up;
- 20 people trained on Energy Technical skills;
- 20 people trained on Business Management skills (9 women/11 men): The training was conducted for 5 days and modules covered included: marketing, costing and pricing, record keeping, organization and management;
- Mentoring conducted for 100 group members: The mentoring sessions were conducted at each business center. Every member received a minimum of two days mentorship on solar technology, solar PV components, trouble shooting, maintenance, safety and environment guide and mitigation. This gave opportunity for members who did not participate in the class room training to gain critical exposure to key element for running a successful solar phone charging business;
- Solar phone charging kits and equipment procured and installed at 20 centers.

Trainees acquire energy technical skills

Facilitator displays a solar panel to trainees

Trainees engage during business management skills training

Opportunities identified for expansion

CADA noted that there is high potential for entrepreneurs to expand/diversify their business using solar PV for established business centers, entertainment area to show television programs or videos, saloon, etc. Future mentoring will focus on these opportunities to see what market opportunities may exist.

Cheetah Development. Cheetah remains delayed in the implementation of their award and continued to face challenges submitting complete backup documentation to demonstrate achievements toward Milestones #2 and #3. As noted in Q3, the most significant issue Cheetah faces relates to the timing of the grant award approval, which came out in late April, just as the harvest season was coming to a close. As the project relies on the ability of beneficiaries to dry fruits and vegetables with the solar dryer, this resulted in delays due to a lack of appropriate, available produce. A key setback was the inability to sell solar dryers as potential customers are not likely to buy until they can use them, which will now be at the next harvest season (between January and June). In addition to the seasonality issue, Cheetah has also experienced issues with one of its local partners, Ilula Orphans Program, a sub-partner to Africare Pamoja Tuwalee, which has not been responsive in helping Cheetah identify appropriate groups for the program. In late Q4 IMARISHA met with Cheetah to discuss the issues identified with the backup submitted for their milestone achievements and discussed a modification to their milestone deliverable schedule. While Cheetah had promised their revised milestone suggestions prior to the Christmas holidays, this was not received. It is expected to be received in early Y4Q1. The modification is expected to include a no-cost extension.

KIHUMBE. Delays associated with the procurement of equipment for the incubation center, including the additional installation and modification work on the building and grounds, has resulted in a delay in the achievement of some objectives for Milestone #3. Discussions during this quarter with KIHUMBE revealed that they will be submitting a revised milestone schedule for consideration, which will include a no-cost extension. During Q4, a modification for their In Kind award was completed, in which additional support was added for the electrical and building items. The grant ceiling did not change and there remains a cost savings for procurement overall for this grant. KIHUMBE has discussed the need for an additional piece of equipment, a two-post jack, which is under consideration. If approved, a modification will be completed in early Y4Q1. The grant ceiling will remain unchanged, with a cost savings still realized.

Another challenge noted during this quarter was a fall in attendance by graduates. The average attendance rate for graduates was 48, while the goal is 60. When asked the reason for dropping out, some graduates reported they had thought they would receive direct income immediately, rather than having monies held for graduation. This highlights a communication and messaging gap that took place at recruitment. IMARISHA will be following up KIHUMBE in early Y4Q1 to assess current progress and also to discuss their communication strategy. KIHUMBE has noted that they will encourage those that left due to delays in the opening of the center to start attending classes.

General Observations:

At the close of 2013, it is noted that all grantees are making progress. While there are some grantees struggling, this is an inevitable part of implementation and there have been no issues identified that were considered insurmountable. It is expected that by Y4Q1, all grantees will be back on track with milestone targets and deliverables.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Awarded 5 grants to 4 local organizations (note: KIHUMBE has both a FOG and an in-kind grant)- deliverable met
- Supported capacity building for all new grantees – deliverable met
- Monitor grantee progress – deliverable met
- No additional APS round was required
- Amendments made to one grantee

► **Partnerships and Linkages with Feed the Future and Other Development Partners.**

- ***Formalize Linkages with Different FtF Partners and Development Partners.*** During Year three, IMARISHA worked with several Feed the Future partners to build linkages for vulnerable households into different kinds of food security initiatives. IMARISHA began work with TAPP as per the terms of the formalized MOU, engaged with them to organize two farmer field days with PEPFAR partner savings group members in Korogwe and Kilosa and participate in the Feed the Future Nane Nane Exhibition. IMARISHA also worked extensively with TAPP during preparation and execution of the orange fleshed sweet potato harvest event hosted by IMARISHA at its office compound in July. Based on follow up in Korogwe with the local partner we have learned that both WEI and TAPP have been able to continue to support local farmers there.
-

IMARISHA brings farmers from WEI Pamoja Tuwalee savings group to participate in Farmer Field Day in Segera

IMARISHA also hosted an orange fleshed sweet potato event with TAPP, Mwanzo Bora, Helen Keller International and its partner, the Kibaha Research Institute. This activity was held at the IMARISHA offices in its garden plot to celebrate the harvest of OPSP there. Mission Director Sharon Cromer gave one of the two key speeches. The 50+ local partners in attendance were able to take back vines for multiplication as well as Swahili recipes from food prepared at the event and information on the nutrition content of OFSP. We know that several partners have started their own production based on this event.

Demostaration of a Sack Garden

Demonstration of Solar Drying OFSP

Sampling a Variety of OFSP products

Materials on OFSP, including Mataya and Kiegea Vines for Planting are Distributed to Guests!

- **Other Partnerships.** IMARISHA also continues to have discussions with FANTA about the creation of community materials that cover both agriculture and nutrition issues. As it currently stands, the idea is to work with another PEPFAR partner, such as WEI, to help bring these materials into existence or to engage partners in one of the Partnership for an HIV –free Generation locations like Mufindi where IMARISHA is working with extension officers. This will happen in early Year Four.

  In terms of other development and private sector partners, IMARISHA continues its engagement with the Reaching Agents of Change program funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. During this quarter no activities were conducted with RAC but there are plans to undertake some OFSP training with FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee partner, JIMAWACO, in Mkuranga in Y4Q1.

  As previously noted, IMARISHA Livelihoods Manager Daniel Laizer has approached by the Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania (ALAT) to speak at a meetings of local government authorities on informal savings groups and their role in local economic development. Again in August 2013, ALAT covered costs for Mr. Laizer to attend a workshop in Mwanza to discuss local economic development. Mr. Laizer facilitated sessions on the importance and use of informal savings groups to build financial access and experience with financial services. Mr. Laizer stressed the importance of savings as an entry point for poor communities into the formal sectors that generally drive economic growth. 70 local government authorities from the Lake Zone and Morogoro were present at the meeting.

  ALAT has expressed interest in having IMARISHA continue to lead sensitization sessions with LGAs on savings groups and IMARISHA is in conversations with ALAT to determine how this can benefit

broader objectives to support HIV vulnerable households. While initial conversations noted the establishment of an MOU, given the planned close down of IMARISHA in late 2014, this will not be pursued.

