



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
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Evaluation Summary

Evaluation	Outcome Assessment
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Local Partner(s):	ACDM, ELCT ND, CSSC, ISCEJIC, BAKAIDS, ELCT ECD, TCRS Kilwa, BAKWATA, TEC stakeholders were sampled
Country/Region:	Tanzania
Author:	Joseph Banzi (Lead consultant)
Commissioned by:	NCA
Type of evaluation:	Outcome assessment
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DAC-criteria used:	
Intervention period:	2020 - 2024
Key words:	
Evaluation summary and recommendations (max 2 pages):	<p><i>Objective:</i> This outcome assessment for the period January 2020 – September 2021 aimed for providing the status of implementation of the NCA programme 2020-24. To highlight key findings, success, challenges, lessons learnt from key thematic areas namely, Climate Smart Economic Empowerment, Fighting Inequality, Strengthening Civil Society, and Gender-Based Violence. It provides recommendations on priority actions or change of direction needed to deliver on the project outcomes by the end 2024.</p> <p><i>Method:</i> The outcome assessment employed cross-sectional, mixed-methods approach that included collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data (both primary and secondary) to address each assessment objective including getting the verified performance indicators from the four thematic areas namely, Interfaith actions to strengthen civil society; addressing Gender Based Violence; Climate Smart Economic Empowerment and Fighting Inequality. The quantitative approach was used to quantify selected measurements of indicators and Qualitative methods gave a full description of facts, phenomena, and trends under assessment, FGD was used to gather perspectives, clarification and additional information generated from other interview methods. The strategies that were used were participatory: e.g., Focus Group Discussions (FGD), in depth interviews and Key Informants Interview (KII), other strategies included desk reviews, spot check observation and structured observation. Data collected from different methods were triangulated to enhance credibility and consistency of evaluation findings. The assessment also included generation of best practices and stories emanating from beneficiaries and other key stakeholders in the selected assessment areas of the programme interventions with focus on the thematic areas and intended theory of change and outcome.</p> <p><i>Key Findings and recommendations:</i></p>

- Basing on the findings in this evaluation the evaluation team concluded that NCA had great achievement in implementation of project activities as most of the objectives were implemented according to the project plan. However, project components sustainability has to be determined. According to the observation made by the evaluation team, the community in the intervention area seems to be happy of having these projects in their hands. The evaluator therefore proposes that **on availability of resources NCA team to think of strengthening the established platforms. The remaining period of the program provides chance of implementing the remaining milestones to make the activities sustainable in intervention areas. Among other areas the evaluator recommends Continued supportive supervision and strengthening of community platforms to be given priority.**
- On the other hand, the evaluation team concluded that the sustainability of the established projects is in the hands of the Partners, community members themselves and government experts. This is because various components of the project touch the lives of people at grass route level. The evaluation team therefore recommends that in order to make the project components sustainable and self-running, **there should be continuous engagement and reporting to the government throughout the remaining project period, for them to be informed of what is going on in the intervention areas. This will help the government to understand real what is happening in the community in Tanzania through NCA initiatives and enforce various actions.**
- It was also concluded that NCA has initiated the unique projects in Tanzania, helping people to have peace, unity and work hard to enable them climb out of poverty. The intervention areas/Tanzania has been very lucky to receive this program which uncovered several issues and challenges from the community which also might be unknowingly happening to other community members in other regions of Tanzania. **The evaluator sees the importance of implementing similar programs in other regions in Tanzania. Therefore, on availability of support NCA should think to help other regions in Tanzania to benefit from these services. Precaution should be taken on considering sustainability issues from the beginning of the project.**
- Also, the Assessment team recommends that Leaders, especially key decision makers DC and DED office should be informed on the magnitude of the GBV problems, sharing such testimonies, it may influence budget allocation for such incidences.
- It is also recommended by the assessment team that while continuing engaging government officials in project implementation, **NCA should continue strengthening partners and community leaders by training them on planning, leadership, Resource mobilization and organizational strengthening to enable quality delivery of services in the intervention area but also to guarantee the sustainability of the program.**
- According to the evaluator's observation, there seems a need to **integrate CSEE projects with other thematic areas project. This is because wherever the assessment team passed it felt like CSSE is backing up the economic income of individuals. Also, they rely on it as source of food. If this is going to be**

	<p>integrated with other NCA projects, it will help to reduce complains of other groups on need of supportive allowances like paralegals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment team recommends that for the remaining period of the project implementation NCA and Partners should continue to work hard in facilitating review of policies, laws, norms, and practices that promote GBV. This will help the NCA country strategies goals be realized and KPIs targets be met. • The evaluator recommends that NCA and Partners to take into consideration the recommendation made during the assessment of ‘meeting and educating clan/tribe elders for the purpose of harmonizing the Isale Culture’. This will help realization of the NCA Country strategy aim of saving lives and seeking justice. If this culture will not be intervened GBV issues in Kilimanjaro Region will end up in the hands of elders silently. Paralegals will not be in a better position because they do a lot of efforts which later ends up in family solutions backed up by Isale culture. • The assessment team recommends for increased efforts to enable more women and girls to actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and to enable them to speak-out publicly against GBV. • The Assessment team still recommends that, survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining Affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage. This will help to establish the impact of NCA position paper and NCA Activities in Tanzania concerning Universal health coverage. • When the government act slow in decision making process, the assessment team suggest that NCA Continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up when the government act slow in decision making process. • The Assessment team suggests Provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let Partners supervise the provision of ID Cards. • Inclusion for people with disabilities in the project implementation plans. The development of disability inclusion strategy would add value to the actions taken by NCA to meet the 2030 Agenda of ‘living no one being’.
Cross-cutting issue(s):	N/A
Link to full report:	
Link to preregistration form:	NA



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OUTCOME ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 2020-21

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The success of this outcome assessment was made possible through contributions of various individuals and institutions including assessment team members from Dar es salaam. These were instrumental in collecting quality data that formed the contents of this report. We would like to thank President Office, Regional administration, and Local Government (PORALG) for allowing the team to access the Partners offices and we thank NCA Tanzania who offered logistical support during preparation for fieldwork, data collection and welfare of the study team during their stay in intervention areas. We are so thankful to the partners ACDM, TCRS, ELCT HQ, ELCT ECD, ELCT ND, TEC, BAKWATA, CSSC, for allowing us to access their workplaces and facilitating data collection. Also, we would like to thank NCA Staff, Senior Management Team, Program Officers, Project Coordinators, KILIVIKA Offices, New Force Group, Agronomists, Community Development Officers, Social welfare personnel, Religious leaders, Poultry keepers, Farmers, and other individual beneficiaries for their warm welcoming hearts and being there for us with great patience during the field visits and during the interviews; the cooperation they have shown to us cannot be forgotten. We appreciate the contributions of beneficiaries and other study participants for sharing their personal experiences, success stories, thoughts, and perspectives that we hope will contribute to improving service delivery not only in intervention areas but also in the country.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
ACRONYMS.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	viii
1.0. CHAPTER ONE: CONTEXT AND PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2 NCA Partners.....	2
2.0. CHAPTER TWO: PURPOSE OF THE OUTCOME ASSESSMENT	3
2.1. Purpose of the Review	3
3.0. CHAPTER THREE: OUTCOME ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH	3
3.1. Introduction.....	3
3.2. Study design.....	4
3.2.1. Sample size and selection.....	4
3.3. Geographical coverage	5
3.4 Data Collection Tools and methods.....	5
3.4.1. Literature review (desk review)	6
3.4.2. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	6
3.4.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	7
3.4.4. Spot check observation	7
3.4.5. Development of data base.....	7
3.4.6 Ethical Considerations.....	7
3.5. Data management and analysis	8
3.5. 1. Qualitative data management and analysis.....	8
3.5.2. Quantitative data management and analysis	8
4.0. CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT	9
4.1. CLIMATE-SMART ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	9
4.1.1 Key Successes of Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project.....	17
4.1.2 Key Challenges Facing Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project.....	19
4.1.3 Sustainability of CSEE projects.....	20
4.1.4 Lessons Learnt from the CSEE Projects.....	21
4.1.5 CSEE Conclusion and recommendations	21
4.2. FIGHTING INEQUALITY.....	22
4.2.1 Key success of Fighting Inequality Project.....	26
4.2.2 Key Challenges facing Fighting Inequality Project.....	27
4.2.3 Sustainability of Fighting inequality interventions.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.2.4 Lessons learnt from FI Project	29
4.2.5. FI Conclusion and Recommendations.....	29
4.3. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	29
4.3.1 Key Successes Under Strengthening Civil Societies.....	39
4.3.2 Challenges facing implementation of Strengthening Civil Society	40
4.3.3 Sustainability of SCS PROGRAM	42
4.3.4 Lessons learnt from Implementation of SCS Project	42
4.3.5 SCS Conclusion and Recommendations.....	42
4.4 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	43
4.4.1 Key Successes of GBV Project.....	53
4.4.2 Challenges Facing GBV Project.....	53
4.4.3 Sustainability of GBV Project	54
4.4.4 Lessons Learnt from GBV Project in the Intervention Areas	55
4.4.5 GBV Conclusion and Recommendations.....	55
Overall success of the program	55

Overall Challenges facing NCA in program Implementation	56
Overall Conclusion and Recommendations	56
APPENDICES	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table I. 1 Study subjects.....	5
Table I. 2 Overall Demographic information.....	9
Table I. 3 Whether the respondents income increased in last 12 month due to NCA activities * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation.....	11
Table I. 4 Whether the respondents' income has increased in the last 12 months due to NCA activities * Affording three meals per day Crosstabulation.....	12
Table I. 5 Key Challenges Facing Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project.....	19
Table I. 6 Key Challenges facing Fighting Inequality Project	28
Table I. 7 Challenges facing implementation of Strengthening Civil Society	40

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure I. 1 KII With TCRS Field officer Lindi	6
Figure I.2 FGD with Kilosa District Adult women and Young women conducted during the Outcome Assessment 2021	7
Figure I. 3 Agricultural techniques practiced in the programme areas.....	15
Figure I. 4 Yahaya Poultry Project in Dumila Village, Kilosa Morogoro Region.....	17
Figure I. 5 Duty bearer’s accountability for just resource governance.	26
Figure I. 6 Change in the decision-making process	35
Figure I. 7 Status of decision making at the family level.	35
Figure I. 8 Isale Leaf.....	46
Figure I. 9 Kilosa Inter Religious VICOBA group office established buy ACDM Morogoro dayosis with support from NCA.	49
Figure I. 10 Namayuni Secondary School health clubs established by TCRS - Kilwa-Lindi	49
Figure I. 11 Key performance mismatch	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ACRONYMS

4CCP	Four Corner Cultural Program
ACDM	Anglican Church Diocese of Morogoro
BAK-AIDS,	BAKWATA National HIV Aids Program
BAKWATA,	Baraza Kuu la Waislamu Tanzania
CCT,	Christian Council of Tanzania
CHF	Community Health Fund
CSEE	Climate Smart Economic Empowerment
CSSC	Christian Social Services Commission
ELCT ECD,	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, East Coast Diocese
ELCT HQ	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, Quarter Head
ELCT ND,	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, Northern Diocese
FGDs	Focus group discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FI	Fighting Inequality
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
HLH,	Haydom Lutheran Hospital
IFC	Interfaith Communities
IOP,	Ilula Orphan Program
IPV	Intimate Partners' Violence
IUD	Intrauterine Device
KIIs	Key Informant Interview
KILIVIKA	Kilosa Interrelation VICOBA Association
MOHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, community Development. Gender, Elderly and Children
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
PET	Public Expenditure Committee
PORALG	President's Office Regional Administration, Local Governments
PORALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SHE	Small Holder Empowerment Initiatives
SNHIF	Single National Health Insurance Funds
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TCRS	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey
TEC	Tanzania Episcopal Conference
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This outcome assessment report for the period January 2020 – December 2021, provides the status of implementation of the NCA programme 2020-24. The report highlights key findings, success, challenges, lessons learnt from key thematic areas namely, Climate Smart Economic Empowerment, Fighting Inequality, Strengthening Civil Society, and Gender-Based Violence. It provides recommendations on priority actions or change of direction needed to deliver on the project outcomes by the end 2024. The program is being implemented in three clusters; **Cluster 1:** Kigoma, Tabora, and Shinyanga: High prevalence of poverty, youth bulge, high population growth, investments on agricultural value chain by development partners, and potential for attracting new funding. **Cluster 2:** Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Dodoma: Centres of excellence and learning, high prevalence of FGM especially Dodoma and Manyara, rights-holders are well organized and mobilized and potential for scaling up innovations in next level investment on Small Holder Empowerment initiatives (SHE) and **Cluster 3:** Coast, Lindi, Mtwara, Unguja and Pemba: Fragile areas, communities are not well organized, potential for conflict, high level of poverty and high GBV prevalence. Findings presented in this report are from sampled regions of Morogoro, Lindi, Coast and Kilimanjaro and updated indicators / result matrix and platforms cover all NCA programme implementing regions.

Methodology:

The outcome assessment employed cross-sectional, mixed-methods approach that included collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data (both primary and secondary) to address each assessment objective including getting the verified performance indicators from the four thematic areas namely, Interfaith actions to strengthen civil society; addressing Gender Based Violence; Climate Smart Economic Empowerment and Fighting Inequality. The quantitative approach was used to quantify selected measurements of indicators and Qualitative methods gave a full description of facts, phenomena, and trends under assessment, FGD was used to gather perspectives, clarification and additional information generated from other interview methods. The strategies that were used were participatory: e.g., Focus Group Discussions (FGD), in depth interviews and Key Informants Interview (KII), other strategies included desk reviews, spot check observation and structured observation. Data collected from different methods were triangulated to enhance credibility and consistency of evaluation findings. The assessment also included generation of best practices and stories emanating from beneficiaries and other key stakeholders in the selected assessment areas of the programme interventions with focus on the thematic areas and intended theory of change and outcome. Through this assessment a data base of various platforms NCA and Partners working with, including VICOBA, PETS committees, Interfaith committees at all levels including youth and women have been updated. The outcome assessment included 31 questionnaire respondents (64.5%F, 35.5%M), 26 Key Informant Interview (KII) (42%F, 56%M); 4 paralegal Groups Discussion, 1 PET Group Discussion and 1 Interfaith Group Discussion, 1 primary school Group Discussion (6 Males only) and 1 secondary school girls Group Discussion (24 Females only). Purposive sampling technique was mostly used to pick individuals for interview. Random sampling was applied in picking respondents to give response during group discussions. Thus, a total of 150 participants, participated in the outcome assessment

Key findings:

The Key findings in this report were provided basing on the subgoals of each Key thematic area as described Below.

Climate Smart Economic Empowerment (CSEE) Project Key Findings

- **Small scale producers and service providers increased their income through access to value chains and markets**
- **Small scale producers have been mobilized and organized into production groups for collective action in the intervention areas.**

The assessment indicates that up to end of 2021 a total of 8,540 small scale producers and services providers were enrolled into Small Holder Empowerment Initiatives (SHE) out of 6,000 individuals

targeted. Women were 4,177 out of 2,520 targeted, Male 2,425 out of 1,080 targeted, Women Youth 1,001 out of 1,680 targeted and Men Youth 937 out of 720 targeted (output indicator 1.1.1). That means the total target of enrollment was reached over and above. Also, from the KPI tracking tool the findings indicate that by end of 2021, 221 production groups were established out of 100 groups targeted (1.1.2). The findings revealed that the target was achieved over and above. The assessment team congratulates NCA and Partners for this big achievement. Also, the number of women, men and youth who have scaled up their initial investment from micro to next level investment was indicated to be 937 out of 150 targeted. Women were 411 out of 36 targeted, Men 233 out of 54 targeted, Women Youth 144 out of 24 targeted and Men Youth 149 out of 36 targeted (1.1.3). The findings from the KPIs reveals great achievement in project implementation. It was also found out that business training forums continued taking place in the intervention areas and 18 fora out of 40 targeted to be achieved by end of 2021 were conducted in the intervention areas (1.1.4). Moreover, it was found out that an average of 45% of production groups entered into formal agreements with commercial players out of 50% targeted. This finding reveals that implementation of the objective is heading on well (90% achievement rate (1.1.5). The assessment team recommends for more efforts to be done to enable reaching the set target at the end of project implementation.

➤ **Women, men and youth have increased access to extension information, inputs and markets through NCA Activities in the intervention areas.**

It was found out that the number of individuals with access to digital information on extension and markets through JAMBOMAISHA platform reached 8,435 out of 6,000 targeted to be achieved by the end of 2021 (Women 3,246 out of 1,440 targeted, Men 2,663 out of 2,160, Young Men 1,136 out of 1,440 targeted and young women 1,390 out of 960 targeted). (55% were Females vs 40% targeted, 45% were Males vs 60% targeted. Adults were 70% vs 40% targeted and Youth 30% out of 60% targeted) (1.2.3). General findings indicate that there is great progress in project implementation as most of the targets were met, however the findings reveal that more adults benefited from this project activity compared to youth. The finding calls for more efforts to increase accessibility to digital information by the project to all beneficiaries. The findings reflect that NCA has made a lot of efforts in helping beneficiaries to come out of poverty in the intervention areas. It was the expectation of NCA that after all these interventions the income of project beneficiaries will increase. From the KPIs tracking tool it is indicated that, the project enabled 856 individuals (514 women and 342 Men) to significantly increased income (1.1). Also, it was noted from the KPIs that 480 individuals were enabled to afford three meals per day through these project activities. On the other hand, 87% of the questionnaire respondents witnessed increased income during the assessment. On cross tabulations it was also found that 61% of respondents acknowledged being able to afford three meals per day due to increased income.

- **Climate resilient production and service systems are in place and functioning.**
- **There is established number of small-scale producers applying climate smart agriculture**

It was found that 3,611 out of 6,000 targeted individuals (60.2% (Women, men, and youth) were trained on modern and climate smart agricultural practices and had knowledge on climate smart agriculture by end of 2021 (Women 1,381, Men 958, Young Women 685 and Young Men 587). 57.2% women vs targeted 70%, and 42.8% men vs targeted 30%. (output indicator 2.1.1). The findings reveal that more than 50% of the targets have been reached. The assessment team therefore recommends that for the remaining period of project implementation more work must be done to establish more climate resilient systems and services to meet the targeted indicators. It was also found that 3,338 out of 4,200 targeted individuals (79.5% achievement rate) were able to use climate smart inputs, technologies, and services during the project implementation period (outcome indicator 2.2.1). The results indicate that the objective is being met. However, the findings call for increased efforts in the remaining project implementation period to enable reaching up the targeted indicators. Among all 3,338 individuals' supported adults were 2,239 (67% vs 60% targeted) and Youth were 1,099 (33% vs 40% Targets). the findings reveal that the project objective of enabling women, men, and youth to accessing climate smart inputs, technologies and services is being met.

➤ *Community climate adaptation coalitions established and strengthened:*

The findings indicated that 17 climate adaptation coalitions out of 20 targeted were established (outcome Indicator 2.3.1). The data shows 85% achievement rate. The finding reveals great progress in project implementation.

➤ **Jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities are created for young women and men**

➤ **Apprenticeship and internship programs are created for youth (School leavers)**

In analyzing the KPIs the number of schools leaving youth linked to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations were examined to determine apprenticeship and internship programs created for youth (School leavers). The findings indicated that 185 out of 500 school leaving youth have been linked to placements (101 women youth vs 300 targeted (34% performance rate) and 84 men youth (42% performance rate). The finding showed 37% general achievement rate. Also, the finding reflected that the proportion of schools leaving women youth and men youth linked to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations was 20% to 17% respectively vs 60% to 40% respectively targeted. All the findings show that the project sub goal is heading to the right direction and youth (School leavers) seem to have benefited from the program. The assessment team therefore recommends that the project team to make more efforts in linking youth to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations to enable realization of project goals.

➤ **Entrepreneurship opportunities are created for youth:**

In this objective the number of youths benefiting from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support was examined. The target was female youth 60%; and male youth 40% to benefit. The findings indicated that 919 out of 600 targeted Youth benefited from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support (women youth 540 (vs 360 targeted), and men youth 379 (vs 240 targeted). The finding reveals that the project succeeded over and above targets. The findings also provide evidence that NCA has empowered the community to undertake crop production practices to cope with climate change. From the assessment the findings reflected that CSEE project is highly needed by almost every NCA project participants and non-participant in the intervention areas.

Key Successes of the CSEE

- **Economic emancipation**

The project has led to the increased income of the intended beneficiaries. Through this project beneficiaries have been emancipated from economic hardship and poverty.

- **Creation of youth employment**

The CSEE Project has succeeded to create job opportunities for men, women, and youth in intervention area. 919 youths benefited from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support

- **Strengthened collaboration among key actors**

The project has helped to create network connection between youth and people from outside the program areas which has helped the business to prosper.