IMARISHA continues to meet regularly with FSDT, a key donor trust fund that support financial access in Tanzania. While in previous quarters DAI has participated in seminars on microinsurance and at the meeting of the Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners (TIMAP), this quarter TIMAP held no meetings. IMARISHA has continued conversations with FSDT through this quarter, this time on the topic of agricultural lending through MUCOBA and its targeting of savings groups. IMARISHA learned that FSDT is supporting MUCOBA for expansion of agriculture lending to farmers in the Iringa region. However, FSDT was unaware of MUCOBA's practice of targeting both farmer and savings groups to identify new clients. IMARISHA and FSDT are currently discussing options to improve client understanding of risk and bank understanding of savings groups, including holding a seminar on the topic in Iringa region to key stakeholders. As a result of this IMARISHA is working on financial education materials to be piloted with select Africare savings groups, CRPs and sub-partner staff. The roll out of this training will take place in Y4.

- ***Directory of Potential Economic Strengthening Organizations.*** IMARISHA's full time intern continued to work on the directory through Y3Q4 and has made substantial strides to validate the information and get service providers to confirm their interest in participation. The directory was completed in early Year Four.

Year Three Deliverables

- 4 activities with FtF partners – deliverable exceeded
- Link to the Network of Informal Group Practitioners (renamed TIMAP) made – deliverable met

2.3 TECHNICAL AREA 3: IMPROVE GOT CAPACITY

OVERVIEW

As PEPFAR shifts its strategy from emergency response to sustainable country ownership through a health systems approach, it is imperative that the Tanzanian Government to address issues of poverty and to engage in new ways to support vulnerable families adopt health seeking behaviors. USAID FORWARD's objective to build local capacity to deliver results sits front and center in IMARISHA's response to improving the Government of Tanzania's coordination and role in supporting vulnerable populations, including those affected by HIV.

Over the past two years, IMARISHA has engaged representatives at the national government level around issues of economic mitigation and poverty reduction, creating dialogue amongst those that work in health and social welfare spheres. This dialogue has not be without its challenges as, particularly within the context of HIV, economic priorities are not given as much support as other social and health priorities. Another challenge lies in the fact that these economic interventions are outside the expertise of key ministry staff, whose expertise lie in health and social welfare disciplines. Sensitization of national government staff members is essential to help them better understand the potential positive relationship that ES can have on health outcomes.

In 2012, IMARISHA worked with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) as a taskforce member to help support the creation of the new National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children, in which household economic strengthening was codified in the framework. On issues related to ES, IMARISHA is often a sole voice, though more recently TASAF has engaged in the discussion and has been coordinating with DSW. This coordination and collaboration is especially critical going forward as the Government decides on how to support vulnerable households, including those with MVC and PLHIV, with its limited resources.

With TACAIDS, IMARISHA continues to engage in the TACAIDS–led Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee, though these meetings are often irregular. Several meetings in Y2Q4 were convened to support the development of the National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS, with the group providing guidance on economic strengthening inputs for the framework and accompanying milestones. IMARISHA will continue to engage where there is opportunity and hopes to see more regular collaboration.

During 2012, TASAF III was inaugurated and will become operational in January 2013. Starting in June TASAF III initiated its cash transfer program in Bagamoyo and was set to roll out in 12 other districts, providing cash transfers to households below the food poverty line, cash for public work opportunities, savings and livelihood schemes - offers some good opportunities for greater inclusion for HIV vulnerable households. The program is expected to expand and be operational in 43 districts by December 2013.

Over the course of Year 3, IMARISHA will continue its work at the national level and will also begin supporting local government authorities (LGAs) in key pilot exercises that will seek to deepen both their functional and technical skills in key ES thematic areas. IMARISHA will support LGAs, whose expertise is more development oriented in order to better support ES around key thematic area, to look for ways to support vulnerable households going forward.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

- **Support Local Government Authorities (LGA)**
  In Y2, IMARISHA began critical relationship building with the LGAs, both through the inclusion of specific extension officers (Social Welfare Officers (SWO), Ag Extension, Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator

(CHAC) and Community Development Officers (CDO), in ES trainings and partner meetings, but also by sharing important research with them, such as the data from the HEA. At the close of the year two, IMARISHA began designing a pilot LGA capacity building activity that aims to work more closely with LGAs at the ward level to strengthen their knowledge and expertise in key ES thematic areas so that they are better able to support economic strengthening activities for vulnerable households. In Quarter 2 we signed MOUs with LGAs, implemented a survey of ward extension officers and began capacity building. By the close of Year 3 IMARISHA had completed more than half of the training sessions for 66 ward extension officers in Kilolo and Mufindi districts. Two remaining activities and more formal monitoring remain for IMARISHA's final year.

Photo: Meeting with Kilolo District Council and USAID Representative, Joan Mayer

Year Three Deliverables:

- 2 initial LGAs selected for participation – deliverable met
- Tripartite MOUs established with LGAs – deliverable met
- ES Human Resource Job Capacity Assessment undertaken – deliverable met
- ES courses completed in two regions for LGAs – deliverable met with remaining activities planned for 2014
- LGA capacity building program rolled out in two regions – deliverable met
- Monitoring visits – postponed till 2014 due to funding constraints and other LGA commitments

► **Ongoing Partnerships to Support the National Government: DSW, TACAIDS and TASAF**. Since its first year, IMARISHA has worked with TACAIDS and the DSW with the understanding that these organization serve as critical national levers for influencing ES activities for vulnerable populations within URT structures. In Y2, IMARISHA continued to provide support and technical assistance to DSW, particularly through the taskforce to develop a new National Costed Plan of Action and to TACAIDS through the Impact Mitigation Working Committee with respect to the new National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS and related milestones. IMARISHA continues to work with the above and other National government entities on an opportunistic basis to improve policies for implementing HES.

Department of Social Welfare

- ***Support the Roll Out of National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) II.*** Following up on conversation held earlier in 2013, IMARISHA worked with DSW and the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children to develop terms of reference for the creation of national guidelines and other tools to support HES. With IMARISHA serving as the secretariat, a taskforce was formed to develop

the guidelines. The objective of the guidelines is to aid implementation of household economic strengthening interventions by government and civil society partners for most vulnerable children households. The guidelines – like the NCPA II – present the Livelihoods Pathway model and support interventions along the pathway as implementation strategy. From the start it has been argued that the guidelines need to be comprehensive enough to guide implementation but not so rigid or restrictive that it stifles innovations that may be developed to improve and enhance outcomes for MVC. It was also agreed that evaluation of HES should be aimed at building an evidence base of effective strategies to support MVC households and its members.

Taskforce members include both government and civil society including Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDGC), Ministry of Agriculture Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD), TASAF, the Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government (PMORALG), Pamoja Tuwalee represented by Africare, FHI360 ROADS project, World Vision, UNICEF and IMARISHA.

To assist with the drafting process, IMARISHA and DSW agreed to bring a consultant, Kenneth Manara, to assist with drafting and managing the taskforce. The taskforce met three times during the last quarter of 2013 and produced a draft that will be shared with Ministry Management and other stakeholders in early 2014.

- ***Continue to Support the DSW-led MVC M&E Working Group on M&E Indicators for MVC including for HES.*** Throughout 2013, IMARISHA's Deputy Technical Director and M&E Specialist continued to work with the MVC M&E working group and MEASURE Evaluation on the creation of appropriate indicators for a new data management system (DMS). IMARISHA's MES will continue to provide input to the DSW and the lead partner, MEASURE Evaluation, on defining ES indicators to be included in the DMS. Progress on national level HES indicators has been made, in part due to pressure from the taskforce to complete this. (Note: MEASURE Evaluation also sits on the HES Taskforce). IMARISHA expects this will be finalized in early 2014.

TACAIDS

- ***Participate in the TACAIDS Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (IMTWC).*** During 2013 IMARISHA continued to work with the TACAIDS IMTWC. However, the committee only met twice during the year, both times in Quarter 3 following the completion of the NMSF II. At the last meeting, the Acting Director of National Response asked for a taskforce to be formed to finalize milestones, reporting formats and sources of data to be captured in line with the NMSF; current milestones do not, however, reflect the language used in the NMSF. In fact, the iteration of the NMSF that was created looks nothing like the working draft from December 2012.

- ***Contribute to National Multi-sectoral Framework (NMSF) for HIV/AIDS.*** As noted above the NMSF was completed; now harmonization must take place on milestones, reporting formats and data sources.

TASAF

- ***Engagement with TASAF III and Capacity Building at the Local Level.*** IMARISHA has had many ongoing conversations with TASAF about connecting its productive social safety net program with the PEPFAR Community Care work. The dialogue began in earnest at IMARISHA's partner meeting in May 2014.; Ongoing stakeholders discussions are planned for early 2014 including a joint meeting with other vulnerable population stakeholders.

TASAF Director of Community Support, Amadeus Kamagenga and TASAF Executive Director, Ladislaus Mwamanga

Other Ministries

- ***Engagement with Other Ministries.*** As noted above, IMARISHA is working with MCDGC, PMORALG, MAFS, MLFD, and DSW on the national guidelines. Collaboration continued through Q4 on the national guidelines. In addition, IMARISHA is working with MAFS to utilize materials developed under a GTZ program some years back.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Support the roll out of the NCPA II as requested; have worked with DSW on the National Guidelines for HES of MVC Households- deliverable met
- Continued engagement with TACAIDS, DSW and TASAF (as required) to support ES integration within their planned priorities – deliverable met
- Provide support/thought leadership on the NMSF to TACAIDS as requested
- Engagement with TASAF – limited but expect more in 2014
- Engagement with other ministries – deliverable met

► Explore Partnerships with Critical Stakeholders and Participate in Implementing Partner Groups.

- ***Participation in Implementing Partner Groups.*** IMARISHA continues to participate in Home Based Care (HBC) and Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) IPGs. During 2014 IMARISHA contributed to numerous MVC Newsletters and attended MVC IPGs in particular to share updates on the national guidelines.

- ***Partnering to develop community based tools for assessing vulnerability among PLHIV.*** In early 2013 IMARISHA also worked with two home based care partners, Africare's Caya Community Care Program and Pathfinder Tutunzane II to develop a self-assessment tool to help community HIV home based care (HBC) providers and clinic nurses identify those clients at risk from defaulting from the continuum of care, incorporating both a livelihoods and clinical perspective. While the tool seeks to measure risk of drop out across a variety of factors- demographic, health, social, AND

economic, the response is aimed at improving retention into care and longer term resilience. The tool was developed, shared with stakeholders for feedback, revised and finally translated into Kiswahili. A scoring system was added and the two partners began testing it in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Pathfinder in conjunction with D-Tree International took the self assessment tool/job aid and put it on a mobile phone platform as a decision algorithm in a user friendly phone application. This mobile phone application compliments other phone based recording and reporting applications that are being used by Pathfinder's CHBCPs in Dar es Salaam. The application has been put on the phones of 8 trained CHBCPs who support 445 clients. They work in Mburahati ward, Kinondoni District of Dar es Salaam. Testing is expected to start in early January 2014.

The testing will ask the 8 trained CHBCP to visit all of their clients within a 30 day period and conduct the vulnerability assessment. After an additional 30 days the assessment will be re-administered to mark improvements in follow-up, before a full scale roll out. During the Mburahati trial, health staff from the district will also be trained on the use of the tool and they will also receive the app on their phone so they can follow up with the CHBCPs and with district supervisors. Trial results will be shared with the Kinondoni Council Health Management Team to determine the way forward in the roll out process.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Participation in partnerships and fora documented in quarterly and annual reports- deliverable met

2.4 TECHNICAL AREA 4: ENHANCE THE EVIDENCE BASE THROUGH INCREASED M&E CAPACITY

OVERVIEW

Practitioners working to integrate economic strengthening /livelihoods interventions into HIV/AIDS programming are limited by the available evidence that shows that improvements in economic stature have a positive correlation with health outcomes including food security/nutrition, increased visits to the health clinic and other measures of uptake of health services. In Y1 and Y2, IMARISHA worked to establish some positive relationships between economic strengthening/livelihoods programming and the ability of households to meet basic needs and care for family members. This was done through the partner assessment and the HEA, and both of which have contributed lessons learned to the broader discussion around PEPFAR indicators for ES for OVC and PLHIV. Additional documentation of best practices is necessary, including assessments that are able to better measure the intersection and impact of ES and improved health outcomes. IMARISHA is also working with partners to take a more systematic approach for planning outcomes and results, monitoring them better and using the information for more informed decision making.

Year 3 will focus on building competencies in monitoring, using causal modeling for improving planning and decision-making as well as sharing knowledge among practitioners (sate and non-state). IMARISHA is also seeking to work with MEASURE Evaluation on a more rigorous impact evaluation, the concept note for which has been submitted to USAID Tanzania and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► **Causal Modeling for Improved ES Planning and Monitoring**

- **Continue to conduct workshop series on basic concepts of causal modeling combined with market analysis.** During Y2, IMARISHA developed and rolled out a training course on causal and logic models for ES. The course was rolled out in Dar es Salaam with partners and Government in attendance. IMARISHA also gave a brief overview of the course to local government authorities during its roadshow to share the HEA results. The interest expressed by government participants was substantial and IMARISHA plans to deliver the course in two new locations in 2013.

  In Y3Q3 IMARISHA included causal modeling in its course for ward extension officers in Kilolo and Mufindi districts as part of the LGA capacity building pilot program. The reaction of extension officers to the concepts was positive.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Causal model course offered in two additional locations in 2013 – deliverable met

► **Monitoring Tools for Partners and LGAs**

- **Supportive Supervision Tools.** As noted in Technical Area 1, IMARISHA will review and adapt/develop supportive supervision tools for follow-up mentoring and monitoring across IMARISHA technical course content areas: savings, poultry, household gardening and nutrition, and basic business skills. The expectation is that these tools will provide guidance to implementers on understanding basic economic behavior change in their communities. The tools are meant for regular monitoring visits and will enable implementers to develop their own standards and criteria for graduating beneficiaries from support.

During Y3Q1 IMARISHA finalized all productive behavior checklists in Swahili and developed "Step by Step" job aides in English and Swahili for three ES activities: savings groups, household gardening and nutrition strengthening, and local chicken production. The checklists and job aides were introduced to partners during the partner meeting in a small group session. In Y3Q3, IMARISHA reviewed the tools and is working on a dissemination strategy for finalized tools.

Year Three Deliverables:

- Development of supportive supervision tools (see Technical area 1)- deliverable met

► **Household Economic Assessment (HEA).**

The Household Economic Assessment has made an important contribution to PEPFAR partners by helping to partner to better plan and implement economic strengthening services. The HEA served as a baseline for IMARISHA and has been a useful decision-making tool for partners as they seek to better understand household economic vulnerability. The success of the HEA can be measured by those partners who have used the data to help evaluate their current ES intervention and how, based on the data, they can strengthen these interventions. Another indicator of the HEA's success is evidenced by demands for the HEA coming from new partners, as is the case with World Education.