- **Use of digital marketing**

The project has brought the use of digital marketing in strengthening the demand and supply chain.

- NCA has empowered the community to undertake crop production practices to cope with climate change.

Challenges facing CSEE Project

- Lack of Youth policy to address youth's challenges.

It has been reported through this assessment that despite the great impact brought by the CSEE project in creation of youth opportunities in agricultural platforms still there are other youth who don't believe that agriculture can transform their lives for a better future. They

- consider embarking on agriculture is a wastage of time
- Limited youth land ownership
The government through local government authorities has deployed special window for issuing loans to youths for investing in agriculture sector, however the challenge is land ownership by youths, youths do not own land and therefore accessing loans becomes a challenge.
- Shortage of water in some of the intervention areas
Mwanga and Useri-Rombo district (ELCT ND) have shortage of water sources. Getting water for irrigation is another challenging situation

Lessons Learnt from the CSEE Projects

- There is great chances that CSEE project activities will continue to take place even when the project has phased out because of the mode of implementation of this thematic area and the way sustainability components has been integrated into the project planning and implementation and Monitoring.
- The project initiated by NCA paved a way too many community members to spread information about the importance of agriculture and agricultural entrepreneurship on improving the income of individuals in order to climb out of poverty.
- Although the program has provided support to help people with initial resources to start up Income Generating projects e.g., Poultry projects, there still more people with need of the additional equipment like hatching machine.

Sustainability of CSEE

From the findings the evaluator got an impression that there are great chances that CSEE project will be sustainable after phasing out of the program. The mode of implementation of this thematic area and the way ownership of the program takes its way, removes doubt that this component of the program is not going to be sustainable other things being equal. The fact that whatever is done by NCA and the partners in the community has been done hand in hand with people from the local government, provides an assurance that the activities are known by the safe hands of the government. However, one can conclude that although the government is highly involved in these programs still the evaluator gets an impression that the sustainability of these programs is on the hands of the partners/religious institutions.

CSEE Conclusion and recommendations

CSEE Conclusions

Generally, NCA has done a great job in empowering the community economically. The above findings reveal that NCA is coming up with great success in increasing income of intended beneficiaries which is one of the indications that poverty reduction strategy is working well and in the right direction. The assessment team got an impression that CSEE is the backbone of other interventions in all regions. The argument is backed up by an observation that even in areas where NCA has not invested in CSEE activities there is a little bit of same CSEE project activities taking place. Due to the education provided by NCA then everybody else is copying the technology. This reflect that CSEE project is highly needed by almost every NCA project participants and non-participant in the intervention areas.

CSEE Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that:

- More efforts be done to ensure all beneficiaries acknowledge increased income at the end of the program. This can be achieved though supportive supervision of the newly enrolled people into the program. Either continuous monitoring of project activities will be of great reinforcement to help people grow economically from project activities.

- ii. More production groups need to be established in intervention areas to reach the set target for the remaining period of project implementation.
- iii. More work has to be done to enable the remaining 13% of small-scale producers and service providers to boost their income and the remaining 38.7% to be able at least to afford three meals per day.
- iv. NCA and Partners Continue increasing efforts to allow more youth to benefit from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support. NCA and partners should campaign for the importance of Climate Smart production and how it can change people's lives to a better future. Youth should be made aware that Climate Smart Production can be source of employment if well perceived and sustained.
- v. NCA Links youths with loans opportunities that are given by the government to the youth, women and people with disabilities set by Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment & Persons with Disability and through 10% allocation of LGA own revenue for provision of loans to the youth to enable youth participation in the agricultural activities
- vi. CSEE project to be given an extra eye by both NCA and Partners to ensure its sustainability after phasing out of the program as it is key to boosting income status of beneficiaries.
- vii. NCA should have/develop an exit strategy before phasing out of the program to avoid any inconveniences/excuses with beneficiaries at the end of the program.

Strengthening Civil Society (SCS) Key findings

❖ Rights-holders are organized and empowered for collective action on common interests

➤ Faith actors have mobilized rights holders for active citizenship

The assessment team examined the number of men, women, and youth trained on active citizenship (rights and responsibilities) from the KPIs tracking tool. The findings indicated that 16,007 individuals were trained out of 8,000 targeted, women were 9,182 out of 5,600 targeted; men 6,825 out of 2,400 targeted; adults 12,900 (80.6%); and youth 3107 (19.4%) by end of year 2021. The findings reveal that NCA has succeed to reach the target indicators over and above.

Also, from the same KPIs the number IR-VICOBA members participating in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership) was examined. The findings indicate that 271 IR-VICOBA members out of 500 individuals (54.2%) participated in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership), (women 93 out of 350 targeted; Men 178 out of 150 targeted). The finding reveals only 54.2% of the target of implementation was met. It was also noted that men have taken more chance to participating in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership) than women. Despite the increase in proportion of women who are being empowered to participating in community governance processes, the assessment team recommends for NCA to increase more efforts to accomplish the remaining targets and increase the number of women being empowered to participating in community governance processes.

The statistics above are supported by the observation done by the assessment team in the intervention areas where they witnessed right holders organized into Interreligious VICOBA groups, Paralegal groups, community hearings, interfaith committees, PETS committees, Score card committees and the like. Kilwa Paralegal group, Kibiti score Card group, Namayuni Paralegal group and Kilimanjaro Paralegal, PETS and Interfaith Committees are vivid evidence of the organized right holders. The Trainings were conducted basing on the thematic area of the program through which right holders were empowered to take collective actions on common interest. Along with this action NCA has managed to bring together stakeholders from the community for good collaborative community development. Similar findings were noted by KII during the assessment, the evaluator found out that NCA has played a big role of mobilizing right holders and bringing them together as it was planned. Also, the findings showed that because of NCA initiatives civil society actors have been able to stand together on various issues of common interest. A good example is during COVID-19 they took Collective action to survive from the pandemic as witnessed below:

There is clear indication that NCA has succeeded bringing together stakeholders as it was planned. This is a credit to NCA, Partners and community members for making it possible to bring people of different denominations together and plan together. During the assessment the evaluator also observed groups of different denominations organized by NCA, working together, and having a common greeting which says” *Different denominations, - rights, love and Peace!* The evaluator got an impression that this is a very big achievement to NCA and Partners and community members themselves. The unity, the trust and the love built among these people is the experience which needs to be shared. It is the expectation of the evaluator that NCA and partners will continue strengthening organized and empowered right holders for collective action on common interests and where necessary to increase the number of right holders benefiting from the program.

➤ **Duty-bearers are held accountable by civil society actors**

From the KPIs tracking tool the assessment team looked at the number of initiatives by rightsholders to hold duty bearers accountable to realize gender rights. The findings indicated that 18 out of 15 targeted initiatives were taken to facilitate dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers on issues related to gender rights through multi stakeholder meetings. 1 out of 10 targeted advocacy initiatives were taken. Although several initiatives have been taken to facilitate dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers on issues related to gender rights through multi stakeholder meetings, the findings have revealed limited evidence on facilitation of review of policies, laws, norms, and practices with regard to GBV. On the other hand, outcome assessment on qualitative data has revealed that PET committees were established, and duty bearers have been held accountable by civil society actors in the intervention areas as evident through various interviews. In some cases, the assessment found out that duty bearers were not re-elected as part of being held accountable due to poor performance, most of duty bearers were held accountable due to misuse of resources.

❖ **Underrepresented groups are empowered to participate in decision-making**

➤ **Underrepresented groups (Women and youth) are trained in accountable governance**

The assessment team examined the number of persons from underrepresented groups who have been trained and actively participated in decision-making. The target was to train 1,800 individuals. Women 1,080, female youth 360 and male youth 360. The findings indicated that 500 individuals out of 1,800 targeted were trained (280W, 0M, 130YM, 90YW) up to the end of, 2021. The number of trainings conducted to women and youth on leadership, rights and responsibilities were 36 out of 54 targeted and the number of persons from underrepresented groups trained on accountable governance issues were 3,209 (F = 2213, M = 355, out of 2,100 targeted. Youth Women were 359 and Youth Men were 373). The target was to train 1080 adult; 720 Youth targeted. Generally, the findings reveal that NCA are doing great development in reaching the targeted milestones. However, the findings call for more efforts to be done to reach the overall targets and clearly showing the number of people with disabilities benefiting from the program. The Assessment team went further examining whether those who have been trained and selected as leaders are able to make decisions. Findings from the assessment indicate a good progress that has been made under this outcome, several cases in study areas have been highlighted to exemplify the achievement made to date. The findings revealed that women who used to be not represented in various aspects including leadership positions, are now coming up and many people believe on women. Evidence from KII indicated that unlike before women are now aware of their rights in decision making and they become leaders. On the other hand, one of GBV survivors and a member of score card committee had witnessed the participation and decision-making change which happened within herself through NCA Program activities. Generally, the findings reveal that underrepresented groups continue being empowered to participate in decision-making process , although on the other side the representation of people with disabilities was not openly seen in almost all areas of assessment except Kilimanjaro where they have mentioned to have enrolled one woman with a disability in the program. It has also been reflected in the KPIs were tracking the persons with disability as a special group is not very clear. The evaluation

team comment that for NCA to realize social justice and achieve inclusive society this group has to be an issue of priority in the program.

Interfaith platforms work effectively together for social cohesion and social change.

In this sub goal NCA wanted 1st to realize that National Interfaith Platforms and local IFCs speak as one on inclusive society issues. The assessment team examined from the KPIs the number of Joint public statements and campaigns for inclusive society, the number of inclusive dialogues with national government on inclusive society issues and the number of FBO - Nordic Embassy dialogues promoting inclusive society issues. The findings indicate that 2 out of 6 Joint public statements and campaigns for inclusive society were conducted; 2 out of 8 targeted inclusive dialogues with national government on inclusive society issues were conducted and 2 out of 12 targeted FBOs - Nordic Embassy dialogues promoting inclusive society issues were conducted. Second, NCA wanted to realize that Strong Regional Interfaith Committees support citizens and open space for dialogue with regional authorities. The finding indicates that 13 out of 3 targeted active regional IFCs with inclusive membership in target area were established. 28 out of 27 targeted dialogue meetings convened between citizens and regional authorities on social justice issues. The findings from this objective seem to be progressing well as the target indicators have been met.

Third, NCA wanted to realize that Local IFCs build social cohesion and social change, the assessment team examined from the KPIs tracking tool the number of active local interfaith committees with diverse membership strengthened and the proportion of constructive social cohesion and interaction across IFCs established. The findings indicate that 49 out of 32 targeted active local interfaith committees with diverse membership were strengthened and 55% out of 60% targeted constructive social cohesion and interaction across IFCs were built by local IFCs.

By looking at the KPIs implementation one can establish an argument that NCA are working hard to accomplish the established plans for the realization of the country strategy goals. The assessment team therefore recommends that for the rest of the project period NCA to increase efforts to strengthen interfaith platforms.

During the Key Informant Interview, assessment, it has been realized that Interfaith platforms work very effectively together, and they have brought great impact in social cohesion and social change in the intervention areas. The evaluator got an impression that this objective was one of the areas or outcomes that has been achieved to a great extent. Through observation the evaluator recommends that interfaith platforms be maintained and NCA should take this as the best practice in Tanzania simply because the beneficiaries are very happy of the mode of its implementation and the way it has brought peace and unity in the community. The evaluator got an impression that unbelievably people of different religions, LGA leaders, religious leaders of different denominations from community level to the national level have been brought together and found themselves speaking same language and understand each other. They are all immersed into peace and harmony. What a big achievement NCA has got in Tanzania. According to the evaluator, the network built between and among these people through interfaith platforms if well-handled might be the big source of sustainability of NCA projects implemented in Tanzania.

Institutional capacities of partners are strengthened

The assessment has found out that NCA has done great progress in strengthening Institutional capacities of partners. Trainings have been conducted to heads of partners 'institutions, accountants and program officers on issues of governance and organizational structures development, Financial Sustainability and Management, accountability standards and systems, and gender analysis were conducted, tablets were provided to partners and digital applications on finding information about marketing, and equipment were provided to them and different Innovation, replication and scaling up capacities were learned through training and digital applications. This has brought great impact on the way the partners offices are operating now compared to before. They acknowledged that they have been strengthened by NCA interventions. The assessment teams found out that there are no established numbers of people strengthened in terms of training/capacity building from KPIs. Either the indicators show that number of partners who have increased their scores on capacity development areas and number of partners who have built capacity on emergency preparedness and

response would be assessed. From the assessment it was noted that there was no activity conducted on emergence preparedness and response. As reported by one participant of the assessment.

Key Successes Under Strengthening Civil Societies

Under this thematic area the following key successes were noted:

- Unification of religious denominations
- The project led to unification of various religions in the programme areas something that was not in existence before. The quote below witnesses this argument:
- Use of religious platform to mobilize community members on fostering socio-economic activities.

The project has led to the use of religious platform as means to foster socio-economic status of the community members.

Challenges Facing SCS project Implementation

- Interfaith committees are not self-driven, and they lack continuity.
- Interfaith committees have a strong presence at the district level but do not exist at the lower levels and do not include youth.
- Some of the groups have been formed for the sake of financial support motives only.

Lessons learnt from Implementation of SCS Project

- There is great improvement in decision making to the underrepresented groups both at family and community level.
- Interfaith and other platforms (VICOPA, Paralegal, Pets Committees) hold a strong position on ensuring sustainability of the SCS and other projects it is important that they are strengthened at various levels; monitoring, follow up visits, supportive supervision, periodic capacity needs assessment need to be carried to ensure they continue to exist and operate

Sustainability of Strengthening Civil Society

From the assessment it was established that if at all Interfaith platforms will be strengthened from village level to national level the SCS sustainability will be realized. Therefore, the assessment team recommends for continuous engagement of partners as well as strengthening them so that they can work closely with programme beneficiaries and existing structures.

SCS Conclusion and Recommendations

The Assessment team recommends the following:

- The community and Partners still need more education on how to manage projects, groups, and all established platforms to become strong enough for self-support. Interfaith committees, IR-VICOPA groups, PETS Committees, and the like need education on leadership, planning, resource mobilization and organizational strengthening for them to be able to give optimal positive results of the established interventions. The assessment team therefore suggests that this component is included in the coming project implementation plans.
- The KPIs templates be reviewed to include a row of people with disabilities benefiting from the program. This will enable mainstreaming disability issues in NCA programs. Doing this will assure the maximum realization of the Tanzania NCA's vision ("Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity"); and will help contribution to the Agenda 2030 for SDGs of 'living no one behind".
- NCA to continue strengthening interfaith platforms for the rest of the period of program implementation. Interfaith platforms should therefore be like a container within which every resource, capital and new opportunities are pulled together to help them grow stronger. For interfaith platforms to be able to carry resources and fetch opportunities the evaluator

recommends that they are given training on planning, leadership, resource mobilization and organizational strengthening. This will make them strong enough to overcome challenges coming out of the program.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

- **Women and girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence**
- **Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices**

The assessment team examined whether faith actors have been strengthened to use religious scriptures to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices promoting GBV. The findings indicated that 651 (out of 50 targeted) religious leaders were trained to use positive narratives on sensitive GBV issues at regional and local levels (output indicator 1.1.1). Women were 300 out of 15 targeted and men were 351 out of 35 targeted. It was also found that 14 out of 13 targeted advocacy initiatives were conducted between religious leaders and decision makers on addressing oppressive policies and laws promoting GBV (output indicator 1.1.2). The rights holders who can recall their faith leader disseminating key messaging at least once were 100 out of 200 targeted. Women were 47 out of 100 targeted and men were 53 out of 100 targeted (Output indicator 1.1.3). The number of women, men, girls, and boys reached through community conversation and dialogues on GBV were 3,625 out of 5,000 targeted (output indicator 1.2.1). Women were 2,118 out of 2,100 targeted, men were 1,275 out of 900 targeted, Women youth were 158 out of 1,400 targeted and men youth were 74 out of 600 targeted. A total of 541 out of 32 targeted GBV survivors were empowered to share their GBV related stories (123 women, 133 men, 97 women youth, 188 men youth) (output indicator 1.2.2). A total of 239 out of 100 male role models were trained (232 adult men, 7 men youth) (output indicator 1.2.3); and 104 Out of 50 targeted trained male role models were able to take at least one action to promote positive masculinity in their communities, 56 adult men and 48 youth men (output indicator 1.2.4).

The findings reveal that a lot has been done to strengthen faith actors to use religious scriptures to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices promoting GBV. The finding reflected that there are several GBV issues in the intervention areas which needed to be resolved. The assessment team got an impression that there was a justification for NCA interventions in Tanzania. The assessment team therefore recommends that NCA to continue strengthening partners and other involved stakeholder in increasing efforts to address and resolve GBV issues.

Through KII the assessment team realized that NCA has done a great work to identify and address dominant norms and values facilitating GBV in the intervention areas. Through their initiatives, Score card committees have been created, seminars conducted to enable identify harmful norms and values in the community and action plan developed. NCA has enabled full participation of the score card committees in implementation of the planned actions in addressing GBV issues. The assessment team noted that the community had been educated, they are now aware of the GBV, way back then, along the coastal belts, a woman was not supposed to talk before a man due to traditions and beliefs. Even in community meetings, a woman had no rights to talk, it was considered as taboos; but through this program women have been educated on GBV, they have been made aware; so now they are awake, some have become community leaders, street chairpersons, some have become Municipal cadres, majority women have built public speaking confidence. General findings from the assessment have revealed that the project is slowly transforming dominant norms like early marriage, women divorce, sexual harassment, family harassment etc. into a better situation. From the assessment findings one learns that there is increased knowledge about GBV in intervention areas due to NCA activities. The KPIs indicate that 85 Percent of target population supported zero tolerance to violence and harmful practices. To support the argument the assessment team administered questionnaire and asked respondents to rank whether they agree or disagree with the

GBV highlights given to them. The findings as indicated in appendix iii reflect that people are becoming aware of GBV issues and they are ready to address them. In these findings almost All respondents disagree' with GBV highlights. This reflected their understanding about GBV and zero tolerance to GBV issues. Even Men and young men themselves support arguments about increased knowledge in transforming norms and values harmful to the community. The findings above give the impression that more work has to be done to help women, men, girls, and boys to come out of violence.

➤ **Empowered women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights**

From the KPIs tracking tool the assessment examined the number of IR VICOBA groups established and strengthened (output indicator 2.1.1), the number of women and girls actively participated in leadership roles in own platforms and are able to speak-out publicly against GBV (Women and Youth Interfaith platforms, COWSO, SWASH clubs, IR VICOBA, PETS members, Village meetings) (output indicator 2.1.2) and the number of GBV survivors mobilized to join IR VICOBA (output indicator 2.1.3). The findings indicated that 26 out of 20 targeted IR VICOBA groups were established and strengthened. 465 out of 1000 targeted women and girls actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and are able to speak-out publicly against GBV. Adult Women were 303 out of 700 targeted and Women youth were 162 out of 300 targeted. A total of 28 out of 20 targeted GBV survivors were mobilized to join IR VICOBA. Women were 22 out of 16 targeted) and men were 4 out 6 out of 4 targeted). The findings reveal that NCA had succeeded in establishing IR VICOBA groups and to mobilize GBV survivors' women and youth to join IR VICOBA Groups. The assessment team recommends that for the remaining project period NCA has to increase efforts to increase the number of women and girls actively participating in leadership roles in own platforms and who are able to speak-out publicly against GBV in order to reach the target.

Moreover, NCA wanted to see Paralegals units being strengthened to support women, men, girls, and boys to realize their gender rights. 110 out of 22 targeted paralegal members were trained on legal issues related to GBV (output indicator 2.2.1). Women were 60 out of 15 targeted, men were 50 out of 7 targeted. 359 out of 230 individuals accessed paralegal services (output indicator 2.2.2). Women were 251 out of 161 targeted; men were 108 men out of 69 targeted; 301 women youth; 333 men youth). During the assessment it was observed that IR VICOBA Groups, Paralegals and PETs, Interfaith Women and Youth Committees and school health clubs were established, organized and women and girls mobilized to realize political and economic rights. The assessment team noticed that the program has helped both women and adolescent girls to realize their rights and take right steps or measures when facing gender-based violence. Many women have been involved in economic activities, majority feel free, and women dependence on men has decreased significantly in areas reached by the project; many young girls have come out and raised their voices on their rights as kids, some gave testimonies how it all happened. The project provided education which helped young girls to raise their voices, incidences of girls reporting their parents to the authority for forcing them to get married before their age and school is on the rise; it is all because of the project, all these comes out. Many young girls have overcome such traditional barriers they are in advanced level education; The information above reveal that the program is succeeding in empowering women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights. Similar findings on administering the questionnaire. When respondents were asked whether their participation in community decision making has improved after NCA Interventions, results in appendix iv, indicate that majority >80% of responded has acknowledged improvement in their community and family decision making after NCA activities (outcome indicator 2.1). Individual interviews from the assessment also documented improved decision making for women in the community and many of them now can access their income compared to before. As noted from FGDs women participation in social gatherings has improved. This achievement gives way to slowly achieving the NCA Country strategy vision of *"Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so that they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders*

accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity". The assessment team therefore recommends continuing helping women and adolescents to reach the targets.