- ***HEA for New Households and New Partners***. Nothing new to report this quarter.

- **Endline HEA for ROADS.** As noted in Y3Q1, there have been discussions with FHI 360 ROADS on the implementation of an endline HEA. While FHI 360 and its ES implementer, DAI, had plans to begin training and data collection in May 2013, this activity was delayed due to troubles faced by FHI 360 in getting its Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval from National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR). In May 2013, FHI 360 instead sought and received IRB approval from Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) in late June.

  Led by sub-partner DAI, ROADS conducted data collection for the HEA in August and September (Q3) and began data entry. The endline survey was conducted in 3 sites: Makambako, Tunduma and Kahama. IMARISHA assisted with the recruitment of Research Assistants, Data entry Clerks and Supervisors. Although IMARISHA hosted this process out of its Dar es Salaam office, IMARISHA was not able to support the training and data collection part of the survey due to emergency of other activities with LGAs and National Government. Analysis was completed in Y3Q4. FHI 360 ROADS has agreed to share the data for comparison with IMARISHA's 2014 endline.

- **Planning for HEA for MVC Partners**. As Pamoja Tuwalee closes in mid-2015, IMARISHA plans to begin working with Pamoja Tuwalee partners in Y4Q1 to plan for the end-line survey. The actual survey will be implemented in early 2014 under the Year 4 work plan.

Year Three Deliverables:

- HEA reports for WEI but not Pathfinder –deliverable not met due to lack of partner engagement
- HEA Report for project endline FHI 360 ROADS- deliverable met
- HEA planning begun – postponed till year 4, quarter 1

► **Knowledge Sharing Events and Initiatives.**

Innovation and inspiration comes from a variety of sources. As the project was beginning and starting to gain momentum, IMARISHA listened to many sub-partners, including those that had participated in PEPFAR Track One programs, voice the challenges they encounter working with HIV affected households and communities, which has intensified as aid shifts from direct material support (e.g. food, school fees) to promoting economic strengthening and livelihoods interventions. People were skeptical that communities would take up the proposed interventions and a common sentiment was "We have nothing to give to the community anymore. Economic strengthening is too hard." Over Year 2, IMARISHA was happy to see the dialogue start to change. These same partners that once doubted, started to express deep satisfaction with the results of economic strengthening approaches that had been adopted, particularly savings groups.

IMARISHA recognizes the difficulty of these transitions and, to help ease them, strongly encourages local organizations to share their revelations with other, newer adopters. IMARISHA also recognizes that with new adopters there is often the desire for more information to deepen engagement and understanding of what works best and in what instance – with youth, with caregivers, with local government. In Y3, IMARISHA will use a variety of mechanisms to promote learning, knowledge sharing and experiential learning, including conducting cross visits with new ES adopters to visit more established ES programs in the same or other regions. Cross visits will also be a key component of partner meetings going forward.

Similarly, it is also incumbent upon IMARISHA to identify and share lessons learned from organizations that have experienced success with ES interventions with audiences that have not yet been exposed to such innovations. To the extent possible, IMARISHA seeks to promote the positive role models (positive deviants) for greater learning through all activities in 2013.

- ***Partner Meetings.*** As in past years, IMARISHA committed to convene at least two partner meetings of various sizes and flavors to bring together economic strengthening implementers with the aim of learning and sharing. These fora provide soft skills, knowledge transfer and link partners from CSOs, government, PEPFAR, academicians and other development partners.

  As noted in Technical Area 1, IMARISHA held a successful partner event in May 2013. See Technical Area 1 for more details. IMARISHA conducted a second partner meeting to celebrate the harvest of OFSP. See Technical Area 2 for more details.

- ***Facilitate Cross Visits.*** As noted in previous reports, IMARISHA will continue to explore and provide cross visit opportunities to expose partners to successful economic strengthening interventions and inspire them to adopt and add those interventions into their own programming. These visits will also provide a forum for partners to share ideas and build relationships with other "experts" locally in Tanzania. Cross visits were done as part of IMARISHA's partner meeting and were used when seeking support for the pilot program in Iringa for DEDs in the districts. These visits prove useful in demonstrating both the power of ES but also the challenges in supporting them well. The visit proved to be powerful and persuasive in getting districts interested and engaged in the idea of ward level extension officer capacity building.

- ***Document Best Practices.*** In addition to its project updates, contributions to the MVC Monthly Newsletter produced by the MVC IPG Secretariat, and success stories (see Communications section), IMARISHA will develop at least 3 short technical notes on best practices in ES to share with wider audiences. An outline of the case study/technical note series has been drafted and shared with other livelihoods/ES experts in the DAI home office and with IMARISHA staff. IMARISHA has begun work on one case study of Allamano Center which remains in draft form. A second technical note has been

written about the Livelihoods Pathway model and will be published in Year 4. The outline was shared with USAID in late Y3Q4.

In addition to its own planned technical notes, DAI IMARISHA Chief of Party and its Livelihoods Manager also contributed technical content to technical notes being produced by the SEEP Network on savings groups and youth. These two technical notes reflect IMARISHA and PEPFAR partner content from Tanzania. The two technical notes are entitled:

- "The State of Savings Groups: A Look at Household and Child Effects" written by Meagan Gash; and
- "Savings Group 'Plus': Using Financial Services to Provide Integrated Services" written by Candace Nelson.

These notes were published during the SEEP Conference in November 2013 (Y3Q4).

- **Pamoja Tuwalee Savings Study**. In addition to the technical notes series, IMARISHA began working with Pamoja Tuwalee partners in Y3Q2 to plan and implement an ethnographic study of savings programs that support MVC households. Because Pamoja Tuwalee implementers work in different regions, utilize different strategies to manage CSGs and combine different programmatic activities with savings to ensure expanded outcomes for beneficiaries (e.g., combining literacy with savings or linkages with other formal financial institutions), the savings study aims to do the following:

  - Document nuances and programmatic attributes of the different CSG models employed by Pamoja Tuwalee implementing partners, highlighting best practices in reaching MVC households;
  - Illustrate some of the successes and challenges of reaching the most vulnerable households using the CSG model;
  - Share and analyze programmatic adaptations that have been made to address constraints or challenges in reaching vulnerable households;
  - Share experience of implementers in working in and around other savings group models, such as VICOBA;
  - Showcase some successful case studies of savings groups as well as the individual caregivers and families benefitting from savings groups;
  - Discuss learning at Pamoja Tuwalee about the links between savings groups and household economic strengthening
  - Provide recommendations/suggestions of emerging good practices that may be useful to implementers of MVC support programs, and
  - Highlight areas for further research, assessment and technical assistance.

  Although this study is not a rigorous evaluation of the impact of Pamoja Tuwalee-led CSGs on specific vulnerability or poverty characteristics of MVC households and children, the study does analyze emerging CSG approaches and practices in serving households in which MVC live. The results are aimed at MVC program implementers, donors and policymakers to enable greater learning on the successes, challenges and remaining questions related to engaging vulnerable households in CSGs, and are also meant to inform future impact evaluations.

Additionally, given that the study is being conducted jointly between four implementing partners and a technical assistance provider, the study methodology is intended to enable collaborative learning amongst the participant organizations.