Generally, the assessment indicates that NCA has done a great work in educating the community in the intervention area about GBV and its negative consequences. However, the program managers, Coordinators and leaders need to address a few challenges mentioned later in this assessment to pave a way to a better future in continuing program implementation.

➤ **Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls**

Desk review was used to collect information on the extent to which the sub goal is being achieved. According to the desk review, Haydom Lutheran Hospital reported an increase in maternal deaths (outcome indicator 3.1) from 183:100,000 live births in 2019 to 281:100,000 live births in 2020 attributed to impacts of COVID19 pandemic and referral to HLH for more complicated pregnancies from lower-level health facilities in the catchment area. The recently conducted midterm evaluation at Haydom hospital revealed poor performance on reduction of maternal death in health facilities that have adopted Safer Birth model in the catchment area, no target has been achieved for 2019 and 2020 and its ranked red. The number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel at the facility for women and girls aged 15-49 years decreased from 3,600 in 2019 to 3,205 in 2020, mainly due to COVID19 impact on outreach clinics (output indicator 3.1.1). Following this in 2020, NCA supported ELCT HQ to scale Safer Birth model by training 21 health providers (F 16; M 5) from other ELCT Hospitals in various parts of the country (output indicator 3.1.2).

The above findings demonstrate that COVID 19 played a greater role in the increased maternal death. While the targets to ensure facilities adopt Safer Birth model was met, the reduction on maternal death and neonatal death was not met. Assessment recommends more capacity to the staff of health facilities that have adopted safer Birth model, where possible a quick assessment on the causes of poor performance may be conducted to inform further steps of resolving the challenge.

➤ **Women and adolescents' access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning**

The findings indicated that 6,219 out of 10,000 targeted individuals were reached with information about comprehensive sexuality education. Women were 1,603, men 1,463, 2,000 young women and 1,153 young men) (output indicator 4.1.1). From the KPIs the assessment team found it difficult to report achievement against targets in outcome 4.1 because there is mismatch in counted items between what has been achieved and the targets. Nevertheless, the findings reveal that about 62% (6,219/10000) of targeted individuals were reached with information about comprehensive sexuality education. *Two recommendations were made from the assessment regarding this subgoal. one, more efforts be increased to enable reaching the targets by 2,024. Two, the KPIs be reviewed to remove mismatch between counted items in actuals against set targets in objective 4.1. Doing this will help easy assessment on increased knowledge among women and adolescents about comprehensive sexuality education.*

➤ **User friendly family planning services available in the intervention area**

The assessment team examined the number of trained service providers (female and male) who perform to established guidelines/standards for user friendly family planning (output indicator 4.2.1); the number of women and adolescents (female and male) who have heard about at least three methods of modern family planning (output indicator 4.2.2) and the number of men who support the use of modern contraception for themselves or their partners (output indicators 4.2.3). The findings indicated that 42 out of 5 targeted service providers were trained. Women were 24 and men were 18. A total of 10,130 individuals heard about at least three methods of modern family planning out of 69,000 targeted (14.9% achievement rate). Women 3,752; men 785, Boys/Young Men 2,128; Girls/Young women 3465. From the KPIs tracking tool mismatch between the indicator formulation

and the target formulation was noticed /the target doesn't count the same as the indicator. It is therefore suggested that one of the two needs to be revised to bring the match.

The number of men who support the use of modern contraception for themselves or their partners was 318 out of 2,000 targeted. The findings reveal that more work has to be done to reach the target. The evaluator recommends that NCA follow up with the partners to find out from them the reasons for low performance in some objective's indicators. Either a small research has to be conducted to establish any relationship between NCA working with faith actors and the issue of addressing family planning issues in the community. This will help document some learnings in Tanzania and it will determine whether NCA has to adjust the approach of implementing this objective.

GBV project key Success

- The program has helped to reduce gender-based violence in the programme areas as a result of several efforts that have been put in place by NCA and implementing partners as compared to the period before the onset of the programme.
- The program has succeeded in the formation and engagement of various group in order to fight for a common course, this has enabled women to protest and speak against existing traditions that trigger GBV
- NCA through GBV project has managed to uncover and address several GBV cases in the intervention areas
- The program has helped both women and adolescent girls to realize their rights and take right steps or measures when facing gender-based violence.
- NCA has done a great work to identify and address dominant norms and values facilitating GBV in the intervention areas. Through their initiatives, Score card committees have been created, seminars conducted to enable identify harmful norms and values in the community and action plan developed.
- Awareness about GBV issues has increased in intervention areas.
- Many women have been involved in economic activities, majority feel free, and women dependence on men has been decreased significantly in intervention areas.
- Men's understanding of GBV issues has increased and slowly they allow their wives and children to participate in social gatherings.
- Women and adolescent have been made aware of where to seek support while seeking their rights.
- Through this project women and girls have been empowered and take part in various decision-making bodies and leadership positions.
- The Assessment revealed that the program has helped people to be aware of RHS and family planning services and where they can be obtained and what it takes to get a family planning method of their choice.
- Through this project religious leaders have been engaged in ensuring that women and adolescents' have access to comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning.

Challenges facing GBV Project

- **Some dominant norms are very difficult to change.**
One of the dominant norms identified in this assessment is the use of 'Isale leaf' in Kilimanjaro Region to gain forgiveness for women harassment issues and raping issues (Fig. 5). Isale is a famous leaf in Kilimanjaro region. It is highly accepted in chagga land. People of Chagga origin understand the importance of this leaf. They can use this to intervene very important decisions in families including decision made on harmful acts. They can use Isale to discontinue police and judicial cases. Another dominant norm was documented in Lindi and coastal region where early marriage, divorce and sexual harassment was predominant and continues to be dominant facilitated by families which

underground resolve GBV issues silently at home leaving children, youth, and women under trouble

- **Delays in responding to GBV reported cases due to distance from case areas and health service centers.**

It takes time for reported GBV cases to be acted upon by doctors, this was noted during the interviews carried that a child raped can be told not to wash herself until the doctor examines her after one day.

- **Responding to GBV requires joint efforts not efforts from one person only**
From the assessment It was realized that to fight GBV, joint efforts are required including from victims themselves. If the victims do not cooperate it is hard to resolve GBV Issues.
- People with disabilities have been less included in the project plans. There is a need to addressed disability issues in order 'not to live any one behind by 2030.
- Limited to accessing services by people with disabilities caused by inaccessible physical infrastructures in intervention areas like path to toilets and some buildings.

Lessons Learnt

- Both male and female children are subjected to Gender based violence.
- Poverty is a contributing factor to GBV issues
- 'Isale' culture in Kilimanjaro and Muhali Culture in Kibiti are great challenges which needs to be addressed, they are the great barrier to reaching optimal success of the GBV Project.

Sustainability of GBV Project

The GBV project is working very closely with existing systems and structures, the Local Government Authorities in the project areas are involved and take active role in the fight against GBV for example Community Development and Social Welfare officers and other leaders take part in the day-to-day activities. Furthermore, Community leaders, community members and religious leaders have been oriented and capacitated on issues related to GBV, this means that in the absence of NCA, the local government can continue to support GBV efforts since it has been integrated into the system and community leaders, religious leaders can also continue to create awareness and act in support of GBV efforts.

GBV Conclusion and Recommendations

The assessment team recommends the following:

- Inclusion for people with disabilities in the project implementation plans. The development of disability inclusion strategy would add value to the actions taken by NCA to meet the 2030 Agenda of 'living no one being'.
- NCA needs to continue strengthening partners and other involved stakeholder in increasing efforts to address and resolve GBV issues. It would be better if NCA could conduct workshops of stakeholders to share experiences on resolving GBV issues. This would help partners to learn from each other's experience and in case of difficulties a common stance would be taken on how to move forward with project activities in order to achieve the targeted goals.
- NCA partners need to continue to increase efforts in educating the community about the bad effects of GBV and the importance of taking GBV cases forward.
- NCA needs to sensitize the Tanzania Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children to come together and harmonise laws and regulations guiding judicial cases in case of Child abuse. This will help clinical evidence to be given more weight than oral evidence,
- The community need to be made aware of child violence and its impact. Such cases should collect enough evidence from the bottom (bottom-up approach).

- Based on availability of fund NCA to think and facilitate the building of violence recovery centres. NCA financing is important. That includes the centre for taking care of children who have been violated.

FIGHTING INEQUALITY:

- **Duty-bearers are influenced to increase finance for and spending to reduce poverty and inequality**

- *Faith actors are strengthened for policy engagement and advocacy for increased health financing*

In this objective the number of faith actors trained on policies related to health financing with the target of reaching male 80% and female 20% was assessed. The findings indicated 107 out of 60 Targeted faith actors were trained on policies related to health financing. (31 women vs 12 targeted: 76 men vs 48 targeted) (output indicator 1.1.1). Also, the assessment team examined the number of engagements done by faith actors to influence health financing at all levels. The findings indicated that 8 out of 7 targeted engagements were done (output 1.1.2).

- *Spaces for multi-stakeholder engagement are utilized for dialogue on health financing*

In this objective the number of multi-stakeholder meetings conducted was examined. the findings indicated that 8 out of 5 targeted meetings were conducted (output indicator 1.2.1. The number of issues raised by stakeholders through national level dialogues were 8 out of 7 targeted (output indicator 1.2.2). The results indicate that the project is succeeded in strengthening faith actors for policy engagement and advocacy for increased health financing.

On the other hand Desk review and interviews with NCA team revealed that as part of generating evidence for informing key decisions, Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and Integrity of Creation (ISCEJIC) which is a faith- based committee comprising of Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), and Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) managed to commission a report to show how, if collected, tax income could support key social protection program, and specifically health. In line with the report ISCEJIC developed a position paper which has provided the following recommendation:

The position paper recommends matching fund, there are two options that the position paper proposes to the government to increase access to health services

Option one: Provide improved CHF coverage for all Tanzanians living below the poverty line (28% of the population) by making a government contribution of TZS 50,000. This would amount to only TZS 150 billion for six years

Option two: Provide improved CHF coverage to all 40% of the population who are currently outside the iCHF at a matching rate of TZS 30,000 per year. In total that will require only 127 billion by 2025.

The position paper was presented at different platforms including Civil Society Organizations to gain support and ownership of the process, the position paper was further presented to the social service parliamentary committee. The parliament will be passing health insurance bill that will make it mandatory for every person to be covered by health insurance services, a drafted bill has also been informed by the position paper. The assessment team has observed this as one of the reported as one of the key achievements in two fronts: one in terms of reaching the key decision makers and two in terms of the ownership of the process by other stakeholders. The assessment recommends follow up on the bill that will be passed to determine the extent to which the narrative have been influenced by the position paper.

- ❖ **Rights-holders hold duty bearers accountable for just resource governance**

➤ *Rights holders have knowledge and skills to monitor public budgets and track expenditures*

With reference to KPIs tracking tool the assessment team was able to examine the number of PETS committees established; The findings indicated that NCA has facilitated establishment of 10 out of 9 targeted PETS committees in various parts of the country (output indicator 2.1.1). The assessment team was able to meet the Kibiti and Kilimanjaro PETS Committees. From the assessment the PETS committee members were available, and they were found to be in operation. Also, the number of rights holders trained on accountable governance of public resources was examined. It was found out that 889 rights holders were trained on accountable governance of public resources out of 160 targeted (output indicator 2.1.2). From the finding it is obvious that the project team is succeeding in increasing knowledge on accountable governance of public resources. The number of public projects tracked by rights holders were 22 out of 20 targeted (output indicator 2.1.3).

➤ *Rights holders are mobilized for health insurance*

13 out of 5 awareness campaigns were conducted by religious leaders to mobilize rights holder's enrollment to health insurance (output indicator 2.2.1). The proportion of people in target area enrolled in affordable health insurance up to end of 2021 is 67 (target to be determined). The assessment team therefore recommends that NCA and Partner to establish the target and conduct a quick survey to determine the total number of people enrolled in affordable health insurance in intervention areas. This will help to establish the outcome of all activities like training done by NCA to increase knowledge and skills of Rights holders to monitor public budgets and track expenditures.

On the other hand, the number of rightsholders mobilized for just resource governance was assessed from the KPIs tracking tool to determine the same objective. The findings indicated that 576 individuals out of 100 targeted individuals were mobilized for just resource governance. Women were 125, Men were 150, Adults were 349 out of 60 targeted and Youth were 227 out of 40 targeted (outcome indicator 2.2) The findings reveal that the objectives indicators were overachieved. This achievement reveals best practice in project implementation. Therefore, the assessment team suggest that the project implementers make follow up to understand the secret of success and establish case stories for best practice references. Furthermore, the Monetary value rescued as a result of PETS work was assessed from the KPIs tracking tool during the outcome assessment. The findings indicated that 61,000,000/= out of 150,000,000/= monetary value rescued (outcome indicator 2.3). Although the objective target has not yet been met, the findings reveal great success in project implementation. Therefore, the assessment team suggest that NCA and partners increase efforts to meet the target.

As part of the assessment, the assessment team administered questionnaire and asked respondents whether duty bearers have been held accountable for just resource governance. The findings indicated that 63% responded YES' while 37 % responded 'NO'. It has been observed that in all study areas duty bearers were held accountable for resource governance across all study areas, with Moshi district leading followed by Kibiti. To verify this perspective, the assessment asked the same question to Key Informants and Project beneficiaries through FGD. They all agreed that duty bearers are held accountable. The finding reveals that NCA has played a great role in mobilizing communities for just resource governance and anti-corruption establishing. It was observed from the assessment exercise that the knowledgeable PETS Committees members were in operation despite the few challenges facing them.

Key success of Fighting Inequality Project

The following were pinpointed as success of the FI thematic area.

- Development of position paper to influence allocation of fund for health insurance coverage by the government

Key Challenges facing Fighting Inequality Project

The following were the documented key challenges facing FI thematic area

- Slow pace of decision making by government in some of the key issues for example it was noted from the assessment that the review of PETS guidelines took longer than expected due to the government's delays in response, the exercise has been going back and forth for 2 or 3 years. The assessment team suggest that NCA Continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up.
- Lack of Identity card for PETS committee: PETS committees do not have identity cards that can help them carry out their duties without problems. It was noted from the assessment that in some areas it reached a point where PETS committees lacked cooperation from community members. They thought that they might be people from Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). In some areas PETS Committee Members feel unsafe. It is along line this that the assessment team suggests provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let Partners supervise the provision of ID Cards.

Lessons learnt from FI Project

- Creating and strengthening community accountability structures has proven to be a more effective approach to influence duty bearers compared to individual efforts

Sustainability of Fighting inequality interventions

In examining the sustainability planning of the FI programme, the assessment team asked beneficiaries and partners on the probability of sustaining the projects initiated by NCA after NCA has phased out. It was found out that the sustainability of FI project (other things being equal) is assured by the unique approach used in designing the project. The strengthening of civil society through interfaith committees in advocating for the rights of the marginalized, the poor, and the voiceless was found to provide basis for the project continuity even in the absence of NCA. The argument was supported by one of the project beneficiaries who said that it is better for this project to be under the church institution which can also ensure sustainability. Another perspective was also shared; According the beneficiaries who were assessed through FGD, the project will be sustainable because after they receive education from the NCA, they teach, and they continue to do so, they convene meetings through the village government, they stand on the platforms and explain to the community its benefits and importance and the community has begun to understand their work. So, what they have in the way they educate, will not end there, they will move forward more and more continue to educate people. From the findings the assessment team has an impression that there are great chances that FI project will be sustainable after phasing out of NCA because of the approach that is being used, the use of religious leaders who have strong influence, application of coalition building advocacy strategy and engagement of local authorities.

FI Conclusion and Recommendations

- The Assessment team still recommends that, survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining Affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage. This will help to establish the impact of NCA position paper and NCA Activities in Tanzania concerning Universal health coverage.
- The assessment team suggest that when the government act slow in decision making process, NCA should continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up
- The assessment team suggests provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let partners supervise the provision of ID Cards.
- The assessment team recommends that NCA partners and PETS committees be strengthened if sustainability of fighting inequality project has to be assured.

Overall success of the program

- The programme has succeeded in the formation and engagement of various groups to fight for a common course.
- The general impression shows that NCA is so far succeeding in implementing the project activities according to what was planned. It has done a great job in moving towards meeting the project objectives. The project has managed to bring together about 15 partners who are institutions of different religious leaders: CCT, TEC, BAKWATA, ELCT HQ, ELCT ND, ELCT Mbulu, ELCT ECD, 4CCP, HLH, CARITAS, BAKAIDS, IOP, ACDM, CSSC & TCRS. It has managed to mobilizing community members into different groups. About 4,000 VICOBA Groups with about 100,000 people as members formulated. These groups are very strong and well-functioning. For Social Accountability Monitoring -SAM and Public Expenditure Tracking System- PET groups established in 32 districts that NCA and Partners are working with. These groups make a follow up and monitoring of different projects and do micro-saving.
- On sustainability, the findings reveal that from the beginning of the program, NCA has succeeded to put efforts to establish sustainable systems, strategies, and approaches for effective management of the projects in intervention areas. NCA has worked hand in hand with the Government Authorities and partners in religious institutions at the National, Regional and District level. The community members (men and women, girls and boys, Community agents) were well involved in project initiation, planning, management, and Monitoring of programme initiated by NCA. At national level policy makers PORALG, Ministry of Health, community Development. Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) were also engaged for sustainability purposes. Beneficiaries themselves have been engaged to come up with solutions to solving problems related to their projects and prevailing context. At this stage, the findings show that the community in intervention areas still need support to sustain the project components established by the programme

Overall Challenges facing NCA in program Implementation

- People with disabilities have been less included in project plans. This jeopardizes the achievement of the NCA country strategy of creating inclusive society.
- Gender as a cross cutting issue has to be addressed in every project Intervention. However, there are still dominant norms Intervening the smoother implementation of NCA GBV Programs.
- Project components sustainability is still to be determined.
- Almost all Paralegals and PETS committee members addressed to be given some allowance to support them economically while working with the community.
- Inadequate Knowledge on IR-VICOBA Groups
- Inadequate community knowledge on Gender Based Violence. The community still need to be educated about GBV issues. This is because there still GBV issues going on even after NCA interventions.
- The assessment exercise noted some problems on compiling data from Partners. Either some partners had not yet filled any data in some indicators. This has resulted into the data being incomplete and delays in finalizing the report. Among the identified reason/reasons for not filling the data one is that the activity has not yet been performed like activity no. 5.2. Another reason was that not all data come on time. This affects the obtaining of required data on time. Upon submission of the data it has been observed that ; not all partners fill or complete the data in the tracking tool. This observation reflects the need for one person at NCA who is capable of ensuring collection of the available data on time.
- Through the assessment exercise it was also noted that a couple of indicators could have been improved to better measure the goal.

Overall Programme Lessons Learnt

- Exit strategy is needed to address issue of sustainability

- More training is needed on IR-Groups Management.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

- Basing on the findings in this evaluation the evaluation team concluded that NCA had great achievement in implementation of project activities as most of the objectives were implemented according to the project plan. However, project components sustainability has to be determined. According to the observation made by the evaluation team, the community in the intervention area seems to be happy of having these projects in their hands. The evaluator therefore proposes that **on availability of resources NCA team to think of strengthening the established platforms. The remaining period of the program provides chance of implementing the remaining milestones to make the activities sustainable in intervention areas. Among other areas the evaluator recommends Continued supportive supervision and strengthening of community platforms to be given priority.**
- On the other hand, the evaluation team concluded that the sustainability of the established projects is in the hands of the Partners, community members themselves and government experts. This is because various components of the project touch the lives of people at grass route level. The evaluation team therefore recommends that in order to make the project components sustainable and self-running, **Partners should continue as it has already started engaging and reporting to the government throughout the remaining project period, for them to be informed of what is going on in the intervention areas. This will help the government to understand real what is happening in the community in Tanzania through NCA initiatives and enforce various actions.**
- It was also concluded that NCA has initiated the very unique projects in Tanzania, helping people to have peace, unity and work hard to enable them climb out of poverty. The intervention areas/Tanzania has been very lucky to receive this program which uncovered a number of issues and challenges from the community which also might be unknowingly happening to other community members in other regions of Tanzania. **The evaluator sees the importance of implementing similar programs in other regions in Tanzania. Therefore, on availability of support NCA should think to help other regions in Tanzania to benefit from these services. Precaution should be taken on considering sustainability issues from the beginning of the project.**
- Also, the assessment team recommends that leaders, especially key decision makers DC and DED office should be informed on the magnitude of the GBV problems, sharing such testimonies, it may influence budget allocation for such incidences.
- It is also recommended by the assessment team that while continuing engaging government officials in project implementation, NCA should continue strengthening partners and community leaders in terms of planning, leadership, and organizational strengthening to enable quality delivery of services in the intervention area but also to guarantee the sustainability of the program.
- According to the evaluator's observation, there seems a need to integrate CSEE projects with other thematic areas project. This is because wherever the assessment team passed it felt like CSSE is backing up the economic income of individuals. Also, they rely on it as source of food. If this is going to be integrated with other NCA projects, it will help to reduce complains of other groups on need of supportive allowances like paralegals.
- The assessment team recommends that for the remaining period of the project implementation NCA and Partners continue to work hard in facilitating review of policies, laws, norms, and practices that promoting GBV. This will help the NCA country strategies goals be realized and KPIs targets be met.
- The evaluator recommends that NCA and Partners to take into consideration the recommendation made during the assessment of 'meeting and educating clan/tribe elders for the purpose of harmonizing the Isale Culture'. This will help realization of the NCA Country strategy aim of saving lives and seeking justice. If this culture will not be intervened GBV

issues in Kilimanjaro Region will end up in the hands of elders silently. Paralegals will not be in a better position because they do a lot of efforts which later ends up in family solutions backed up by Isale culture.