In Y3Q4 data collection began. Data collectors were taken from all Pamoja Tuwalee implementers to visit sites other than their own. In November 2013, Africare, FHI360 and IMARISHA staff visited savings groups and did data collection in two WEI and two Pact sites (Arusha and Tanga for WEI and Kagera and Mara for Pact). Starting in January 2014, WEI, Pact and IMARISHA staff will undertake data collection in FHI360 and Africare sites.

In preparation for all data collection, DAI IMARISHA has conducted two trainings on the tools which include interviews, observation tools and focus group discussion templates. Each Team will then amongst themselves randomly select regions and savings groups to visit based on data provided by each partner.

The field work on this study will continue into early Y4Q1 with the second data collection visit. This visit will be followed by a debrief and then IMARISHA consultant, Brett Matthews will work with the bigger team to analyze the data and complete the study. It is expected that a draft of the study will be shared with Pamoja Tuwalee partners and USAID in mid Y4Q1 with the aim of finalizing it by late Q1 or early Q2.

Year Three Deliverables:

- At least 2 partner meetings by Y3Q4- deliverable met
- Cross visits (depending on partner interest)- deliverable met
- At least 3 technical notes on different ES thematic topics by Y3Q4- a DAI note on resilience was published; other technical notes are pending in Year 4 – deliverable started but not completed

► **Rigorous Evaluations and Operations Research**

In July 2012, PEPFAR Washington released its new guidance for OVC programming. The purpose of the guidance is to "help PEPFAR country teams and implementing partners develop country operational plans (COPs) and design programs that support vulnerable children in their contexts, align with known best practice, and incorporate potential innovation." It seeks to aid teams in identifying and implementing appropriate, evidence-based, and cost-effective activities that will maximize improvement in the well-being of vulnerable children, stemming the epidemic and closing gaps identified in past programming efforts. "Evidence" – the use of and to the extent possible, the development of – is a key theme throughout the document. PEPFAR notes "***Programs should build interventions on evidence-based practice. This guidance includes summaries of the evidence for the efficacy of a range of child and family support interventions***."

Within the context of household economic strengthening (HES), the PEPFAR OVC guidance notes that HES encompasses a broad range of evidence of varying quality, rigor, and validity for OVC programs. Many categories of interventions could be appropriate, each with their own evidence base. The preponderance of evidence to date validates a conceptual framework for the role of HES approaches in OVC programs and justifies a prioritization of interventions that are most appropriate and effective for families participating in these efforts.

The guidance around HES goes on to note that among common HES interventions, the most evidence exists around two interventions: cash transfers (notably a social protection intervention) and savings/money management. In the area of income promotion (a traditional focus of HES), the evidence of impact on OVC programming is quite weak. Income promotion interventions (which

include access to credit, business skills training, enhancing productivity, or improving market access and whose aim is to promote increased income for families) show only the most distant causal links to child well-being and have not been "adequately explored beyond descriptive studies." As PEPFAR notes, "further rigorous research is necessary to better understand what works and why." Similarly – although not noted in the guidance – the links between food security[4] and HES interventions have not been well researched or noted within the context of OVC (though PEPFAR notes their relation in the guidance).

Within Tanzania, HIV care and support implementers and the government have long focused on "income promotion" as a key strategy of HES. Prior to the implementation under IMARISHA, service providers regularly equivocated household economic strengthening with income generation. That is, they believed that income strategies would solve all economic vulnerability issues including food insecurity. In fact, Tanzanian government policies on MVC and even the language for home based care guidelines note the need for helping vulnerable households engage in income generating activities, even if in some instances this type of work may not be advisable for a household that is not meeting basic food needs of its members. Over the past year and a half IMARISHA has attempted to bring more knowledge, expertise and understanding to both implementing partners and the government on economic strengthening, demystifying the concept in general and sharing more nuances about the range of interventions that are needed to address varying economic needs at the household level. This started with the Partner Assessment report from October 2011 (a survey of 70+ implementing partners in Tanzania and their experience with economic strengthening) which demonstrated significant gaps that exist across service providers, which was supported by results from the Household Economic Assessment that provided much more nuanced data on the varying levels of household vulnerability.

But IMARISHA realizes more rigorous research is needed to show what kinds of interventions have greater impact and how improved economic well-being translates into improved health outcomes for HIV vulnerable families.

In late Y2, IMARISHA proposes to work with MEASURE Evaluation to find opportunities to enhance the HES evidence base in Tanzania. The objective of this work would be to add to a broader body of knowledge that could positively influence future programs designed as well as improve implementation of existing programs. In late January IMARISHA worked with MEASURE Evaluation to submit a concept to the USG Interagency Technical Team for Implementation Science entitled "Impact Evaluation of Community Savings Groups on the Well-being of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and their Caregivers in Tanzania". The study is intended to review the impact at savings groups as implemented by Africare for most vulnerable children households, specifically looking at the impact of caregivers' participation in savings groups on food security—specifically, regular food consumption over time. Secondary questions include:

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[4] IMARISHA notes it's the full definition of **Food Security** refers to a household's physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that fulfills the dietary needs and food preferences of that household for living an active and healthy life. Specifically, we note the three facets of food security which include food availability (focused on food/agricultural production issues), food access (where food is grown or purchased as well as the resources to obtain it), and food use (which includes knowledge of basic nutrition and care). FAO adds a fourth facet: the stability of the first three dimensions of food security over time. Food security is not just nutrition as it is often equated in the context of health.

- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with children's nutritional status, uptake of health services, and school attendance over time?
- How does participation in savings groups affect women's household decision making power, experience of gender-based violence, felt social support, and financial and parental self-efficacy over time?
- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with household food security, income/assets, and expenditures (intensity, regularity) on food, education, health services, and shelter over time?
- How do household income, assets, expenditure and trade, lending, and borrowing change from month to month, over the course of a year? Are there differences between savings group households and households not participating in a saving group?
- How does group membership (i.e., open only to program beneficiaries vs. open to entire community) affect the impact of savings groups on program beneficiaries?

The concept note was submitted to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator in mid-February (Q1) and deemed appropriate. It was later included in a USAID/Tanzania associate award to MEASURE Evaluation. Communication in late Q3 with MEASURE Staff noted that this activity was delayed indefinitely. Note: this research will not take place under IMARISHA's current budget; a separate agreement would need to be put in place between MEASURE and DAI.

Year Three Deliverables:

- This activity was to be awarded to MEASURE Evaluation and never came to fruition

3. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications and outreach are important tools for increasing awareness of USAID's and PEPFAR's work in economic strengthening as well as helping to gain stakeholder buy-in of the IMARISHA program. In Year 3, IMARISHA will continue developing communication activities that will promote positive messaging suitable for both internal and external audiences in an effort to highlight the value of USAID's and PEPFAR's investment economic strengthening.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

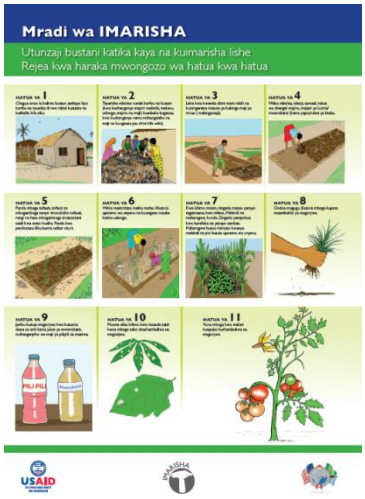
► **Effectively communicate IMARISHA project information, achievements and lessons learned.**

- ***Dissemination of information.*** IMARISHA submits regular updates for the MVC Monthly newsletter; over 2013 IMARISHA submitted 9 contributions to the MVC newsletter publication. Over the course of 2013 IMARISHA also developed 13 activity updates and 5 success stories. These have all been submitted to USAID.