- The assessment team recommends for increased efforts to enable more women and girls to actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and to enable them to speak-out publicly against GBV.
- The Assessment team still recommends that, survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining Affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage. This will help to establish the impact of NCA position paper and NCA Activities in Tanzania concerning Universal health coverage.
- The assessment team suggests that NCA continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up when the government act slow in decision making process.
- The assessment team suggests provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let Partners supervise the provision of ID Cards.
- Inclusion for people with disabilities in the project implementation plans. The development of disability inclusion strategy would add value to the actions taken by NCA to meet the 2030 Agenda of 'living no one being'.
- Project Indicators be improved to better measure the goal. In order to make this possible the project team has to revisit the indicators and identify areas of improvement. A MEL consultant might be need to guide the process.
- NCA to think of having a data clerk person to help with data compilation and guidance issues. this person will make sure data is available on time and available at the require time.

I.0. CHAPTER ONE: CONTEXT AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

I.1. Background

Tanzania officially the United Republic of Tanzania is a country in East Africa within the African Great Lakes region. It borders Uganda to the north; Kenya to the northeast; Comoro Islands and the Indian Ocean to the east; Mozambique and Malawi to the south; Zambia to the southwest; and Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west. Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in northeastern Tanzania. Tanzania has undergone impressive social, political, and economic development and has ambitions to attain Middle Income status by 2025. Tanzania was officially declared a lower middle-income Country by the World Bank in 2019. Despite this, the country continues to face considerable development challenges including slowed economic growth, deteriorating environment for private investment, unequal distribution of wealth, high fertility rates, persisting gender inequality, youth unemployment, and negative effects of climate change. Harmful dominant norms and incoherent policies and laws affects the realisation of women and children rights, accompanied by ineffective policies. Despite a robust government reform agenda, corruption and mismanagement of public resources remains a challenge.

In Tanzania, NCA and faith partners have a long history of working together through interfaith actions to help people climb out of poverty and promote justice. In a multi-religious society, working interfaith is an effective strategy for sustainable social change. NCA Tanzania's overall vision for 2020-2024 is: 'Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity'. The NCA 2020-2024 Tanzania Country Strategy will contribute to the agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and be aligned with Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

Religion continues to play a significant role in the lives of Tanzanians, with Muslims and Christians in majority. NCA works mainly with faith-based partners, with all the opportunities and challenges this model represents. The vision for NCA 2020-2024 Tanzania Country Strategy builds on the global vision of Norwegian Church Aid: "Together for a Just World". The vision is informed by overall theory of change: "If different faith-actors work together to empower and organize people for collective learning and action – then people use their power to claim economic, social and gender justice and hold duty-bearers accountable to act on their change agendas". NCA strives to achieve bigger results for more people, based on this, NCA work focuses on key intervention strategies which include more geographic concentration, more integrated programming, and increased priority to working through local structures of national core partners to strengthen capacity for implementation and monitoring. For 2020-2024, NCA programme interventions have concentrated in 3 geographic clusters: **Cluster 1:** Kigoma, Tabora, and Shinyanga: High prevalence of poverty, youth bulge, high population growth, investments on agricultural value chain by development partners, and potential for attracting new funding. **Cluster 2:** Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Dodoma: Centres of excellence and learning, high prevalence of FGM especially Dodoma and Manyara, rights-holders are well organized and mobilized and potential for scaling up innovations in next level investment on SHE. **Cluster 3:** Coast, Lindi, Mtwara, Unguja and Pemba: Fragile areas, communities are not well organized, potential for conflict, high level of poverty and high GBV prevalence. In these three clusters, NCA thematic areas for programme and project interventions are: Interfaith actions to strengthen civil society; Addressing Gender Based Violence; Climate Smart Economic Empowerment, Fighting Inequality and Supporting Sustainable Faith-Based Health Care through Haydom Lutheran Hospital in each thematic area NCA has developed goals, sub goals, theory of change and outcome in each area that need to be achieved by 2024 as briefly described below:

1. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY (SCS)

Goal: Civil society actors and space are strengthened to foster human rights and dignity and empower people to participate in the development and implementation of public policies, development plans and humanitarian responses.

Subgoals 1: Rights-holders are organized and empowered for collective action on common interests

Sub-goal 2: Duty-bearers are held accountable by civil society actors

Sub-goal 3: Underrepresented groups are empowered to participate in decision-making

Sub-goal 4: Interfaith platforms work effectively together for social cohesion and social change.

Sub-goal 5: Institutional capacities of partners are strengthened

2. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Goal: Women and girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence

Sub-goal 1: Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices

Sub-goal 2: Empowered women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights

Sub-goal 4: Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls

Sub-goal 5: Women and adolescents' access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning.

3. FIGHTING INEQUALITY (FI)

Goal: Fair and equitable finance and redistribution of resources

Sub-goal 1: Duty-bearers are influenced to increase finance for and spending to reduce poverty and inequality

Sub-goal 2: Communities are mobilized for just resource governance

4. CLIMATE SMART ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (CSEE)

Goal: Enable people to climb out of poverty and build communities' resilience

Sub-goal 1: Small-scale producers and service providers increase their income

Sub-goal 2: Climate resilient production and service systems are in place

Sub-goal 3: Jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities are created for youth

1.2 NCA Partners

In the implementation of the Country Strategy, particularly the thematic areas NCA works closely with several partners in the programme areas. As pinpointed in the NCA Country Strategy, NCA focus in Tanzania has been to work with faith-based organizations, which among others have the following attributes: big and loyal constituencies, strong and well-established institutions and structures (local to national levels), capacity and experience in delivering social services, information-sharing networks/platforms/forums (through their TV stations, radio stations, websites), strong networks, credibility, integrity, moral and ethical influence, and a strong diaconal commitment to serve vulnerable people and communities. Currently NCA works with 15 partners: CCT, TEC, BAKWATA, ELCT HQ, ELCT ND, ELCT Mbulu, ELCT ECD, HLH, CARITAS, BAKAIDS, IOP, ACDM, CSSC & TCRS. Apart from working with these partners, NCA works strongly with the Regional and District Authorities in the programme areas.

To ensure goals, sub - goals, and realization of the theory of change and intended outcome by the end of the 4 years programme, NCA has put mechanisms to track and monitor progress each year. As part of this NCA has organized outcome assessment for key performance indicators for the period 2020-2021.

2.0. CHAPTER TWO: PURPOSE OF THE OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

2.1. Purpose of the Review

The purpose of the review was to assess the outcomes and some outputs performance of thematic programmes and contextual project performance to date, strengths, and weaknesses in implementation and to make recommendations on priority actions or change of direction needed to deliver on the project outcomes by the end 2024. The assessment also intended to help partners, NCA and related stakeholders to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, coherence, and impact of the programmes. The review was also meant to provide feedback to all parties on how to improve planning, project formulation, appraisal, and implementation phases; and to ensure accountability for results to the project's donor, stakeholders, and beneficiaries.

Specifically, the assessment intended:

- To help NCA, Partners and stakeholders to identify and to understand successes to date, problems that need to be addressed towards reaching the strategic results and contextual projects.
- To help NCA, Partners and stakeholders to understand how effectively the programmes are being managed and implemented, and whether the Programmes are likely to achieve its objectives, and whether the Programmes are effectively positioned and partnered to achieve maximum impact.
- To help NCA and Partners and other relevant stakeholders to draw initial lessons related programme design, implementation, and management.
- To design/develop/update the database of various platforms NCA and partners working with including VICOBA, PETS committees, Interfaith committees at all levels including youth and women.
- To design/develop/update the database for NCA/Partners implementation locations and beneficiaries to village level.
- To identify and document success stories/testimonials/best practises as a result of programming.

3.0. CHAPTER THREE: OUTCOME ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

3.1. Introduction

This section indicates the detailed methodologies that was used for conducting outcome assessment. The assignment was conducted with special reference to the confines outlined by the ToR. The outcome assessment employed the use of cross-sectional, mixed-methods approach that included collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data (both primary and secondary) to address each assessment objective including collecting data on the performance indicators from the four thematic areas namely, Interfaith actions to strengthen civil society; addressing Gender Based Violence; Climate Smart Economic Empowerment and Fighting Inequality. The quantitative approach was used to quantify selected measurements of indicators (for example, respondent characteristics, existing conditions, and trends), generating usable statistics that can be used to articulate facts, views, and patterns. On the other hand, the qualitative methods such as open-ended questions were used to explore and give a full description of facts, phenomena, and trends under assessment, for example, what has changed because of the programme and how. The evaluator used both questions which was used during the baseline data collection and new developed interview guide questions. FGD was used to gather perspectives, clarification and additional information generated from other interview methods. The strategies that were employed are participatory: e.g., Focus Group Discussions (FGD), in depth interviews, Key Informants Interview (KII) desk reviews, spot check observation and structured observation. Data collected from different methods was triangulated to enhance credibility and consistency of evaluation findings.

The assessment included generation of best practices and stories emanating from beneficiaries and other key stakeholders in the selected assessment areas of the programme interventions with focus on the thematic areas and intended theory of change and outcome. Through this assessment a data

base of various platforms NCA and Partners working with, including VICOBA, PETS committees, Interfaith committees at all levels including youth and women was updated.

3.2. Study design

The outcome assessment was to be mostly descriptive in nature. Structured interviews, using standardized guide questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) were carried out with selected groups of stakeholders.

3.2.1. Sample size and selection

The target population of the assessment included project/programme beneficiaries, partners, key stakeholders involved in the project, NCA staff and programme beneficiaries. The sampling frame was drawn through Stratified, purposive, and randomized methods. Stratified sampling was used to cover all the geographical areas in all the clusters and thematic Partners including programmes. The purposive sampling was deployed in selecting the key stakeholders involved in the project. The method was also employed to select the respondents of change stories. Representatives within each group were clustered by sex and age, and within each sex and age category respondents were picked randomly to avoid bias. The NCA staff were purposively sampled based by their roles during programme implementation. We choose purposive sampling procedure as it provided as much insight as possible into the assessment since study respondents were the ones sincerely involved with project interventions directly and / or indirectly.

The consultant ensured a fair representation from all project and thematic area where the project activities have been implemented. Given the status where the country is experiencing COVID 19 pandemic, face to face interviews were carried with more consideration on preventive measures for COVID-19 as advised by the government, including wearing of face masking, maintaining social distance and hand washing with a soap was emphasized among study subjects and evaluation teams. To ensure there is high response rate, some of the interviews were carried through phone especially to those study subjects who are not comfortable with face-to-face interviews, and those who were not around, or not available for face-to-face interviews but their participation was critical to bring good results and representation. Once study participants were identified appropriate interview mechanisms was determined. NCA and partners in the study areas supported the process of setting up appointments for key people to be included in the interviews/to provide information needed for the evaluation.

Table 1. I Study subjects

The following study subjects were enrolled into the outcome assessment

S/ N	Stakeholder	Interview method	Number of participants	Total
1	Beneficiaries	2 FGD (comprised of boys and men, girls, and women) in each region each FGD with at most 12 participants (ensuring beneficiaries composition from each thematic areas)	Morogoro 24 participants Lindi 10 participants Kibiti 24 participants Kilimanjaro 24 participants	82
		Questionnaire with community members (boys and men, girls, and women)	2 Community members from each thematic area, in the selected regions; will be selected from existing groups or general population =8x3 regions =24	31
		Key informants Interview (community leader and religious leader)	2 participants (1 religious leader and 1 community leader) from each of 4 selected regions =2x4 regions= 8	8
2	NCA Partners	Key informants Interview	1 from each of the sampled organization 1 from field office 2x6= 12	12
3	NCA Tanzania staff	Key informants Interview	- thematic leads=3 - Programme Manager =1 - Advocacy =1	5
4	Local Government Authorities (LGA) directly involved in the project	Key informants Interview	Morogoro 2 (WEO + AGRI Office) Lindi 3 (CDO + Social Welfare personel, WEO) Kibiti 3 (Medical Doctor, Social welfare personnel + CDO). Kilimanjaro 4 (CDO, WEO Agronomist, Extension Officer)	12
Total stakeholders to be interviewed				150

Source: Outcome assessment 2020-21

3.3. Geographical coverage

The selection of geographical area based on the representation of thematic areas and severity of the problem to assess or determine the change that has been brought by interventions and budget limitation. Based on consultation with NCA, the assessment was carried in Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Coast and Morogoro regions.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and methods

Different data collection tools were developed to suit the respective respondents. Categorically, the tools covered key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the four thematic areas. The collection of data involved methodological triangulation of qualitative and quantitative approaches. In addition to desk review that provided secondary information; semi-structured questionnaire was designed for quantitative data collection, while other techniques such as, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) as well as Key Informant Interview (KII) guide was adopted for qualitative information gathering. All proposed data collection tools were developed, tested, and approved by the client (NCA).

Quantitative data especially those to be generated from beneficiaries were collected directly through mobile devices (android smart phones or tablets) during field visits using *kobo collect* software which was then linked with *Kobo Toolbox* for storage and finally for a real time data visualization. The decision to choose this software was based on the flexibility of the application in data entry, submission, and data visualization and exporting in different formats (SPSS xls etc.) for further analysis.

3.4.1. Literature review (desk review)

The secondary data including NCA, and Partners reports (quarterly and annual) generated from the four projects: Interfaith actions to strengthen civil society; Gender Based Violence; Climate Smart Economic Empowerment and Fighting Inequality were drawn from various relevant sources suggested by partners and NCA staff. The consultant reviewed the following documents that were relevant to the assignment.

- Annual reports from NCA
- Annual work plans from NCA
- Reports from individual partners
- TOR
- NCA 2020 – 2024 Tanzania Country Strategy
- Annual work plans from partners
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in Result Framework
- List of participants form various activities from Partners

The focus of the review of literature based on understanding key lessons, success stories, how and to what extent partners have strengthened community structures, how and to what extent duty bearers are hold accountable, the extent to which beneficiaries have been exposed to capacity building on issues relate to climatic smart agriculture and other initiatives and other necessary information that was generated based on thematic areas. Desk review also provided opportunity to track and report performance indicators as described in the result framework of each project or thematic area for that matter.

3.4.2. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)



Figure 1. 2 KII With TCRS Field officer Lindi

Key informant interviews were conducted with different groups of people to generate evidence and perspective and opinion essential for informing the outcome assessment. In this regard the KII was used to understand perspectives, opinion, challenges, key successes and extend to which intended outcome has been achieved or not and why? Information such as key success or barriers for women and girls' access to Sexual Reproductive Health Rights, and whether citizens are benefitting equally from generated revenue and who has access and control over resources and how small-scale producers are mobilized and organized into production groups for collective action. Key questions from each result area were formulated, and interview guide was used to manage interview with Key informants. In each thematic area Purposive sampling and Snowball techniques was used to select representatives

who will participate in the assessment. A total of 37 KII participated in the interview. Below is the composition of key informants.

- PORALG, Local Government authorities in study areas
- Key staff from NCA partners (Head of programs and field officers)
- Norwegian Church Aid Tanzania and Head Office staff
- Community (Project Coordinators, Religious Leaders, Service beneficiaries as relevant to the task)

The consultant worked closely with NCA team and partners on the ground in identifying the key informants to be interviewed.

3.4.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD were conducted with various groups with the purpose of generating more information on key areas as stipulated in the ToR. The discussion helped to capture additional information generated from key informant interview, spot check and structured observation, it was also used as means to validate collected information through interviews. FGD was also used as avenue for provision of clarification on various issues that emerged in various interviews. The FGD included the following participants.



- Beneficiaries (men & boys, women & girls)
- Representatives from various groups (VICOBA, PETS committee, interfaith committees, Paralegal etc.)

In each study area two FGD were carried; one with women and girls and the other one with men and boys. Each FGD session had participants ranging from 6-12 people Fig. 1.2 the groups were sex disaggregated to help identify gender issues between men and women, girls, and boys. Interview guide was used as a guiding tool for the discussion. FGD took place at a place which was centrally located and with easy access. Photos of group members and recording of the discussion were done upon receiving members' consent. Perspectives and clarity in all four thematic areas including the extent to which the outcome in the four thematic areas have been achieved, challenges and way forward, how duty bearers have been engaged to ensure accountability, what are strength, weaknesses that have been observed while implementing projects in each thematic area were gathered.

Figure 1. 3 FGD with Kilosa District Adult women and Young women conducted during the Outcome Assessment 2021

3.4.4. Spot check observation

To address issues related to equity and inclusion spot check observation was employed. Sport check observation and access and safety disability audit checklist was used to assess how partners in general and various units or department been made more accessible for people with disability both physically and socially. Observation checklist and where possible structural observation were used to compare on what is reported and the actual practices on how issues related to equity and inclusion particularly disabilities have been addressed. From the thematic areas the following were checked against the developed checklist; existence of minutes, or attendance that show the activeness of various groups that have been formulated e.g., VICOBA, Community climate adaptation coalitions, PETS Committees etc. Observation will also be used to observe the actual practices on gender-based violence etc.

3.4.5. Development of data base

As part of the assessment process, the assessment team updated the database of various platforms which NCA and Partners are working with, this included VICOBA, PETS committees, Interfaith committees at all levels including youth and women. The implementation location from national to village by Partners were identified/documentated into a single master database. The primary respondents for this information were implementing Partners. The format for collecting information was developed by NCA Tanzania team prior to the assessment.

3.4.6 Ethical Considerations

Since outcome assessment involved data collection by interviewing beneficiaries; the Consultants team observed all ethical principles to ensure no harm is associated with the assessment. Data were

kept in secured place and only approved parties had access to them. Participation to the outcome assessment for the interviewees was voluntary and informed consent was sought before any interview.

3.5. Data management and analysis

3.5.1. Qualitative data management and analysis

Analysis of the qualitative data from the FGDs and key informants' interviews involved transcription, pattern and matching and merging into relevant themes for further analysis and interpretation. Transcription and translation were done by the research assistants. This commenced when the research assistants were in the field. The Consultant performed backstopping breaks to ensure that quality is maintained during transcription and translation. The analysis of qualitative data involved quotation of statements, interpretation, identifying variations and similarities of the related arguments. Content analyses were used whereby data was summarized by their themes and comparing arguments given during interviews and discussions.

3.5.2. Quantitative data management and analysis

Quantitative data were entered using kobo toolbox software and later exported to SPSS computer database where data was cleaned and analyzed. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages were obtained through analyzed quantitative information using SPSS computer database.

3.5.3 Adherence to various issues during evaluation processes

The research team adhered to various issues as described below.

Accountability and Confidentiality

The evaluator ensured that absolute confidentiality is maintained throughout the process. Careful consideration was given to this when developing the consultation process and design of the final report.

Gender and inclusion

Gender and inclusion are cross cutting themes, in the conduct of the assessment, the consultant and the entire assessment team ensured both men and women, boys and girls are engaged in the entire process of evaluation, particularly attention was paid when selecting study participants.

Safeguarding issues

In conducting the evaluation, the research team ensured that children, adults, and vulnerable groups are protected from harm. The research team was oriented on safeguarding issues as part and parcel of training prior to the data collection exercise.

4.0. CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The outcome assessment covered the following thematic areas: Climate-Smart Economic Empowerment, Fighting Inequality, Strengthening Civil Society, and Gender-Based Violence. Thus, presentation of findings will be based on thematic areas of programme implementation as detailed bellow and based on ToR.

Table I. 2 Overall Demographic information

Respondent's characteristics		N	%
Sex	Male	11	35.5
	Female	20	64.5
Age Band in years	10-14	0	0
	15-19	0	0
	20-24	0	0
	Above 24	31	100
Marital status	Single	7	22.6
	Married	19	61.3
	Divorced	2	6.5
	Widow/widower	3	9.7
Education	No formal	1	3.2
	Primary	14	45.2
	Secondary	12	38.7
	Diploma & Degree	4	12.9
Primary economic activity	Crop production	21	67.7
	Livestock keeping	6	19.4
	Fishing	0	0
	Small -Business	6	22.7
	Others	13	31.9

Source: Outcome assessment, October 2021

4.1. CLIMATE-SMART ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The Climate Smart Economic Empowerment program aims to enable people to lift themselves out of poverty while building communities' resilience. Within this program, NCA and its partners aim to increase income for small-scale producers and service providers, ensure that climate-resilient production and service systems are in place, and ensure that jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities are created for women adolescent girls. In line with this main goal the programme intended to see that by the end of 2024; *Small-scale producers and service providers increase their income; Climate resilient production and service systems are in place and Jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities*

are created for youth. This thematic area is being implemented by among other NCA Partners; TCRS, ACDM, ELCT ND, IOP and 4CCP

Sub-goal I: Small-scale producers and service providers increase their income

The project focuses on scaling up micro- and next level investments in horticulture and poultry value chains. The intervention supports the mobilization of producer groups and commercial service providers to engage in sustainable business for mutual benefit. The intervention also provides innovative digital solutions to extension services as well as communication and information sharing opportunities related to agricultural markets, inputs, and services.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

1.1 Small scale producers are mobilized and organized into production groups for collective action

The assessment team examined the key performance indicators tracking tool. It was observed that the program planned to enroll 6000 " (women 2520, women youth 1680, men 1080, men youth 720). Results from the Key Performance indicators indicate that up to the end of 2021 a total of 8,540 small scale producers and services providers were enrolled into Small Holder Empowerment Initiatives (SHE) out of 6,000 individuals targeted. Women were 4,177 out of 2,520 targeted, Male 2,425 out of 1,080 targeted, Women Youth 1,001 out of 1,680 targeted and Men Youth 937 out of 720 targeted (output indicator 1.1.1). That means the total target of enrollment was reached over and above. On the other hand, the assessment team suggest that for the remaining period of project implementation NCA and Partners efforts have to be increased to meet the target of women youth enrolled into the program.

Also, from the KPI tracking tool the findings indicate that by end of 2021, 221 production groups were established out of 100 groups targeted to be achieved by the end of 2021(1.1.2). The findings revealed that the target was achieved over and above. [The assessment team congratulates NCA and Partners for this big achievement.](#)

Also, the number of women, men and youth who have scaled up their initial investment from micro to next level investment was examined. The findings indicated that 937 out of 150 targeted) scaled up their investment to next level investments – Women 411 out of 36 targeted, Men 233 out of 54 targeted, Women Youth 144 out of 24 targeted and Men Youth 149 out of 36 targeted (1.1.3). The findings from the KPIs reveals great achievement in project implementation. [Generally, this objective was overachieved.](#)

From the KPI tracking tool it was also found out that, business training forums continued taking place in the intervention areas and 18 fora out of 40 targeted to be achieved by end of 2021 were conducted in the intervention areas (1.1.4). The finding reveals that more efforts has to be put for the remaining project implementation period to reach the set target. This is to say that more resources have to be pulled into the project to enable conduct more training sessions. Moreover, it was found out that an average of 45% of production groups entered into formal agreements with commercial players out of 50% targeted to be reached by end of 2021. This finding reveals that implementation of the objective is heading on well (90% achievement rate (1.1.5). The assessment team recommends for more efforts to be done to enable reaching the set target at the end of project implementation.

1.2. Women, men and youth have access to extension information, inputs and markets

The assessment team found out that the number of individuals with access to digital information on extension and markets through JAMBOMAISHA platform reached 8,435 out of 6,000 targeted to be achieved by the end of 2021 (Women 3,246 out of 1,440 targeted, Men 2,663 out of 2,160, Young Men 1,136 out of 1,440 targeted and young women 1,390 out of 960 targeted). (55% were Females vs 40% targeted, 45% were Males vs 60% targeted. Adults were 70% vs 40% targeted and Youth 30% out of 60% targeted) (1.2.3). General findings indicate that there is great progress in project implementation as most of the targets were met, Although the findings reveal that more adults benefited from this project activity compared to youth. [The finding calls for more efforts to increase accessibility to digital information by the project to all beneficiaries.](#)

The findings reflect that NCA has made a lot of efforts in helping beneficiaries to come out of poverty in the intervention areas. It was the expectation of NCA that after all these interventions the income of project beneficiaries will increase. From the KPIs tracking tool it is indicated that the project enabled 856 individuals (514 women and 342 Men) to significantly increased income (1.1). Also, it was noted from the KPIs that 480 individuals were enabled to afford three meals per day through these project activities. The assessment team observed from the KPIs tracking tool that not

all partners reported the number of individuals who could afford three meals per day as an outcome of NCA activities. [This calls for NCA to follow up with partners to get more data in this outcome.](#)

On the other hand, the assessment team administered questionnaire to examine whether the income of intended beneficiaries of the program increased after NCA activities. The findings indicated that 87% (58%F, 29%M) responded 'Yes' and 13% (6.5%F, 13%M) responded 'No'. The findings indicate that majority of respondents said 'YES'. From the finding it has been revealed that majority of respondents acknowledged increased income after NCA activities in the intervention areas. Data has been categorized regional wise as seen in Table I.4 below: -

Table I. 3 Whether the respondents income increased in last 12 month due to NCA activities Region Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent	Whether the respondent's income increased in last 12 month due to NCA activities	Region				Total
		Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	NO	0	0	0	2	2
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	YES	5	3	6	4	18
		25.0%	15.0%	30.0%	20.0%	90.0%
	5	3	6	6	20	
		25.0%	15.0%	30.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Male	NO	0	1	0	1	2
		0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	18.2%
	YES	4	2	2	1	9
		36.4%	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	81.8%
	4	3	2	2	11	
		36.4%	27.3%	18.2%	18.2%	100.0%
Total	NO	0	1	0	3	4
		0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	9.7%	12.9%
	YES	9	5	8	5	27
		29.0%	16.1%	25.8%	16.1%	87.1%
	9	6	8	8	31	
	% of Total	29.0%	19.4%	25.8%	25.8%	100.0%

Source: Outcome Assessment field data, 2021

The beneficiary's increased income was also assessed on the cross tabulation done between the two variables (whether respondents' income increased verses whether they could afford three meals per day). The findings indicated that 61.3% (42% F, 19.3% M) of respondents said 'Yes'; the rest 38.7% said 'No'. (Table I.5). [The findings reveal that majority of respondents acknowledged ability to afford three meals per day after NCA Activities. However, the assessment suggest that more work has to be done to enable the remaining 38.7% to boost their income and be able to afford three meals per day.](#)

Table 1. 4 Whether the respondents' income has increased in the last 12 months due to NCA activities. Affording three meals per day Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent	Whether the respondent's income increased in last 12 month due to NCA activities	Affording three meals per day		Total
		No	Yes	
Female	NO	2	0	2
		10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
	YES	5	13	18
		25.0%	65.0%	90.0%
Total	7	13	20	
	35.0%	65.0%	100.0%	
Male	NO	0	2	2
		0.0%	18.2%	18.2%
	YES	3	6	9
		27.3%	54.5%	81.8%
Total	3	8	11	
	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%	
Total	NO	2	2	4
		6.5%	6.5%	12.9%
	YES	8	19	27
		25.8%	61.3%	87.1%
Total	10	21	31	
	32.3%	67.7%	100.0%	

Source; Outcome assessment 2021

The above findings were supported by findings from the KII interviews conducted with key beneficiaries as highlighted bellow

" I also truly say that it has brought us great success, especially for the mothers who were in the groups. First it brings us income, but most mothers we were being despised by our husbands but through this project there are mothers who have joined groups who are really uplifted i.e. I say even their husbands now know them and trust them because the father used to see the wives stay home but now, they see you in the groups" **FGD- women and girls-Kilosa**

Similar finding was obtained in conversation with one of the CSEE beneficiary in Rombo District, Kilimanjaro region.

"To be honest before the project we used to borrow things like soaps but currently it has been easier to buy them using the money we get after selling vegetables that we have planted." **Project beneficiaries - Rombo**

Below is one among several success stories which provides evidence that beneficiaries' income is increasing in intervention areas.

IMPACT HIGHLIGHT



"I am Fadhili Salum a 30-year-old man. I'm in Morogoro region, Kilosa District, Dumila ward and at Maxlepa Street. I am married and I have 2 children. I have been engaged in these NCA programs for more than a year and I am in the six month of drip irrigation. I am not alone but a chairperson of the New force group in Dumila village. All my children are studying at English medium schools. I pay school fees by myself. I get money to pay fees for my children Through these projects that we have, I have enough knowledge with this thing because I'm among the people who have practiced poultry farming, gained profit, and have greatly developed, I have been able to buy 2 motorcycles and with the profit I gain from these motorcycles alone, I am able to pay for my children's school fees. One of my children's studies at Fransalia primary school and I pay 1.2 Million per year. Also, as I told you before, I'm involved with other things in the group, I have a bicycle business and my wife has her small business. As a family we have NSSF health insurance by Through the money that I get from this group projects and VICOBA.

The above findings reveal that NCA is coming up with great success in increasing income of intended beneficiaries which is one of the indications that poverty reduction strategy is working well and in the right direction. It is therefore recommended that more efforts be done to ensure all beneficiaries acknowledge increased income at the end of the programme.

Sub-goal 2: Climate resilient production and service systems are in place

Under this sub- goal the focus is employing strategies for adaptation of the impacts of climate change towards building resilience and increasing productivity through access to climate smart inputs, technologies, and skill development.¹ Much emphasize has been on training farmers and communities at large on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with a focus on practices and use of quality inputs for increased productivity on existing land area. The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

The data from KPIs tracking tool was analyzed, the following was examined: -

2.1. Percentage of small-scale producers applying climate smart agriculture

- **Women, men, and youth with knowledge on climate smart agriculture:** It was found that 3,611 out of 6,000 targeted individuals were trained on modern and climate smart agricultural practices by end of 2,021 (Women 1,381, Men 958 Young Women 685 Young Men 587).

2021, 57.2 % women – vs targeted 70%, and 42.8% men-vs targeted 30%. The overall achievement rate in this objective was 60.18% (outcome indicator 2.1.1). The findings reveal that more than 50% the targets have been reached. *The assessment team therefore recommends that for the remaining period of project implementation More work must be done to establish more climate resilient system and services to meet the targeted indicators.*

¹ NCA 2020 Annual report

Women, men, and youth accessing climate smart inputs, technologies, and services:

Number of women, men and youth using climate smart inputs, technologies and services was also examined. The findings from The KPIs analysis indicated that; 3,338 out of 4,200 targeted individuals were able to use climate smart inputs, technologies, and services during the project implementation period. This has been computed as 79.5% achievement rate. Women were 1,250 vs 1,512

Targete (83%performance rate), Men were 989 vs 1,008 targeted (98% performance rate, Young women were 619 vs 1,008 (61.4% performance rate), targeted and Young men were 480 vs 672 targeted (71.4% performance rate). The results indicate that the objective is being met. However, the findings call for increased efforts in the remaining project implementation period to enable reaching up the targeted indicators. Among all 3,338 individuals' supported adults were 2,239 (67% vs 60% targeted) and Youth were 1,099 (33% vs 40% Targets). [The findings reveal that the project objective of enabling women, men, and youth to accessing climate smart inputs, technologies and services is being met.](#)

Community climate adaptation coalitions established and strengthened:

Number of climate adaptation coalitions established and strengthened was examined from the KPIs tracking tool. The findings indicated that 17 climate adaptation coalitions out of 20 targeted were established (outcome Indicator 2.3.1). The data shows 85% achievement rate. [The finding reveals great progress in project implementation.](#)

Concurrent to KPIs, the team administered questionnaire and asked about the Climate Smart Agricultural practices and technologies applied in project intervention areas. The finding was as indicated in Figure 1.4. The Figure provides evidence from beneficiaries that agricultural resilience production and service systems are in place and activities distributed over all the assessed areas. This provides evidence that NCA has empowered the community to undertake crop production practices to cope with climate change. Also, the data reflects that there more women being engaged in different agricultural techniques in different regions except in Lindi and Pwani Coast region in Drip Irrigation practices and in Crop Rotation practices. From the findings the assessment team got an impression that CSEE is the back born of other interventions in all regions. The argument is backed up by an observation that even in areas where NCA has not invested in CSEE activities there a little bit of same project activities taking place. This reflect that CSEE project is highly needed by almost every NCA project participants and non-participant in the intervention areas.

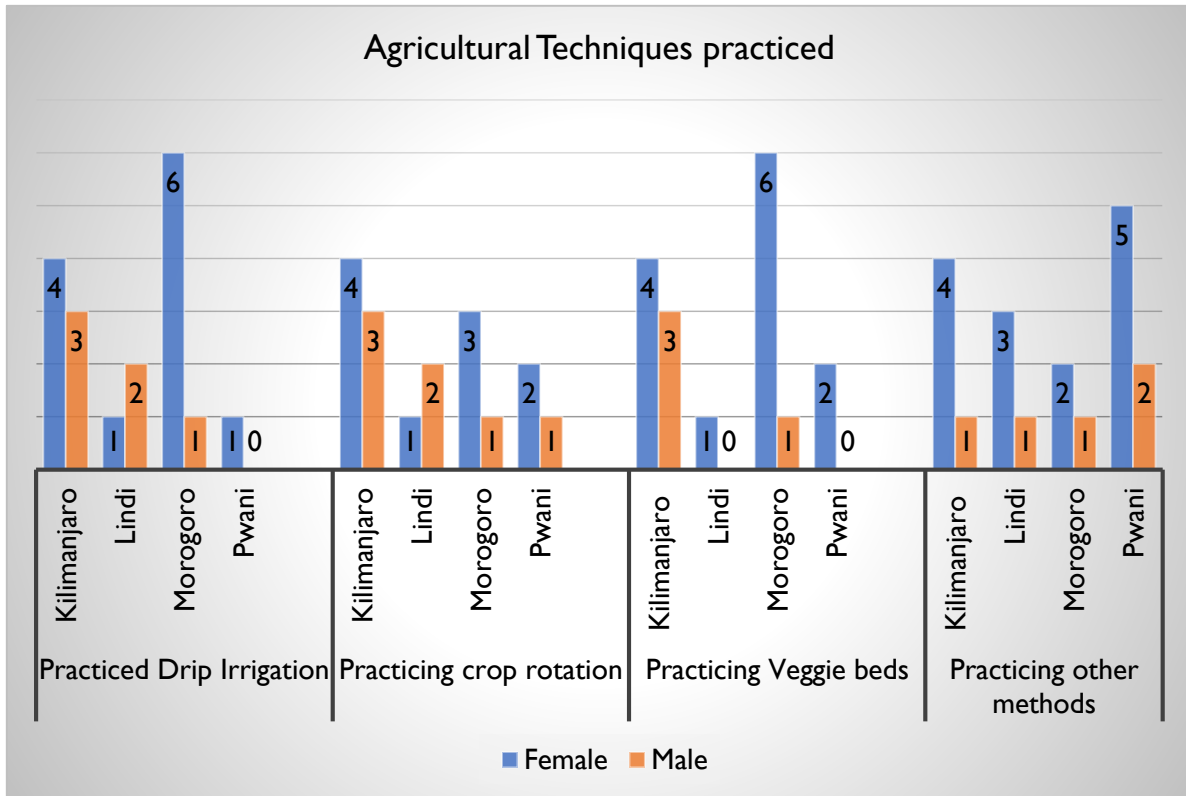


Figure I. 4 Agricultural techniques practiced in the programme areas.

Source: Outcome assessment 2021.

KII also revealed that Climate resilient systems and services were in place as one the KI was quoted saying:

“ If for example you look at drip irrigation, the aim is to economize the use of water at the same time produce maximum, that is first, but secondly is to use small piece of land to produce maximum, the third aim is to replicate the technology. These three factors address climate change resilience. For example, now, this time, is not a rainy season but if you go to Kilosa or Mvomero the land is ever green because of continued agricultural activities throughout the year using drip irrigation; since drip irrigation uses small amount of water does not bring water use conflict. All these approaches, addresses solutions to climate change impacts.”

KII_ACDM Community Coordinator- Morogoro

Similar view was quoted in Kilosa during one of the FGD

“ What the NCA did was that we should not only rely on rainfall in farming but also use drip irrigation or find a water source or transfer water from one place to another. You find the garden has pipes and water comes out at the same time. This is a situation in which the NCA saw that the climate is changing we have a dry and rainy season. Seasons are also changing so they wanted when the change happened, we could be able to cultivate when there was no rain, and we could harvest” **Participant FGD Women and girls- Kilosa**

The findings above reveal that NCA is achieving its sub goal of putting in place Climate resilient production and service systems. From the assessment exercise the evaluator got an impression that despite some challenges, climate resilient production is key to the success of the other implemented thematic areas of the program. It is therefore recommended that NCA and Partners to continue increasing efforts to promote climate resilient crop production in various parts of the program coverage for realization of economic status growth.

Sub-goal 3: **Jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities are created for youth**

Under this sub goal, NCA works to engage youth in agribusiness innovations such as micro and next level investments (especially those in rural areas) and Agri-tech producer support services (businesses for urban youth). NCA and faith actors work to develop career internship programme for the youth to acquire skills and practical experience to increase employability as well as linking youth to existing empowerment funds for credit facilitation.²

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal; *job and entrepreneurship opportunities are created for youth* has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In analyzing the KPIs the following were examined to determine the number of young women and men that are employed 12 Months after the intervention:

Apprenticeship and internship programs are created for youth (School leavers): In this objective the assessment team analyses the number of schools leaving youth linked to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations. The findings indicated that 185 out of 500 school leaving youth have been linked to placements (101 women youth vs 300 targeted (34%performance rate) and 84 men youth (42% performance rate). The finding showed 37% general achievement rate. Also, the finding reflected that the proportion of schools leaving women youth and men youth linked to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations was 20% to 17% respectively vs 60% to 40% respectively targeted. *All the findings reveal that the project sub goal is heading to the right direction and youth (School leavers) seem to have benefited from the program. The assessment team therefore recommends that the project team to make more efforts in linking youth to placements for skill development and employment in agricultural technology businesses and organizations to enable realization of project goals.*

Entrepreneurship opportunities are created for youth: In this objective the number of youths benefiting from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support was examined. The target was female youth 60%; and male youth 40% to benefit. The findings indicated that 919 out of 600 targeted Youth benefited from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support (women youth 540 (vs 360 targeted), and men youth 379 (vs 240 targeted). *The finding reveals that the project succeeded over and above targets. However, in further analysis it was found that to some partners targets were not met. Therefore, the assessment team recommends that efforts continue being done to allow youth benefit from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support.*

On the other hand, in conducting KII the assessment found out that the programme continues to create jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities to the intended beneficiaries.

In one of the KII the following was quoted.

*“ Many employments have been created through gardening projects (horticulture), chicken growing, bee keeping and product market information network, it has created individual network, production marketing network. Employment opportunities have been widened as compared to the beginning, when we used to produce without having market information or an individual to ask about market price information; social market network has been improved through individuals and group farmers information network.” **FDG_Project beneficiary- Mvomero***

² NCA 2020-24 Tanzania Country Strategy

Generally, there is open evidence that climate smart resilient production and livestock keeping has created a large percentage of employments opportunities in the areas of interventions. Impression from the Monitoring exercise shows that if taken with extra efforts climate resilient production can employ majority of youth population in the intervention areas. This is because it was observed from the intervention areas that among others, a few youths with bachelor's degrees from Universities are also being employed in this sector, they are happy and some of them do not want to be employed by anybody else. This argument is supported by the NCA Partner KII from Kilimanjaro who was quoted saying:

“.....For example, there is a youth with a University Master's degree who is unemployed but when youth opportunities came, the youth interfaith network: we gave themselves education to engage in farming or animal keeping. That guy from Pasua started chicken farming and he has many chickens now. He decided to start chicken farming with full of his heart, he has sold many of them... Not only that but there are a lot of them for example in Manyara there are youths who decided to engage in tomato growing. We supplied them with drip irrigation, and they produced much. Now they see even no need of going out with papers looking for jobs.” **KII_NCA Partner_ELCT ND**

Same argument was supported by a graduate from Ruaha University who by being interested and through NCA initiatives, he was able to establish a chicken project. When he was asked about his perspective about government employment, his response was that even poultry keeping is sufficient employment.