- ***Development of tools and resources.*** IMARISHA continued to work extensively on the development and finalization of additional resource materials. During the latter part of Q4, IMARISHA Livelihoods Manager began working on the adaptation of financial literacy materials with the goal of rolling out a new training course for Y4. Financial literacy has been an oft-requested area for training from partners and IMARISHA is excited for the opportunity to add this element into its core training curriculum.

  Another undertaking this quarter was obtaining permission from the Ministry of Agriculture to create soft copies of the Urban Vegetable Production Program materials, with the goal of reprinting and sharing them in Y4. Note that co-branding will be done with the Ministry of Agriculture and credit for the development of the materials will be given to GIZ.

  IMARISHA has also continued its work on developing step-by-step graphics for additional topics. These posters have been well received by partners and government extension officers. Plans for new ones came from interviews and discussions with participants of Nane Nane and the Farmer Field Days. Step-by-step posters currently under production are: How to Keep and Manage Local Chickens, Making Compost, How to Form Groups, Making Effective Sack Gardens, How to Share Out (Information for Savings Groups) and Making Organic Pesticides. These step-by-step posters will be developed in Swahili language and distributed to participants at Farmer Field Day and other events in Y4.



- ***Posting on IMARISHA Facebook and Twitter sites.*** IMARISHA utilizes its Facebook page (page name: Tanzania – Economic Strengthening for Vulnerable Households) and its Twitter account (@IMARISHA_TZ) to promote activities as appropriate. In addition, DAI Global posts project news on the DAI Facebook page and regularly tweets on IMARISHA activities.

- **Abstract poster representation.** IMARISHA displayed a poster for its abstract submission for the ICASA conference in South Africa in December. The poster was entitled, *Horticulture and Chicken Production – an Opportunity to Improve Livelihoods for HIV-Affected Households in Tanzania.*

- ***Presentation to SG2013.*** During Q1 DAI submitted a request for and was accepted to organize a panel for the Oxfam/SEEP Network organized conference "Expanding Financial Inclusion and Development" held in Arlington, VA March 4-5. The conference (referred to as SG2013) focused on savings groups as an effective and complementary approach to financial inclusion and development. Presentations highlighted new developments in research, impact, and how to bring savings groups to scale. DAI's panel featured IMARISHA's Livelihoods Manager, Daniel Laizer, whose participation was made possible through a scholarship from the MasterCard Foundation, and IMARISHA's experience with savings groups in Tanzania. During the panel presentation, Mr. Laizer and Robert Salerno (DAI HQ) shared results from the IMARISHA project, highlighting the success of savings groups from Africare Pamoja Tuwalee program. Dr. Kechi Achebe from Africare also spoke about the role of savings groups in highly vulnerable populations.

> *"Despite anecdotal and growing evidence, savings for HIV-infected households is still under prioritized by service providers over other health services. The conference was a great space to hear about the progress we're making as researchers and practitioners but we still have a long way to go," said Robert. "More rigorous studies are needed to determine if savings can improve health outcomes and if financial habits of health compromised households are different from other vulnerable or ultra poor groups."*

The SG2013 conference hosted more than 300 attendees from bilateral and multilateral agencies, donors, financial service providers, foundations, and international and local

nongovernmental organizations. IMARISHA was very pleased to have the opportunity to share its ongoing work.

- ***SEEP Conference.*** In November, IMARISHA Deputy Technical Director Khalid Mgaramo spoke on a panel at the SEEP Conference in Washington D.C. on vulnerability assessment tools. It was a unique opportunity to share IMARISHA's experience in developing and using the HEA and the self-assessment tool in Tanzania.
- ***Press Release.*** As part of the promotion of the ongoing work to develop national guidelines for household economic strengthening of most vulnerable children (MVC) households in Tanzania, IMARISHA released a press release on the first taskforce meeting convened in Bagamoyo in early October. The development of national guidelines for household economic strengthening are among the commitments made by Government at the launch of the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (2013-2017) in February 2013. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's Department of Social Welfare, IMARISHA hosted this 3-day event that brought together a wealth of experience from its members. Taskforce representatives comprised various Government Ministries, including the Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government, Development partners such as UNICEF and other USAID and PEPFAR Program partners. The guidelines are expected to be finalized and launched in January 2014 and is considered a high priority by members, with Acting Commissioner for Social Welfare and the guest of honor at the taskforce meeting, Josephine Lyengi, stating, "Given the context of widespread poverty, household economic strengthening is a critical component of the strategy to reduce vulnerability amongst children in Tanzania."
- ***Other Communications.*** During 2013 DAI released its quarterly journal "Developing Alternatives" which featured an article written by IMARISHA Chief of Party, Colleen Green, on IMARISHA's Household Economic Assessment tool. Additionally, the COP also completed a second article for a second journal on Resilience.

  Additionally, DAI Health and Livelihoods Specialist, Kirsten Weeks, worked with IMARISHA staff to develop a number of infographics for sharing data gleaned from IMARISHA's HEA. One of these infographics has been shared on IMARISHA's Facebook page; all the others will be used as part of the planned Partner Meeting in May 2013.

  See below for finalized inforgraphics.

Economic Strengthening (ES) Values

working with HIV-vulnerable households across Tanzania

1: Holistic HIV Integration

Appreciating that HIV & livelihoods influence each other bi-directionally, we look for holistic, integrated and appropriate solutions.

2: Partnership

Actively seeking to collaborate, we share information, resources and experience, work through local structures and engage available resources to ensure success.

3: Understanding Household Vulnerabilities

Using analysis to understand poor households, we seek to maximize livelihoods and health impacts.

4: Capacity Building

Building capacity through the provision of technical assistance, mentoring, and training, we utilize tools and systems tailored for diverse audiences.

5: Monitoring for Performance & Learning

Promoting collaborative learning with our partners, we seek to support long term success and behavior change.

6: Tailored Strategies

Identifying, testing and validating approaches and interventions that are locally proven, we seek to meet the vulnerability and resilience needs of HIV-affected households.

7: Grounded in Local Realities

Understanding that helping households move toward greater stability and household food security is a critical step in the ongoing pathway out of poverty, our efforts are guided by realistic hopes and evidence given vulnerabilities, available resources, and market realities.