Figure 1. 5 Yahaya Poultry Project in Dumila Village, Kilosa Morogoro Region.

Following all these arguments the evaluator recommends that CSEE project to be given an extra eye by both NCA and Partners to ensure its sustainability after phasing out of the programme as it is key to boosting income status of beneficiaries. NCA should have/develop an exit strategy before phasing out of the program to avoid any inconveniences/excuses with beneficiaries at the end of the program.

4.1.1 Key Successes of Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project

- The project has led to the increased income of the intended beneficiaries. Through this project beneficiaries have been emancipated from economic hardship and poverty.
- The project has succeeded to create job opportunities for men, women, and youth in intervention area. 913 youths benefited from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support
- The project has helped to create network connection between youth and people from outside the program areas which has helped the business to prosper.
- The project through digital marketing has managed to create demand and strengthened the supply chain
- The project has helped to create network connection between youth and people from outside the program areas which has helped the business to prosper.

- The project has empowered the community to undertake crop production practices to cope with and withstand the effects of climate change

4.1.2 Key Challenges Facing Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project

The following were the documented key challenges and suggested solutions:

Table 1. 5 Key Challenges Facing Climate Smart Economic Empowerment Project

Challenge	Description	Evidence	Suggested solution	Responsible
Lack of Youth policy to address youth's challenges.	Despite the great impact brought by the CSEE project in creation of youth opportunities in Agricultural platforms still there other youth who don't believe that agriculture can transform their lives for a better future. They consider embarking on agriculture is a wastage of time	From Program Coordinator Kilosa Morogoro and WEO Dumila.	Continue educating youth on the power of agriculture in improving peoples' lives. Link youth with agricultural companies	Partners to continue educating the youth on the importance of agriculture and linking them with agricultural based companies or organization that will stimulate youth participation.
				NCA provide support on education forums where possible NCA can think of engaging Agribusiness officers to educate the youth and monitor the progress.
Limited youth land ownership	The government through local government authorities has deployed special window for issuing loans to youths for investing in agriculture sector, however the challenge is land ownership by youths, youths do not own land and therefore accessing loans becomes a challenge.	" When a youth has presented a business proposal for constructing irrigation scheme on a hired land; such proposals are not funded because is not easy to build such structures on a hired land." KII- Kilosa_	The evaluator recommends Considering involving the government at the regional and district level in identification of the solution of the problem. Link youths with loans opportunities that are given by the government to various groups including youth groups through Youth Development Fund set by Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment & Persons with Disability	Partners continue engaging and report to LGAs on the difficult they phase in project implementation related to land ownership and Youth. This might influence LGAs to the importance of providing free land for youth beneficiaries to enable them to have sustainable projects use it as collateral for receiving loans.
				NCA 1. Provides support during meetings with LGAs for the remaining period of project implementation. 2. Organizes meeting with LGAs to discuss how youth can access loans that are given by the government through Prime Minister's office
Shortage of water in some of the intervention areas	Mwanga and Useri-Rombo district (ELCT ND) have shortage of water sources. Getting water for irrigation is another challenging situation	This was said by one of the beneficiaries of the CSEE in Useri Rombo.	Drilling wells has been suggested as the solution to the problem especially in Mwanga District. The evaluator therefore recommends that NCA and partners organize meeting with the Regional and District authorities through Rural Water Supply and Sanitation(RUWASA) to share challenges and understand government plans and priorities on water supply.	-NCA organizes meeting with Mwanga RUWASA office to share challenges, understand plans for water supply and opportunity of linking with other organizations working in the area on water supply and sanitation for development of synergies and complementarities
				On the other hand, partners and project beneficiaries should lobby in with other organizations (dealing with drilling and water issues) to help reduce the problem.

4.1.3 Sustainability of CSEE projects

In examining the sustainability planning of the CSEE program, the evaluator asked beneficiaries the probability of sustaining the projects initiated by NCA after end of program funding. Below is the response quote from one of the KII:

SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHT

“First it is because we cooperate with the government. Second, because we train local people in the villages who cooperate with the agricultural officers. They come from those villages, so it is easy to go on with this project. Also, the coordinators come from the villages. Therefore, they get advice there from the villages even if they have no money. Sometimes they volunteer for these works, and we just give support. Therefore, these are sustainable projects. We have also chained all farmers, animal keepers with the organizations which give seeds and farming tools. Therefore, they know where to get what they want. They don't wait for partners to serve them around, therefore these are sustainable projects. What I can say is that even if NCA leave in the future, projects are still under the leadership of religious leaders and religious leaders have people down there, so they will insist and encourage them. Also, for the side of the government there are agricultural officers who were involved from the beginning, and they continue to give them education. The religious leaders are there therefore, they can organize themselves and continue with their forums” KII_NCA Partner_ELCT ND_CSEE

In terms of financial sustainability, the same Key Informant had this to say to support the argument when asked to explain whether they will be financially stable after phasing out of the program:

.....” You know, we don't implement these projects in a way of free donation. For example, in vegetable gardens they contribute for the drip irrigation systems, and we train them that when they cultivate the first terrace, they should be saving for cultivating the second in the future. Even for the chicken it is the same, so they don't get it for free but at least they contribute something. When a person contributes, he feels the project is his thus he keeps it. For the VICOPA groups there is not any problem because they contribute their own money. What we do is giving them education and books in their villages” It's like a circle because you give him 15,000, he goes and cultivate and after that he pays that 15,000/= for the second terrace. So, it is like a circular, what you do is to build their capacity. KII_NCA Partner_ELCT ND_CSEE

From the findings the evaluator got an impression that there are great chances that CSEE project activities will continue to take place even when the project has phased out. The mode of implementation of this thematic area and the way ownership of the program takes its way, there is no way that this component of the program is not going to be sustainable other things being equal.

All in all, the evaluation has found out that whatever is done by NCA and the Partners in the community has been done hand in hand with people from the local government. Although the government is highly involved in these programs still the evaluator gets an impression that the sustainability of these programmes is on the hands of the partners/religious institutions. It is therefore recommended by the assessment team that while continuing engaging government officials in project implementation, NCA should continue strengthening partners and community leaders in terms of planning, leadership, and organizational strengthening to enable quality delivery of services in the intervention area but also to guarantee the sustainability of the program.

4.1.4 Lessons Learnt from the CSEE Projects

- There is great chances that CSEE project activities will continue to take place even when the project has phased out because of the mode of implementation of this thematic area and the way sustainability components has been integrated into the project planning and implementation and Monitoring.
- The project initiated by NCA paved a way too many community members to spread information about the importance of Agriculture and agricultural entrepreneurship on improving the income of individuals to climb out of poverty.
- Although the program has provided support to help people with initial resources to start up Income Generating projects e.g., Poultry projects, there still more people with need of the additional equipment like hatching machine.

4.1.5 CSEE Conclusion and recommendations

CSEE Conclusions

Generally, NCA has done a great job in empowering the community economically. The above findings reveal that NCA is coming up with great success in increasing income of intended beneficiaries which is one of the indications that poverty reduction strategy is working well and in the right direction. The assessment team got an impression that CSEE is the backbone of other interventions in all regions. The argument is backed up by an observation that even in areas where NCA has not invested in CSEE activities there a little bit of same CSEE project activities taking place. Due to the education provided by NCA then everybody else is copying the technology. This reflect that CSEE project is highly needed by almost every NCA project participants and non-participant in the intervention areas.

CSEE Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that:

- i. More efforts be done to ensure all beneficiaries acknowledge increased income at the end of the programme. This can be achieved though supportive supervision of the newly enrolled people into the program. Either continuous monitoring of project activities will be of great reinforcement to help people grow economically from project activities.
- ii. More production groups be established in intervention areas to reach the set target for the remaining period of project implementation. Though the coordinators established by NCA and through the Climate Smart production experts who came out from NCA trainings more groups of community members can be trained and established even on absence of NCA. What NCA has to do is to support them morally and monitor the number of groups trained and established by these experts.
- iii. More work has to be done to enable the remaining 13% of small-scale producers and service providers to boost their income and the remaining 38.7% to be able at least to afford three meals per day.
- iv. NCA and Partners Continue increasing Efforts to allow more youth to benefit from established agricultural innovation hubs for smallholder support. NCA and partners should campaign for the importance of Climate Smart production and how it can change people's lives to a better future. Youth should be made aware they Climate Smart Production can be source of employment if well perceived and sustained.
- v. NCA Links youths with loans opportunities that are given by the government to the youth, women and people with disabilities set by Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment & Persons with Disability and through 10% allocation of LGA own revenue for provision of loans to the youth to enable youth participation in the agricultural activities.
- vi. CSEE project to be given an extra eye by both NCA and Partners to ensure its sustainability after phasing out of the programme as it is key to boosting income status of beneficiaries.
- vii. NCA should have/develop an exit strategy before phasing out of the program to avoid any inconveniences/excuses with beneficiaries at the end of the program.

4.2. FIGHTING INEQUALITY

The Fighting Inequality (FI) project focuses on addressing and advocating for the revenues accrued to be used for financing social protection schemes, specifically on Universal Health Coverage as a locomotive, it ensures that all citizens equally benefit from revenue that is accrued. It applies functional and constructive dialogue with policy makers to ensure tax policies and laws are broadened to increase revenues for funding universal health coverage, use of evidence-based research to inform theological reflections and teachings to influence planning and redistribution of public resources for reducing inequality; physical and media spaces are strengthened for citizens to raise their voices and demand accountability from duty-bearers. Under these thematic areas the following need to be achieved by 2024; Duty-bearers are influenced to increase finance for and spending to reduce poverty and inequality, and Communities are mobilized for just resource governance. This thematic area is being implemented by ELCT ND, in Kilimanjaro, 4CCP, CSSC, and ISCEJIC

Sub-goal 1: Duty-bearers are influenced to increase finance for and spending to reduce poverty and inequality

The sub goal aims at generating evidence that will be used to inform key decisions at the sector level, particularly on influencing duty bearers to broaden the tax-base and address unfair taxation which undermines the legitimacy of tax as a legitimate instrument for supporting the common good. These actions are intended to increase revenue collection and improve planning and budgeting to reduce poverty and inequality by strengthening social protection policy and financing. Alongside this, faith actors are supported to mobilize rights-holders and dialogue with duty-bearers at all levels so as to achieve universal health coverage for all Tanzanians.³ Interventions of NCA and partners have been focused on income generating activities as well as advocating for health financing. Since 2020 NCA has been working strongly with implementing partners on strengthening interfaith committees at different levels as well as collaboration with other organizations to influence the national government to ensure adequate resources are allocated for health financing especially to the most vulnerable Tanzanians.⁴

The outcome assessment was done to generate evidence on the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

During the assessment on reviewing the KPIs tracking tool, the following was examined:

Faith actors are strengthened for policy engagement and advocacy for increased health financing:

In this objective the number of faith actors trained on policies related to health financing with the target of reaching male 80% and female 20% was assessed. The findings indicated that 107 (60 Targeted) faith actors were trained on policies related to health financing (31 women vs 12 targeted: 76 men vs 48 targeted) (output indicator 1.1.1 of FI). On the other hand, number of engagements by faith actors to influence health financing at all levels was examined from the KPIs tracking tool. The finding indicated that faith actors were engaged into influencing health financing at all levels 8 times out of 7 targeted.(output indicator 1.1.2). **This finding reflects that the objective has been met.**

Spaces for multi-stakeholder engagement are utilized for dialogue on health financing

In this objective the number of multi stakeholders' meetings conducted and number of issues raised by stakeholders through national level dialogues was also examined. The findings from KPIs indicated that 8 out of 5 targeted multi stakeholders' meetings were conducted (output indicator 1.2.1) and 8 out of 7 issues raised (output indicator 1.2.2). **The findings reveal that the targets were**

³ NCA 2020-24 Tanzania Country Strategy

⁴ NCA Annual report 2020

The findings indicate that the project has succeeded in strengthening faith actors for policy engagement and advocacy to increase health financing.

Desk review and interviews with NCA team indicated that as part of generating evidence for informing key decisions, Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and Integrity of Creation (ISCEJIC) which is a faith-based committee comprising of Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), and Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) commissioned a report to demonstrate how, if collected, tax income could support key social protection programs, and specifically health. Apart from literature review, the work on generation of evidence was also noted by participants who were interviewed

" We did research on health insurance and published in 2018 it was called "Make it possible" in which religious leaders were involved in this research while also telling the government that we can do it as a country and make sure that our people are able to get access to quality health services. We got recommendations and options with regards to resources from tax and other sources it is something that can jump start a national dialogue in which the government and other stakeholders have continued to discuss. We now thank that the dialogue has started to be very hot and different stakeholders are contributing their views and we all know that good health is of primary importance." **NCA programme manager**

The report provides recommendations on how the government can reach the 14 million Tanzanians who are struggling to get enough food and who are not able to afford any form of health insurance. It also shows how to mobilize others to join the existing available medical insurance schemes. In line with the report ISCEJIC developed a position paper which has provided several recommendations including:

Make health a social investment: Government should priorities covering health insurance costs of its population by continual reinforcing of tax collections, recovery of some of the lost revenues and investment into its people.

Secure health coverage for the poorest 28% first: This group (equivalent to 14.4 Mil or **3,004,292** households) consist of people who are extremely poor, uncovered, and unable to pay for their health care services.

The position paper recommends matching fund, there are two options that the position paper proposes to the government to increase access to health services⁵

Option one: Provide improved CHF coverage for all Tanzanians living below the poverty line (28% of the population) by making a government contribution of TZS 50,000. This would amount to only TZS 150 billion for six years

Option two: Provide improved CHF coverage to all 40% of the population who are currently outside the iCHF at a matching rate of TZS 30,000 per year. In total that will require only 127 billion by 2025.

The position paper was presented at different platforms including Civil Society Organizations to gain support and ownership of the process as well as building coalition, which is essential advocacy strategy, the presentation of position paper was noted during the interview with one of the key participants in the advocacy process.

" A sense of ownership and coalition building are very important, so we used big forums with different stakeholders to share our position paper, this provided opportunity to receive inputs and to have moderated position paper which involves our views from FBO's but also, opinions of other people, police forums, Mkapa foundation, Sikika, and other stakeholders". **NCA advocacy and partnership manager**

⁵ ISCEJIC position paper on social protection study. " make it possible"

As part of ensuring duty-bearers are influenced to make key decisions on increasing health insurance allocation, the position paper was further presented to the Social Service parliamentary committee. The parliament will be passing health insurance bill that will make it mandatory for every person to be covered by **health insurance** services, a drafted bill has also been informed by the position paper. This has been reported as one of the key achievements in two fronts; one in terms of reaching the key decision makers and two in terms of the ownership of the process by other stakeholders. This was noted;

“ They are progressing well with advocacy on health insurance and the progress is good because even the government has started to consider, there is a bill of law which is being prepared for universal health insurance coverage. I got a chance to attend a meeting in Dodoma. We advocate for universal coverage, but we aim at the vulnerable people who are 28% of our population about fourteen million who do not have ability to afford a meal and they leave under one dollar per day. So, we see that the government have taken this issue serious and there is a bill of law being prepared. We held a meeting with ministers and met with committee concerning social issues and health.” **Programme Officer - BAKWATA HQ**

Other efforts to influence duty bearers were noted when the government introduced the microfinance bill in November 2018, the bill was set to regulate licensing and registration of deposit and non-deposit taking microfinance business in 4 tiers, in which one of the tiers includes *community financial groups, individual money lenders and community-based organizations*, the bill required the registration of VICOBA among other things. This created panic and many people started to leave VICOBA groups. Following this, NCA started dialogue with the Bank of Tanzania on how to resolve the problem, at the end the dialogue yield good results.

“We provided recommendations and they were received, and this helped to rectify those areas that would have otherwise brought a lot of challenges on VICOBA. The engagement has been friendly and fruitful the regulation and guideline are now out and are friendly and they have also done sessions to empower our facilitators to understand the policy, regulations, and guidelines which in turn will educate the groups concerning required regulation and guidelines. The groups have now started to register and the fear that was there earlier is now gone because they have now heard their leaders advising them on registration of their groups for continuation.” **NCA programme manager**

The two cases provide evidence on efforts that have been put in place by NCA and Interfaith Committee in influencing office bearers to increase finance and spending to reduce poverty and inequality, the use of evidence and dialogues with key decision makers and coalition building with key actors to attain common interest have shown to bear fruits. Going forward more efforts need to be invested on generation of more evidence for informing key decisions. The assessment has revealed that coalition building played an important role in this achievement, considerable efforts need to be put on ensuring the coalition building is maintained as strategy for advocacy. *“ If you want to walk faster, walk alone. If you want to walk far walk together.”*⁶

Sub-goal 2: *Rights-holders hold duty bearers accountable for just resource governance*

According to the NCA Country Strategy 2020-2024, this strategic initiative focuses on organizing and mobilizing rights holders to participate in governance by empowering community anti-corruption groups to follow up and track on public resource for development, to reduce mismanagement and address corruption. Various spaces such as, community hearings, village assemblies, IR VICOBA platforms and Interfaith committees are being used for broader citizen engagement to realize accountable governance. Multi-stakeholder platforms are supported to

⁶ African proverb

strengthen positive cooperation, especially with public stakeholders who are formally responsible for enforcing transparent public management and anti-corruption.⁷

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

To determine the implementation of the sub goal above the assessment team examined whether NCA has facilitated increasing knowledge and skills of rights holders to monitor public budgets and track expenditures. With reference to KPIs tracking tool the assessment team was able to examine the number of PETS committees established; number of rights holders trained on accountable governance of public resources and number of public projects tracked by rights holders. The findings indicated that NCA has facilitated establishment of 10 out of 9 targeted PETS committees in various parts of the country. The assessment team was able to meet the Kibiti and Kilimanjaro PETS Committees. From the assessment the PETS committee members were available, and they were found to be in operation. It was found out that 889 rights holders were trained on accountable governance of public resources out of 160 targeted. From the findings it is obvious that there is something to learn about how the project team is succeeding in increasing knowledge on accountable governance of public resources in Tanzania. The number of public projects tracked by rights holders were 22 out of 20 targeted. 13 out of 5 targeted awareness campaigns were conducted by religious leaders to mobilize rights holder's enrollment to health insurance. The proportion of people in target area enrolled in affordable health insurance is shown from the KPIs tracking tool to be 67 (data from one partner) and the targets are yet to be surveyed. The assessment team therefore recommends that NCA and Partners to conduct a quick survey to determine the exact number of people enrolled in affordable health insurance in intervention areas. This will help establishment of the outcome of all activities.

During the assessment the number of community concerns addressed by duty bearers was assessed from the KPIs tracking tool. The findings showed that 28 out of 30 targeted concerns were addressed by right holders to hold duty bearers accountable for just resource governance. The findings reveal that the project succeeded to achieve this objective by 83% (Outcome Indicator 2.1). The assessment team recommends that the project implementers use the remaining project period of implementation to meet the target.

On the other hand, the number of rightsholders mobilized for just resource governance was assessed from the KPIs tracking tool to determine the same objective. The findings indicated that 576 individuals out of 100 targeted individuals were mobilized for just resource governance. Women were 125, Men were 150, Adults were 349 out of 60 targeted and Youth were 227 out of 40 targeted. The findings reveal that the objectives indicators were overachieved. This achievement reveals best practice in project implementation. *Therefore, the assessment team suggest that the project implementers make follow up to understand the secret of success and establish case stories for best practice references.* Furthermore, the Monetary value rescued as a result of PETS work was assessed from the KPIs tracking tool during the outcome assessment. The findings indicated that 61,000,000/= out of 150,000,000/= monetary value rescued (output indicator 2.3). Although the objective target has not yet been met, the findings reveal great success in project implementation.

As part of the assessment, the assessment team administered questionnaire and asked respondents whether duty bearers have been held accountable for just resource governance. The findings indicated that 63% responded YES' while 37 % responded 'NO'. (fig:1.6).

⁷ NCA 2020-24 Tanzania Country Strategy

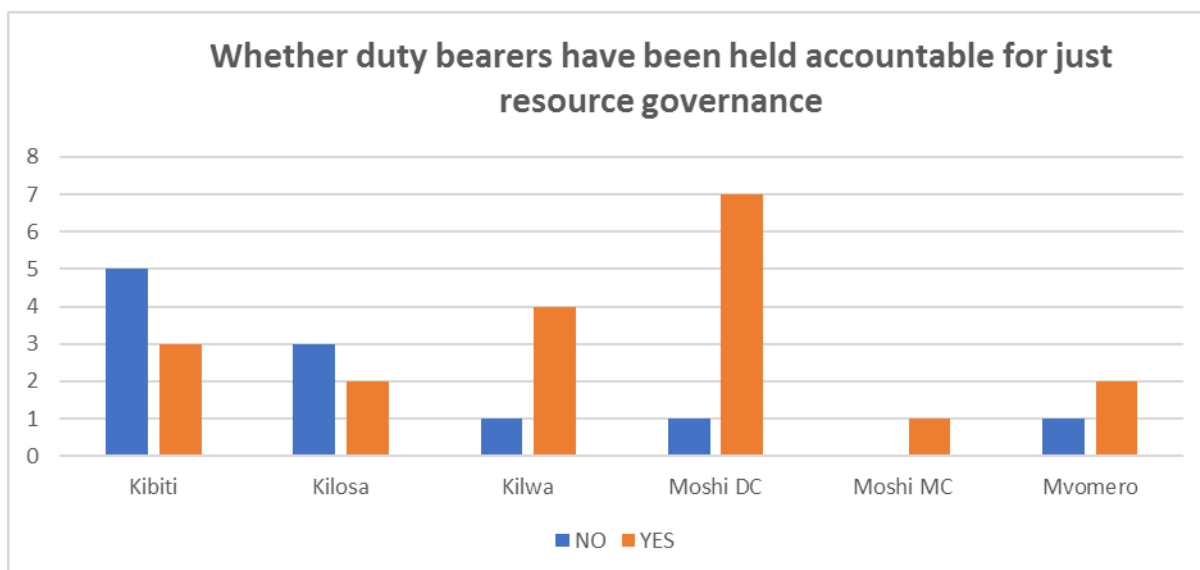


Figure I. 6 Duty bearer’s accountability for just resource governance.

Source: Outcome assessment 2021

Looking at the figure no 1.6 above, it is observed that in all study areas duty bearers were held accountable for resource governance across all study areas, with Moshi district leading followed by Kibiti. To verify this perspective, the assessment asked the same question to Key Informants and Project beneficiaries through FGD. They all agreed that duty bearers are held accountable. On seeking examples for cases, below is what was quoted.

“ People were once suspicious of the late executive officer of Jaribu Mpakani Mr. Kevin Mo because there was a land that was sold and tax that was levied on the sold property was not deposited in a bank, so the community asked for a bank statement. We as the PETS committee did follow up on this, we got the bank statement and saw that the 1million was not deposited in the bank which meant that the executive officer still had that money with him. We reported this to higher levels and the government through the council said that he would be punished, he was transferred to another place but unfortunately, he passed away a few days later.” **PETS member-Kibiti_Coast region.**

Similar actions were taken in Kilosa

“ It was embezzlement of funds which were allocated for iron sheets; fortunately, it was done by the District Executive Director (DED), five persons under him including himself were held responsible. They were forced to pay after meeting with Ward Councilors Committee in Swahili abbreviated as BMK, they stood firm to make sure stolen money is paid back. Responsible people were suspended from their jobs.” **Religious leader- Kilosa Urban_Morogogro.**

The finding above demonstrates that NCA has played a great role in mobilizing communities for just resource governance and anti-corruption establishing. It was observed from the assessment exercise that the knowledgeable PETS Committees members were operation despite the few challenges facing them. [The Assessment team recommends PETS Committees be strengthened in order to ensure optimal results in continued activities of holding their duty bearers accountable for mis use of resources.](#)

4.2.1 Key success of Fighting Inequality Project

The following were pinpointed as success of the FI thematic area.

- Development of position paper to influence allocation of fund for health insurance coverage by the government

NCA in collaboration with other stakeholders developed a position paper which has provided several recommendations including.

- Make health a social investment and
- Secure health coverage for the poorest 28% first

It was noted from KII that building coalition with other organization was used as an advocacy strategy in influencing duty bearers or key decision makers. Big forums with different stakeholders were established to share 'position paper', the sharing experience provided opportunity to receive inputs and to have moderated position paper which involves views from not only NCA and FBO's but also, opinions from other people like, police forums, Mkapa foundation, Sikika, and other stakeholders". This built a sense of ownership of the position paper and eased the enforcement of the duty bearers to consider universal coverage.

As a result, the government had developed a bill of law which is being prepared for universal health insurance coverage. The bill advocate for universal coverage and aimed at the vulnerable people who are 28% of our population, (about fourteen million who do not have ability to afford a meal and they leave under one dollar per day). As a consequence of the positions paper universal health insurance coverage has become a popular government agenda. The members of parliament are in the forefront advocating for it. This achievement is attributed to NCA projects work.

The Assessment team still recommends that, survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining Affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage. This will help to establish the impact of NCA position paper and NCA Activities in Tanzania concerning Universal health coverage.

4.2.2 Key Challenges facing Fighting Inequality Project

The following were the documented key challenges facing FI thematic area

Table 1. 6 Key Challenges facing Fighting Inequality Project

Challenge		Evidence	Suggested solution
Slow pace of decision making by government in some of the key issues e.g., review of PETS guidelines	The government has taken longer than expected to improve PETS guidelines.	<i>“ people from the Government are slow in decision making may be due to their system for instance we have tried as PETS to work with other institutions to improve the guidelines, but it has been going back and forth for 2 or 3 years ”</i> NCA Staff.	The assessment team that NCA continue c following up, the implementation of do agreed actions and sh Where necessary eng levels and follow up.
Lack of Identify card for PETS committee	PETS committees do not have identify cards that can help them carry out their duties without problems	<i>“ it reached a point where we lacked cooperation from people. They thought that maybe we were people from TAKUKURU, and we wanted to investigate them”</i> PETS member Kibiti	The Assessment sugg Provision of ID cards to enable smooth run their activities in their communities.
Shrinking space for civil society to air their view	Shrinking space for civil society to air their view was noted as a challenge of key issues of national interest.	<i>“ We have noted different opinions on issues that required a common understanding or approach such as the fight against COVID, Number of organizations including religious leaders were not free to air their view because of reputational risk, we are glad to see that things have now changed, and people are free to air their views”</i> NCA staff_Dsm.	the assessment team recommends NCA an partners to engage co building strategy, avoi confrontational advoc apply sector influenci through generation o close door dialogue v decision might bring p results.

4.2.3 Sustainability of Fighting inequality interventions

In examining the sustainability planning of the FI programme, the assessment team asked beneficiaries and partners on the probability of sustaining the projects initiated by NCA after NCA has phased out. It was found out that the sustainability of FI project (other things being equal) is assured by the unique approach used in designing the project. The strengthening of civil society through interfaith committees in advocating for the rights of the marginalized, the poor, and the voiceless was found to be providing basis for the project continuity even in the absence of NCA.

The argument was supported by one of the project beneficiaries (quoted):

“ This project has been channeled through the church and has become a source of bringing together the religious leaders. The ELC ND does not implement this project on their own but there is the interfaith committee through which different religious leaders come together. because they have many followers, they mobilize them to engage in the projects. So, I have seen it is better for this project to be under the church institution which can also ensure sustainability”
Chairperson of the youth's inter faith relationship- ELCT ND Moshi

Another perspective was also shared.

“ It will be sustainable because after we receive education from the NCA, we teach, and we continue to do so. We convene meetings through the village government, we stand on the platforms and explain to the community its benefits and importance and the community has begun to understand us in our work. We started with group work but now people understand us, and they are working individually. So, what I have in the way we educate will not end here, we will move forward more

and more continue to educate people. So, education will not end there it will continue” FGD women and girls-Kilosa

From the findings the assessment team has an impression that there are great chances that FI project will be sustainable after phasing out of NCA because of the approach that is being used, the use of religious leaders who have strong influence, application of coalition building advocacy strategy and engagement of local authorities. Nevertheless, the assessment team recommends that NCA partners and PETS committee be strengthened if sustainability of fighting inequality must be assured.

4.2.4 Lessons learnt from FI Project

- Creating and strengthening community accountability structures has proven to be a more effective approach to influence duty bearers compared to individual efforts
- Coalition building with key actors or stakeholders enhances ownership towards a common advocacy agenda and plays important role in achieving advocacy objectives

4.2.5. FI Conclusion and Recommendations

Generally, the assessment team concludes that the current performance suggests that Fighting Inequality thematic are heading into the right direction of achieving the intended outcome. The assessment team had these recommendations to make to improve project performance:

- The Assessment team still recommends that, survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage.
- Assessment team recommends more follow up on the bill that will be passed to determine the extent to which NCA, and partners have influenced the text in the bill of law.
- The assessment team suggest that when the government act slow in decision making process, NCA should continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up
- The assessment team suggests Provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let Partners supervise the provision of ID Cards.
- The assessment team recommends that NCA partners and PETS committees be strengthened if sustainability of fighting inequality project must be assured.

4.3. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

NCA and partners have a long history of working together on interfaith approaches to strengthen civil society. In a multi-religious social and political context. Under this thematic area the focus is to strengthen social cohesion in local communities, provide legitimate and extensive structures for organizing and empowering people for active citizenship, and build a strong and unified voice for defending human dignity, influencing policy, and holding duty-bearers accountable at all levels of society. NCA anticipates that Civil society actors and space are strengthened to foster human rights and dignity and empower by the end of 2024. Specifically, the following ultimate change need to be realized; rights-holders are organized and empowered for collective action on common interests, duty-bearers are held accountable by civil society actors, underrepresented groups are empowered to participate in decision-making, interfaith platforms work effectively together for social cohesion and social change and lastly, institutional capacities of partners are strengthened

This thematic area is being implemented by ELCT ND, CSSC, TEC, BAKWATA, CCT ISCEJIC and ELCT-ECD.

Subgoals I: [Rights-holders are organized and empowered for collective action on common interests](#)

NCA works with core partners to strengthen key community level structures as arenas for organizing and empowering people for active citizenship: IR-VICOBA, Paralegal Groups and Community Hearings. IR-VICOBA groups have successfully organized members, built internal trust, and provided economic empowerment, but must be strengthened to mobilize members for collective action in their communities. Paralegal Groups have been effective human rights defenders at community level – especially on issues related to child protection, GBV, and property rights, but need systematic accompaniment to effectively play their role. Community Hearings have been introduced to help IR-VICOBA members, Paralegal Groups and others prepare for active participation in local governance structures and processes, such as Village and Ward Assemblies. Strengthening these structures as spaces to foster active citizenship cuts across all programs and has been considered a stand-alone civil society strengthening intervention.⁸

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In examining the extent to which this sub goal (Rights-holders are organized and empowered for collective action on common interests) has been achieved, NCA wanted to see faith actors mobilizing rights holders for active citizenship. Therefore, the assessment team examined the number of men, women, and youth trained on active citizenship (rights and responsibilities) from the KPIs tracking tool. The target was to train 8,000 individuals- Women 5,600 (70%); men 2,400 (30%); by end of 2021. In analyzing the KPIs it was found that 16,007 individuals were trained women 9,182 Men 6,825 by end of the year 2021. *The findings reveal that NCA has succeeded over and above to reach the target indicators. This is great achievement to NCA. The assessment team establishes that success stories can be documented in Tanzania from these great achievements.*

Also, from the same KPIs the number of IR-VICOBA members participating in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership) was examined. The target was 500 individuals to participate in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership women 350 (70%); Men 150 (30%). The findings indicate that 271 IR-VICOBA members participated in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership- Women were 93 individuals out of 350 targeted and Men were 178 individuals out of 150 targeted. *The finding reveal that the targets of implementation are being met.* The assessment team noted the increase in proportion of women participating in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership. This reveals that there is women empowerment taking place in the intervention areas. It also reveals that men than women have taken more chance to participating in community governance processes (village assemblies, special meetings, planning and leadership). *Despite the increase in proportion of women who are being empowered to participating in community governance processes, the assessment team recommends for NCA to increase more efforts to accomplish the remaining targets and increase the number of women being empowered to participating in community governance processes.*

The statistics above are supported by the observation done by the assessment team in the intervention areas where they witnessed right holders organized into Interreligious VICOBA groups, Paralegal groups, community hearings, interfaith committees, PETS committees, Score card committees and the like. Kilwa Paralegal group, Kibiti score Card group, Namayuni Paralegal group and Kilimanjaro Paralegal, PETS and Interfaith Committees are vivid evidence of the organized right holders. The trainings were conducted basing on the thematic area of the program through which right holders were empowered to take collective actions on common interest. Along with this

⁸ NCA 2020-24 Tanzania Country Strategy

action NCA has managed to bring together stakeholders from the community for good collaborative community development.

Similar findings were provided KII during the assessment, the evaluator found out that NCA has played a big role of mobilizing right holders and bringing them together as it was planned. The following quote provides evidence for this argument:

*“.....NCA has done a great work of bringing the partners together. If I speak from the beginning, there are VICOBA groups which started in 2008 with people from different religions. These groups helped to bring partners together because they meet once every week. Those groups intended to improve people's economy in the society. That is one but among the religious leaders, our interfaith committees have brought us together to keep peace and solve conflicts wherever they rise as all religious leaders sit together to solve them. We have also used that religious leaders' platform to mobilize other projects of farming, livestock keeping and other small groups. Also, we have emphasized on acquiring of health insurances meaning that if a person has an insurance he is assured of treatment, getting medication and production. Therefore, religious leaders have done that work but also advocacy on different issues like gender violence, people's security, people's rights, and the like. **KII_ELCT ND_REV and Program Officer.***

Another evidence during interviews was this below:

*We are thankful to NCA for bringing religious leaders with different beliefs together; it is not an easy thing. At first it was very difficult to keep a Christian and a Muslim sit together and talk but through their capacity building, who the donors have been Norwegian Church AID, who were in these institutions like CCT and BAKWATA they have helped us in empowering the religious leaders on matters of interfaith relations but also how to help the community especially those whose voices desires to reach authority. **KII_Program Officer_TEC.***

More evidence was quoted:

*“NCA has done a very good job in terms of bringing together different stakeholders to work together for the common good of the community. I real congratulate it; we have worked in collaboration with many different organizations such as Tanfeedh International, World Food Program (WFP) on projects associated with cereal storage; agriculture, animal keeping; groups management, the government, community engagement. The community has benefited because of NCA system of bringing us together as partners and stakeholders. This is evidently seen, during NCA annual general assembly which brings us together; us as partners with different stakeholders; I can say NCA is doing a very nice job.” **KII ACDM Morogoro Diocese_Canon, Rev & Program Director***

Also, the findings showed that because of NCA initiatives civil society actors have been able to stand together on various issues of common interest. A good example is during COVID-19 they took Collective action to survive from the pandemic as witnessed below:

*“ We now have vaccine issues. We were called and given an explanation. We asked questions and found that vaccines have no effects to our faith matters. Therefore, we are now educating our people that vaccine has no relationship with denying God's commands so let people go and get education, ask questions and when he finally decides to take the vaccine, we the religious leaders shall not say you are not our member because of the vaccine. If you are on the way to heaven, you are still on the way and vaccination does not prevent you. ” **KII_ Interfaith committee participant_ELCT ND Kilimanjaro.***

The statistics and quotes above, and the partners interviewed (coming from different denominations) is a clear indication that NCA has succeeded bringing together stakeholders as it was planned. This is a credit to NCA, Partners and community members for making it possible to bring people of different denominations together and plan together. During the assessment the evaluator also observed groups of different denominations organized by NCA, working together, and having a

common greeting which says” *Different denominations, - rights, love and Peace!* The evaluator got an impression that this is a very big achievement to NCA and Partners and community members themselves. The unity, the trust and the love built among these people is the experience which needs to be shared. It is the expectation of the evaluator that NCA and partners will continue strengthening organized and empowered right holders for collective action on common interests and where necessary to increase the number of right holders benefiting from the program.

Sub-goal 2: Duty-bearers are held accountable by civil society actors

NCA Tanzania and partners is facilitating and brokering the establishment of **Community Multi-Stakeholder Platforms**. These platforms bring together key stakeholders from the community, religious leaders, local government, private sector, and other relevant groups for good collaborative community development. NCA plays a role in facilitating stakeholders to be trained in methodologies such as **PETS (Public Expenditure Tracking Systems)** and **SAM (Social Accountability Monitoring)** to ensure the institutionalization of transparent and accountable processes and decisions. NCA and the partners have adopted constructive engagement strategies to facilitate wider national level dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers through multistakeholder forums.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In this objective NCA wanted to realize that duty bearers are held accountable by civil society actors. From the KPIs tracking tool the assessment team looked at the number of initiatives by rightsholders to hold duty bearers accountable to realize gender rights. The findings indicated that 18 out of 15targeted initiatives were taken to facilitate dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers on issues related to gender rights through multi stakeholder meetings. 1 out of 10 targeted advocacy initiatives were taken. The findings reveal that there are several initiatives taken to right holders to facilitate dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers on issues related to gender rights through stakeholders multi stakeholder meetings. However very little has been accomplished by NCA and partners to facilitate review of policies, laws, norms, and practices that promoting GBV. Partners have not done much on this. The assessment therefore recommends that for the remaining period of the project implementation NCA and Partners continue to work hard in facilitating review of policies, laws, norms, and practices that promoting GBV. This will help the NCA country strategies goals be realized and KPIs targets be met.

Outcome assessment has revealed that PETS committees were established, and duty bearers have been held accountable by civil society actors in the intervention areas as evident through various interviews.

“ They hold each other accountable at a community level, not by dismissing leaders, but giving them a chance to fix their faults and restructuring. For example, when you look at Mandela in Magole Ward, you may visit them for an interview on SAMA project there were leaders who were held accountable by the community. Such trainings have good impact because leaders are held responsible and forced to change from bad to good; it is for improvement; you may not dismiss a person but is forced to change for good. There is a big difference in areas where this programme is being implemented and where this programme is not being implemented.” **KII_- (ACDM_Morogoro Dioces_ Canon, Rev, Program director)**

In some cases, the assessment found out that duty bearers were not re-elected as part of being held accountable due to poor performance (Quoted): -

“When election came there are people who were not re-elected because of their bad performance, and there are those whom actions were taken against them and others returned money that was mis used, money had to be reversed for other works’_ religious leaders _ Kilimanjaro

Also, during the assessment in examining PETS committee operations the following verification that duty bearers are held accountable was quoted:

“...Honestly speaking, this project has contributed to changing many things in the village. Currently if you go to Jaribu Mpakani, the village that I as PETS secretary come from, we have an office which is a result of this project. PETS committee did follow up on money that grants 10 percent of the districts GDP that was stalled for about 3 years without being returned, but through guidance that we got from the village leaders and knowledge that we got from PET, we as the committee were able to make follow up and the district returned the money at once, and that is how we got enough money to build an office.”

The findings above reveal that PETS committees were established, and they are in Operation as another member of the PETS Committees argues:

“During a certain community meeting people complained that the village hospital does not provide good service to its people. So, we as the PETS committee were asked to go and investigate why there is such kind of problem in the hospital. So, we went and found out that the problem wasn't in the medicines provided or doctors, but because there were inadequate medicines. The village hospital was providing service to patients from 7 different villages which exceeded its capacity. So, we concluded that the ward had to build another hospital. All this was possible because of PETS committee that found out about the inadequate medicines in the village hospital, so another health Centre is being built. These are just some of the fruits that we got from this project through PETS committee.”

Sub-goal 3: Underrepresented groups are empowered to participate in decision-making

On this sub-goal, NCA Tanzania is working to facilitate and broker the establishment of groups that provide safe spaces for **Women and Youth** to organize themselves, identify issues of common concern and speak out on these issues in relevant decision-making fora. As part of NCA Tanzania interfaith approach to strengthening civil society, the priority is given to challenge and accompany core faith partners to strengthening own existing women and youth groups and facilitate the establishment of Interfaith Youth Groups and Interfaith Women Groups in all priority districts. In addition, NCA has been challenging and accompanying prioritized interfaith platforms (i.e., ISCEJIC, ACT Forum/Waking the Giant and Side by Side) to increase the participation of youth in these networks and in their decision- making structures.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 – December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In this goal NCA wanted to realize that women and youth (Female and male) groups are empowered to participate in decision making. The assessment team examined the number of persons from underrepresented groups who have been trained and actively participated in decision-making. The target was to train 1,800 individuals. Women 1,080, female youth 360 and male youth 360. The findings indicated that 500 individuals out of 1,800 targeted were trained (280W, 0M, 130YM, 90YW) up to the end of, 2021. The number of trainings conducted to women and youth on leadership, rights and responsibilities were 36 out of 54 targeted and the number of persons from underrepresented groups trained on accountable governance issues were 3209 (F = 2213, M = 355, out of 2100 targeted. Youth Women were 359 and Youth Men were 373). The target was to train 1080 adult; 720 Youth targeted. *Generally, the findings reveal that NCA are doing great development in reaching the targeted milestones. However, the findings call for more efforts to be done to reach the overall targets and clearly showing the number of people with disabilities benefiting from the program.* The Assessment team went further examining whether those who have been trained and selected as leaders are able to make decisions. *Findings from the assessment indicate a good progress that has been made under this outcome, several cases in study areas have been highlighted to exemplify the achievement made to date. The findings revealed that women who*

used to be not represented in various aspects including leadership positions, are now coming up and many people believe on women. Evidence from KII indicated that unlike before women are now aware of their rights in decision making and they become leaders. On the other hand, one of GBV survivors and a member of score card committee had witnessed the participation and decision-making change which happened within herself through NCA Program activities.