8: Prioritizing Appropiate Investment

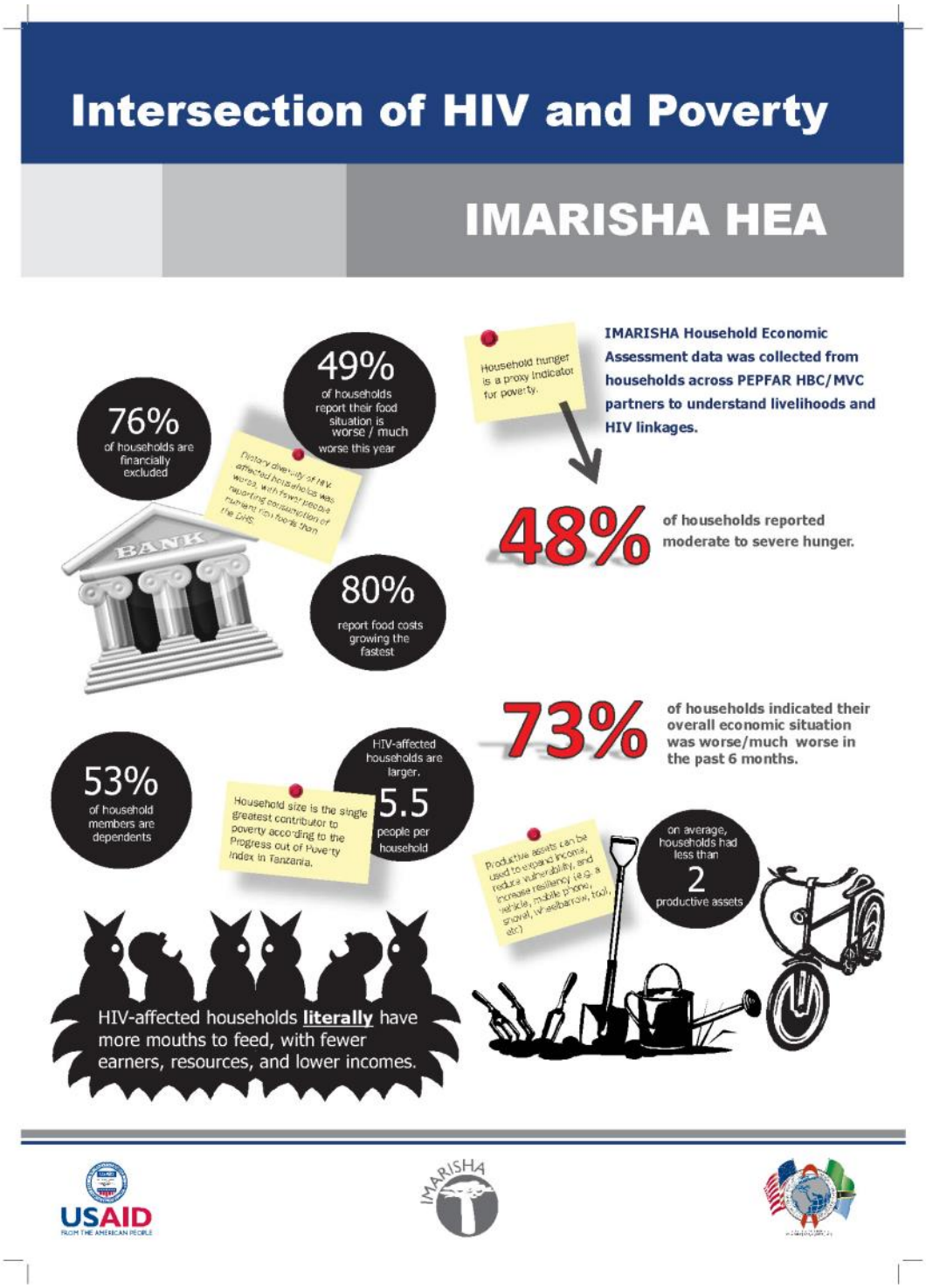
Helping partners understand the value of investing in appropriate resources for ES programming, we seek to achieve lasting results.

Ideas that are working:

- Training of Trainer with close follow up
- Leveraging LGA commitment
- Group Savings
- Improved Household Horticulture and Livestock Management
- Basic Business Skills
- Income Strategies driven by market analysis

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

IMARISHA



Year Three Deliverables:

- IMARISHA Website Launched – deliverable met
- 8 activity updates developed and distributed – 13 submitted- deliverable exceeded
- 8 success stories developed and distributed – 5 success stories submitted- deliverable not met

- 3 Grantee profiles – deliverable met
- Submission of abstracts to international fora, including the ICASA and the SEEP Network – abstracts accepted to both conference as well as SG2013 – deliverable exceeded

4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In line with its approved environmental management and mitigation plan (EMMP) IMARISHA continued to monitor environmental issues in relation to the technical assistances (TA) it provided to local HIV and MVC partners particularly as it related to household and community horticulture and nutrition strengthening, and poultry production. IMARISHA's EMMP also applies to grantees under the IMARISHA Innovation Fund.

In 2013, USAID also approved a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for IMARISHA which enabled IMARISHA to make a grant to Africa Bridge for a long planned dairy cooperative program for MVC households. As part of the PERSUAP IMARISHA hired a consultant to provide specialized training on the use of pesticides in managing livestock, integrated pest management and disease management for staff and community members of Africa Bridge. IMARISHA continues to provide follow up support and monitoring of these activities, including collecting and disseminating Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) information sheets as they get updated by the Government.

See Table 7 for more information on grantee environmental mitigation measures to be undertaken and status.

Table 7: Environmental Mitigation Plan Part 3 of 3: Reporting Form

List of Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMP Mitigation Plan (EMP Part 2 of 3	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
The use of chicken vaccines will comply with Tanzanian tropical pesticides research institute act 18 of 1979, Bureau of Standards Act, No.3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No 1 of 2003 as well as, USAID Environmental Procedure and Code of Federal Regulation 216	Chickens are susceptible to many diseases. In order to reducing losses of large numbers of chickens and improve chickens productivity. Trainees were advised to use vaccines that control Newcastle and fowl pox diseases. The vaccines advised for Newcastle is 1-2 which is Avirulent, thermostable vaccine used in chickens of all ages	Safe uses and handling of vaccines that makes provisional for trainers users and applicator as well as for monitoring uses and effectiveness of the vaccine(s). Note: at the start of Y3Q4 the Tanzania Food and Drug Administration an investigation by the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA), announced the results of an investigation of fake New Castle vaccines being produced in Tanzania. TFDA announced that it was halting production of all vaccines made in Tanzania for NCD; now livestock keeper and vaccinations will be required to source a more expensive vaccine made abroad.	The IMARISHA Project does not assist in the procurement or use by beneficiaries of vaccines; IMARISHA staff use vaccines only in the context of training community groups on local chicken keeping. However, IMARISHA does continue to provide oversight on grantee use of appropriate pesticides and shares any relevant information.
Permaculture and agriculture demonstration will employ Integrated Pest Management practices and uses of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and seeds) and biological controls	Permaculture and agriculture demonstration will employ Integrated Pest Management practices and uses of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and biological controls	IMARISHA provides permaculture training and technical assistance from a perspective of sustainable agriculture. Trainings focus on sustainable agriculture techniques such as proper use of animal waste, grey water, double-digging,	IMARISHA encourages small scale farmers to use sustainable technologies and household materials they have

		crop pairing to limit pests and foster growth. Note: the only exception to these demonstrations done during Farmer Field Days with TAPP who – under its EMP- has taken on higher impact, higher risk environmental activities including pesticide use for horticulture farmers.	on hand rather than pesticides and fertilizers.
Several mitigation measure will be used during project intervention to support small scale diary cooperatives as an economic strengthening strategy for rural HIV vulnerable household this will includes:- • Zero grazing system will be adopted. • Grantee will evaluate the uses of integrated vector management (IVM) and integrated pest management (IPM). However, when pesticides are used the grantee, Africa Bridge will adhere to safer use action plan and handling in line with Tanzania Tropical Pesticides Research Act 18 of 1997, Bureau of Standards Act, No. 3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No. 1 of 2003 as well as USAID Environmental Procedures and Code of	• IMARISHA has received approval of its Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) required for its grant to Africa Bridge. As per instructions from USAID, IMARISHA completed the Safe Use Action Plan and submitted it to the MEO and BEO in August 2013. IMARISHA has assisted and will continue to assist Africa Bridge staff to obtain pesticide registration information from the Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI). IMARISHA will also update its PERSUAP as needed. • In August 2013, Africa Bridge and its beneficiaries were trained on livestock integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), best practices, and pesticides/pesticide use safety to comply with Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) in line with USAID Title 22 CFR Regulation 216.	Africa Bridge during field extension visits and planned project training and capacity building events, will continue to inform and teach implementers and beneficiaries on livestock integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), best practices, and pesticides/pesticide use safety to in line with USAID Title 22 CFR and Tanzania Tropical Pesticides Research Act 18 of 1997, Bureau of Standards Act, No. 3 of 1975 as well as Food and Drugs Act, No. 1 of 2003.	Proposed project area is relevant for mixed farming system; IMARISHA has submitted a Safer Use Action Plan in line with its approved PERSUAP; approval for this is still pending at this writing.

Federal Regulation 216 and the details of the submitted and approved PERSUAP. • Cleanliness and good husbandry carried out to ensure there are no leakages of effluent/waste water to ground water systems or land from livestock buildings and livestock buildings do not jeopardize quality of life of nearby residents	• Africa Bridge will not to support the purchase, promotion or use of acaricide or insecticide products containing alphamethrin, chlorfenvinphos, cymiazole, ehtion and flumethrin (all 5 not EPA registered) • Africa Bridge staff to keep copies of the list of approved pesticide products for Africa Bridge promotion at all project sites and with sub-contracted partners.		
As part of its grant to KIHUMBE, mitigation measures for auto mechanics workshop will include:- • Proper land use to curb the spread of pollutant and ensure sustainable environment • Protect existing trees which absorb generated carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. This will make the air environment of premises fresh all year round • Car painting done only in enclosed areas with less spraying so as to reduce gas production into the atmosphere • Proper handling of waste (e.g., brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant,	The main potential environmental hazards in this project are limited to risks associated with noise impacting on students/staff and neighbors, improper handling of waste and other volatile compounds which may pose a threat to human life. Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR & ERF proposed management of all of these risks to be mainstreamed in the teaching curricula and to ensure the project meet legal responsibilities in pursuant to Tanzania Environmental Management Act, No. 20 of 2004 which provides comprehensive legal and institutional framework for sustainable environmental management to guide various investment and development interventions.	• Procurement of equipment, tools and machine in compliance with environmental protection standards • IMARISHA grantee (KIHUMBE) will ensure that it is protecting existed trees in the premises which absorb generated carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. This will make the air environment of premises fresh all year round. • Garages with student trainees will ensure proper handling of waste (brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant, soot, fuel, metal scraps,	IMARISHA is promoting continuous application of an integrated preventative environmental strategy so as to reduce risk to humans and the environment.

soot, fuel, metal scraps, chemicals) and other volatile compounds to reduce drastically air and land pollutants in the environment and enhance sound environmental management system of generated waste		chemicals) and other volatile compounds to reduce drastically air and land pollutants in the environment and enhance sound environmental management system of generated waste	
For its grant to Cheetah Development, mitigation Measures for food preservation technology will includes:- • Procurement of solar drying racks with improved drying technologies which designed to reduce costs, conserve resources, mitigate risks to humans and the environment • Project will ensure that cleaner production techniques are used to produce quality and hygienic dried produce • Project will also ensure that drinking water sources or other productive uses of local services and resources are not compromised by the introduction of the food processing activity • Beneficiaries will avoid burning waste as this contributes to air pollution and ensure that any waste residue is used in some other productive activity such as	Major concerning in preservation of food using solar drying technology could be on hygiene and water which may pose a threat to human life. Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR & ERF proposed IMARISHA Grantee (Cheetah Development) will need to pursue cleaner production techniques to ensure hygienic production. It will also ensure that drinking water sources are not compromised by the introduction of the food processing activities.	• Cheetah Development Inc. will procure Solar drying racks with improved drying technologies which designed to reduce costs, conserve resources, mitigate risks to humans and the environment • Cheetah Development Inc. will create awareness on the technology as a viable economic opportunity for vulnerable subsistence farmers and ensure that cleaner production techniques are used to produce quality and hygienic dried produce	With the implementation of the specified mitigation and monitoring, significant adverse impacts are very unlikely

making compost or providing feed to poultry or other animals • Site selection of market will ensure it addresses any concerns to the community that may harm human health and the environment			
For grantee CADA, mitigation measures for economic strengthening of PLHIV in off grid areas by establishing solar phone charging centers include: • Proper use and handling of solar components, proper decommissioning and potentially harmful materials are not released into the environment • Procure solar panels and solar phone charging components in accordance with environmental protection standards • Solar panels are encased in heavy duty glass or plastic, which ensure little risk on release of semiconductor material into the environment.	Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR &	• Project will create awareness on the technology and ensure that proper decommissioning and recycling of solar panels, thereby mitigating that potentially harmful materials are not released into the environment • Project will procure solar components in accordance to environmental protection standards	With the implementation of the specified mitigation and monitoring, significant adverse impacts are very unlikely

5. 2013 INTERATIONAL SHORT TERM CONSULTANICES

Table 8 below lays out planned versus actual short term, international consultancies for 2013. All international consultants used by IMARISHA are paired with either a local consultant or staff member with the aim of skills transfer. Other short term technical assistance may be procured internationally with concurrence from the AO/ AOTR. Additionally, IMARISHA will source local consultants and expertise for a variety of work related to partner organizations.

Table 8: International Short Term Consultancies

Name of Individual	Role/Assistance He/She will Provide	Estimated Timeframe
Kirsten Weeks	Planning with local staff for local governance work and ES Center of excellence/Training Cadre; thought leadership on Best Practice publications	Completed
TBD, Local Governance Specialist	Local governance work; development of job competency assessment; support in planning activities for training and capacity building; costing study to look at willingness to pay	This work was completed by a Tanzanian national, Kenny Manara, in lieu of an international consultant; work is completed
Damian Guilleminault	General business training specialist; support the roll out of IMARISHA's business training	This work did not happen in 2013
Alan Schroder	Pesticide specialist; should IMARISHA's PERSUAP be approved, Mr. Schroeder would work with grantee Africa Bridge to develop and adopt a Safe Use Action Plan and train staff and LGAs on pesticide issues related to cattle spraying; this is required as part of an approved PERSUAP	Completed in Q3; SUAP submitted to USAID
Brett Matthews in lieu of Luckshmi Sivalingam, Savings and Livelihoods Specialist	Specialist to assist with the development of savings materials for advanced groups and for basic business training within the context of savings groups	Completed in Q4 and with plans for his continued involvement in Y4Q1
Robert Salerno	Documentation of best practices; writer/ contributor to publications documenting impact of ES on health outcomes	Home office time underway in Q4
Kirsten Weeks	Work planning for 2014	Completed in Q4

IMARISHA – TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY AIDS

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