This argument is supported by the quote below from one of the KII:

“They do, very much they do, unlike before now, many women are aware of these changes, and you would find many in different leadership posts. Like on the village levels you could find that village or division chairpersons are women, even ward executive officers.” KII LGA DC Social Welfare Personnel -**TCRS Kilwa**

Similar argument was quoted during FGD

“ women are currently participating in various leadership positions especially down where I come is a woman, in health care women are also found. So, let me say they are participating as well. Among the members of the village council women are also present. ” **Participant- Men and boys FGD Kilosa- ACDM Morogoro-Diocese.**

Another Key informant emphasized on the women and youth participation in decision making improvement as she said:

“ Youth and women have been empowered like I mentioned earlier. Now women speak with confidence in public meetings, female youth have the courage to question something which did not exist before, as they had no confidence to speak in the public especially before men. Such inferiority has disappeared. Men and women are equally listened because they have been empowered on public speaking and concept building. The empowered female youth and women are used in many settings of our programs as agent for change.” KII -**ELCT ECD_Program Coordinator**

On the other hand, one of GBV survivors and a member of score card committee had witnessed the participation and decision-making change which happened within herself through NCA Program activities

“ I am a chairperson of the youth groups of the ruling party CCM the Coastal Belt. I have a plan to contest for MP position, I have developed enough courage over my experience as a youth leader of the ruling party along the coastal belt. Currently I use youth’s platform to further my ambition and provide education to my fellow youth. As for community issues we use village meetings, public conferences, national special events such as African Child, Mother’s Day, stop GBV and through my political party platforms and ’ I am a VICOBA treasurer, so I use that as a platform, and provide the necessary linkage to those who come to me for help; because the project has connected me with responsible people, leaders, and service providers, so is easy to be of help when they come to me. We educate each other on marriage issues and parenting. When issues related to marriage, GBV arise, we teach each other where to go for help. They listen to me as their leader as I also inspire them to be economically active, there are changes as compared to the past.” **Dialogue with Kibiti score card committee members.**

The arguments above are also supported by the results from quantitative data analysis. On administering questionnaire respondents were asked to tell the status of improvement of their participation in community and family decision making after NCA activities, the findings were as seen in the figures below. Majority of respondents has acknowledged that there is improvement in decision making participation both in the community and in family levels after NCA interventions.

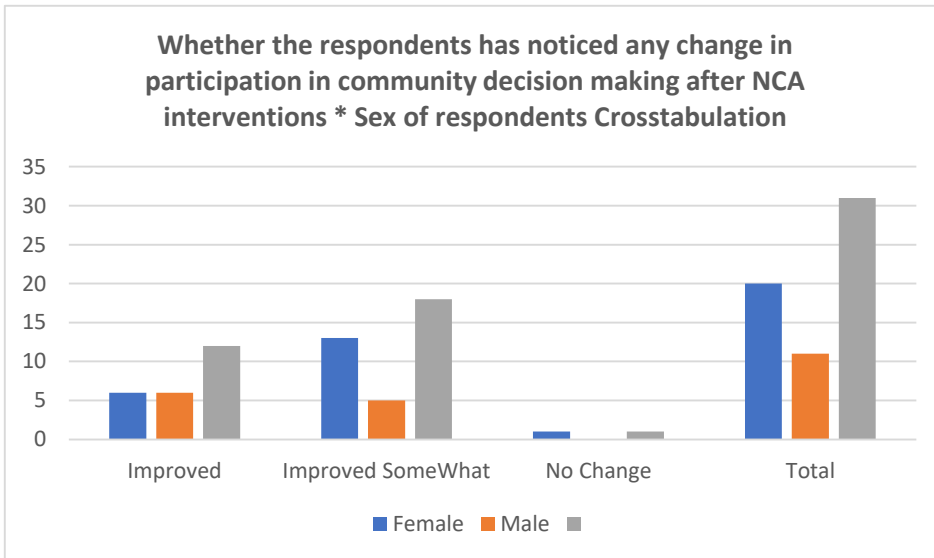


Figure I. 7 Change in the decision-making process

Source: Outcome Assessment 2021

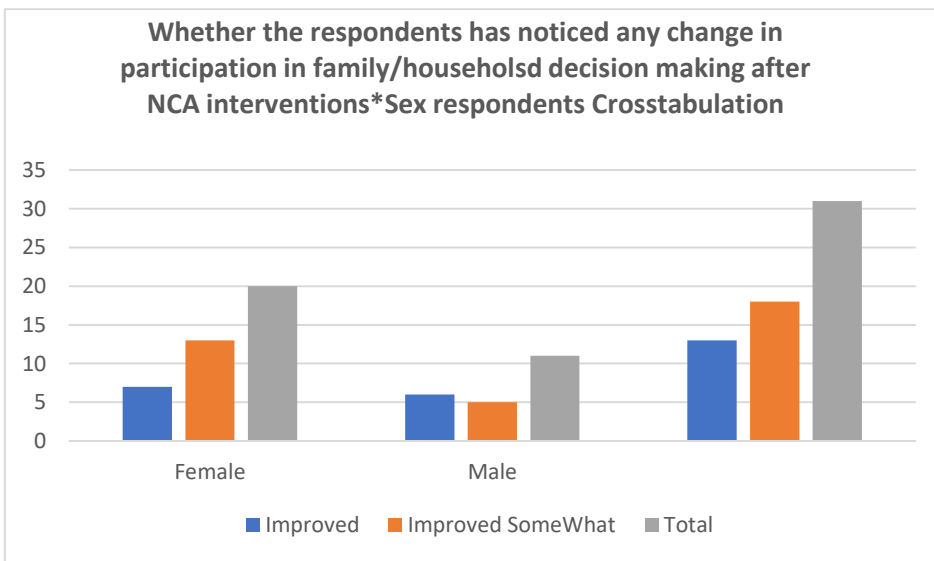


Figure I. 8 Status of decision making at the family level.

Source: Outcome assessment,2021

From the figures above the assessment team learned that there is great improvement in decision making by the underrepresented groups both at family and community level.

General findings reveal that Underrepresented groups continue being empowered to participate in decision-making although on the other side the representation of people with disabilities was not openly seen in almost all areas of assessment except Kilimanjaro where they have mentioned to have enrolled one woman with a disability in the program. It has also been reflected in the KPIs were tracking the persons with disability as a special group is not very clear. The evaluation team comment that for NCA to realize social justice and achieve inclusive society this group has to be an issue of priority in the program. *Therefore, the evaluator recommends that the KPIs templates be reviewed to include a row of people with disabilities benefiting from the program. This will enable mainstreaming disability issues in NCA programs. Doing this will assure the maximum realization of*

the Tanzania NCA's vision ("Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity"); and will help contribution to the Agenda 2030 for SDGs of 'living no one behind'".

Sub-goal 4: Interfaith platforms work effectively together for social cohesion and social change.

As stated in the NCA Country Strategy 2020-24 supporting an interfaith approach to strengthening civil society is the core business of NCA Tanzania. NCA has therefore contextualized this goal to focus on strengthening interfaith platforms instead of the more general formulation of inclusive platforms. As interfaith work has a strong focus on building peace and social cohesion, NCA also aims to contribute to Peacebuilding Sub-goal 1: Promoting social cohesion and countering violence through these interventions. The new strategy therefore ensures inclusive interfaith platforms comprising all interfaith structures are strengthened for building meaningful interfaith relations.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In this sub goal NCA wanted 1st to realize that National Interfaith Platforms and local IFCs speak as one on inclusive society issues. The assessment team examined from the KPIs the number of joint public statements and campaigns for inclusive society, the number of inclusive dialogues with national government on inclusive society issues and the number of FBO - Nordic Embassy dialogues promoting inclusive society issues. The findings indicate that 2 out of 6 Joint public statements and campaigns for inclusive society were conducted; 2 out of 8 targeted inclusive dialogues with national government on inclusive society issues were conducted and 2 out of 12 targeted FBOs - Nordic Embassy dialogues promoting inclusive society issues were conducted.

Second, NCA wanted to realize that Strong Regional Interfaith Committees support citizens and open space for dialogue with regional authorities. The finding indicates that 13 out of 3 targeted active regional IFCs with inclusive membership in target area were established (outcome indicator 4.2.1). 28 out of 27 targeted dialogue meetings convened between citizens and regional authorities on social justice issues (output indicator 4.2.2). *The findings from this objective seem to be progressing well as the target indicators have been met.*

Third, NCA wanted to realize that Local IFCs build social cohesion and social change, the assessment team examined from the KPIs tracking tool the number of active local interfaith committees with diverse membership strengthened and the proportion of constructive social cohesion and interaction across IFCs established. The findings indicate that 49 out of 32 targeted active local interfaith committees with diverse membership were strengthened (outcome indicator 4.3.1) and 55 out of 60 targeted constructive social cohesion and interaction across IFCs were established (output indicator 4.3.2).

By looking at the KPIs implementation one can establish an argument that NCA are working hard to accomplish the established plans for the realization of the country strategy goals. The assessment team therefore recommends that for the rest of the project period NCA to increase efforts to strengthen interfaith platforms.

During the Key Informant Interview, assessment, it has been realized that Interfaith platforms work very effectively together, and they have brought great impact in social cohesion and social change in the intervention areas. The evaluator got an impression that this objective was one of the areas or outcomes that has been achieved to a great extent. This argument is supported by the below quotes:

" There are leaders who never thought one day they would sit together with religion leaders of different denominations and plan together for the common good of the community." **KII_Religious leader-Kilosa DC Morogoro**

“ Yes, we in the committee are not people who came from nowhere. You have heard my fellow here is a pastor, he is a district overseer of his church, and I am a madrasa teacher and a mosque imam. Also, I am a district overseer of BAKWATA, that means all madrasas and mosques in this district are under my leadership. Now we were brought together to be educated and educate others; that’s why you find us living peacefully. My fellow may have his farm here while mine neighbor to him. If he misses seeds, he takes mine and if I miss seeds, he helps me regarding our religions” **Dialogue with members of interfaith committee -Kibiti _ ELCT ECD**

SCS _IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

“Even these committees which we established there is no one which interferes one’s faith. Today what is done is like this fellow is a Muslim imam and I am a Christian but when he has his event, he invites me, and I attend. Also, if I have an event, I invite him, and he attends. We invite each other and argue the place to meet; for example, if he is not ready to come in the church so I cannot prepare the church environment for us to discuss instead we use the other hall like Paralegal hall or at DC’s office hall to meet and discuss our issues. Even himself if he invites me at his religious function which does not interfere with my faith, we will sit outside like last week we were invited by the Muslims in Ikwiriri at their function and due to the reason that we have no problem with them we attended. That belief existed a long time ago that a Christian should not be corporate with the Muslims, but they are humans like we are we all need equal rights. Only that don’t interfere with your fellow’s religion. We went there and they did their function outside, and we attended together. We are well related, but all this is because of NCA because I was born here, I know the way we used to live. There was a time when a Christian and a Muslim could not even rent in one house. A Christian’s child could not study a school run by others or a parent could not take his child to a school funded by the people of the other faith. We thank God that we have been educated, we are cooperative and each one continues with faith” **FGD with members of interfaith committee -Kibiti**

Through observation the evaluator recommends that interfaith platforms be maintained and NCA should take this as the best practice in Tanzania simply because the beneficiaries are very happy of the mode of its implementation and the way it has brought peace and unity in the community. The evaluator got an impression that unbelievably people of different religions, LGA leaders, religious leaders of different denominations from community level to the national level have been brought together and found themselves speaking same language and understand each other. They are all immersed into peace and harmony. What a big achievement NCA has got in Tanzania. according to the evaluator, the network built between and among these people through interfaith platforms if well-handled might be the big source of sustainability of NCA projects implemented in Tanzania. Below quote supports this argument

“..... as they have been formed as inter-faith groups; they work together regardless of their faith. That approach brings people, families, individuals as one. The project has brought together people of different faith to work together as equal. These same people are going to be agents for sustainability.” **Project beneficiary – Mvomero -ACDM**

The evaluator therefore recommends NCA to continue strengthening interfaith platforms for the rest of the period of program implementation. Interfaith platforms should therefore be like a container within which every resource, capital and new opportunities are pulled together to help them grow stronger. And for them to be able to carry resources and fetch opportunities the evaluator recommends that they are given training on Planning, Leadership, resource Mobilization and Organizational strengthening. This will make them strong enough to overcome challenges coming out of the program.

Sub-goal 5: Institutional capacities of partners are strengthened

Main interventions under this sub-goal includes institutional capacity building for core partners in the following priority areas:

- Governance and organizational structures strengthened,
- Financial Sustainability and Management strengthened,
- Accountability standards and systems strengthened (Focus on CoC, CHS, RBA, Gender),
- PMER capacities, including use of digital applications,
- Innovation, replication and scaling up capacities.

NCA Tanzania plays a proactive role as Governor, facilitator and when necessary, challenger by providing training, organizing arenas for experience sharing, supporting organizational development processes, and monitoring progress through partner assessments and risk mitigation. Partner Academies are a key instrument for this work.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 – December 2021.

Findings from the assessment

The assessment has found out that NCA has done great progress in strengthening Institutional capacities of partners. Trainings have been conducted to heads of Partners 'Institutions, Accountants and program officers on issues of Governance and organizational structures development, Financial Sustainability and Management, Accountability standards and systems, and Gender were conducted, tablets were provided to partners and digital applications on finding information about marketing, and equipment were provided to them and different Innovation, replication and scaling up capacities were learned through training and digital applications. This has brought great impact on the way the partners offices are operating now compared to before. They acknowledge that they have been strengthened by NCA interventions. The quote below support this:

You know I am talking about BAKWATA, at first, we were having a lot of problems in terms of operational management and staff roles. Really receiving capacity from NCA has helped us a lot. We were worse even in financial management but through NCA trainings, our capacity was strengthened. Sometimes they give us money for changing and improve our systems. There was a time I spoke to our accountant, and he told me that with NCA, he now days goes to BAKWATA meetings. He receives great recognition, and they see him as a respected person up to the extent that he's the one auditing all Tanzania mainland BAKWATA projects. That is due to instructions he was given by NCA on financial reporting. He says, 'they see me as a respective person' and he is now traveling around the country to solve problem on financial management. I would like to say thank you very much. **KII_BAKWATA Field Officer Partner**

Another Key informant from Morogoro also witnessed:

" our institutional capacity has been strengthened to a big extent; for example, we are united, we have good working relationship with our seniors at regional and district level, with the community and with other interfaith committees, we have received various training based on our technical positions and exposure. I am using the gained skills and experience from NCA to implement other diocese projects which are not NCA's. There are many things that I can say without NCA we would have not make it as diocese and as community leader." **KII_ACDM Canon, Rev. & Director Partner.**

On the other hand, during the Assessment the KPIs were examined to determine the number of partners who have increased their scores on capacity development areas and the number of partners who have built capacity on emergency preparedness and response (outcome indicator 5.2). The findings have indicated that 5 partners have increased their scores on capacity development areas (As noted from one of the NCA Staff-Advocacy personnel). These included BAKWATA, CCT, HLH, ELCT ND AND ACDM (outcome indicator 5.1). The number of partners who have built capacity on emergency preparedness and response was found to be zero because according to the Advocacy manager, NCA have not yet done any capacity building intervention on emergency

preparedness and response. On following up to established way forward to this indicator, it was noted that NCA is on the way to implement this activity in the year 2022. It was noted that even partners have requested for the same in the MoU. Therefore, the assessment team recommends for the remaining period of the project implementation to be used to accomplish these remaining milestones specifically outcome indicator 5.1 and 5.2.

4.3.1 Key Successes Under Strengthening Civil Societies

Under this thematic area the following key successes were noted:

- ✓ Unification of religious denominations

The project led to unification of various religions in the programme areas something that was not in existence before. The quote below witnesses this argument:

“First, it has brought us together, Muslims and Christians. Even those with no religion, the pagan. We are well related as a community. Even preaching the word of God is smooth for example this shekhe can come and preach me, even if I deny his teachings but I have heard the word of God. You listen humbly, if you decide to act upon or deny it’s you but for me, I am talking about politeness. You preach a word to shekhe here and he listens to you with politeness, and you tell him one, two three. The decision is his but that is polite. We don’t have that are you becoming a Christian or not, are you becoming a Muslim or not: we don’t have that. Even in social economic live, how can you fail to cooperate in struggling for together for live to get two hundred for bread. It has eliminated that notion which people had in the past thus we and the others to come will live in cooperation”

- Use of religious platform to mobilize community members on fostering socio-economic activities .The project has led to the use of religious platform as means to foster socio-economic status of the community members.

“ Yes, for example, experts come, teach us and we teach others. For example, we Muslim have hutuba in the Friday prayer when you finish a hutuba then you communicate with congregation that preparing a vegetable farm is a responsibility, right and a must it’s not that you have to go and buy. Raising livestock like got, chicken and other is a must, not leaving a burden on one person. We make it a must because if you are a leader, you find Quran words which will show others that even you the leader has done it so that you can get him doing what you want. I think we are on a good truck.” _Dialogue_Interfaith Committee.

4.3.2 Challenges facing implementation of Strengthening Civil Society

Table 1. 7 Challenges facing implementation of Strengthening Civil Society

Challenge	Description	Verification	Suggested solution	responsible
Interfaith are not self-driven committee	Interfaith committees are not self-driven, and they lack continuity.	<i>“ Interfaith committee are being used but their effectiveness is weak, and they lack continuity. Many of these committee are not self-driven engine by themselves, but they are being used to bring peace, unity, and harmony in the community during events of conflict; as they bring together people of different denominations for reconciliation.”</i> ACDM director-Morogoro	continue strengthening Interface committee	NCA and Partners
Limited presence of Interfaith committees at the lower levels	According to interviews carried it was noted that interfaith committees have a strong presence at the district level but do not exist at the lower levels and do not include youth	<i>“ Majority committee members are old just like me; besides, these committee are known at a district level, there is no village or ward interfaith committee. In order to reach for youth interfaith, you have to exist on a lower level. ”</i> ACDM director-Morogoro	Extend interfaith committees to village level. <i>“ I suggested reforms for interfaith committees to exist from national level to Mtaa level. In some of the project that we implement we have introduced interfaith committee at a lower level; interfaith leaders at a district level were supposed to be elected at the grassroots/village level committees just like instructed in the guidelines; it would be easy for youth to be involved and get into platforms”</i> ACDM director-Morogoro	District Interface Committees NCA & Partners
Formation of some of groups is driven by financial motives and support from NCA	The assessment revealed that despite existing of strong groups that have been empowered to bring social and economic change, some of the groups have been formed for the sake of getting financial motives only.	<i>“ There are big expectations from NCA partners and groups that are formed, easy gotten benefits promote formation of wrong or ghost groups which hinders creativity of utilizing NCA opportunity for their development. They focus on wrong way of getting involved with NCA such established ghost groups tend to get money and disappear. Project impact/changes is hard to be seen in such scenario as huge amount of resource tend to be misused.”</i> ACDM director -Morogoro	Partners make close follow up and monitoring in groups formulation <i>“ we have started addressing the gap; before project launch, beneficiaries and stakeholders are oriented; challenges and expectations are addressed; another approach we use is divide and support; beneficiaries in segments are informed of what the project will do for them and what NCA is expected of them, is like a note of agreement (MOU) between a beneficiary and financier (NCA); everything is made transparent.”</i> ACDM director	Partners NCA Provide supportive supervision

4.3.3 Sustainability of SCS PROGRAM

According to the assessment if at all Interface platforms will be strengthened from village level to national level the SCS sustainability will be realized. The informant from BAKWATA HQ emphasize the same:

“So, there are structures like that which we started doing network called DIVA at district level which supervises those VICOBA groups. It is a union of VICOBA members from down to the district level through which they get loans, big loans they get. If this union of the VICOBA people is empowered, are institutions which can develop. So, through those structures for example we have paralegal and those structures which we have established and strengthened. Therefore, if we and donor are concentrating on strengthening these structures like VICOBA, Paralegal and DIVA down there because DIVA is on the district level: if we empower these and many others, we are sure that if donors leave, they will be sustainable” KII **BAKWATA_Field officer Partner.**

The assessment team recommends for continuous engagement of partners as well as strengthening them so that they can work closely with programme beneficiaries and existing structures.

4.3.4 Lessons learnt from Implementation of SCS Project

- There is great improvement in decision making to the underrepresented groups both at family and community level.
- The network built between and among these people through interfaith platforms if well-handled might be the big source of sustainability of NCA projects implemented in Tanzania.
- There is great improvement in decision making to the underrepresented groups both at family and community level.
- Interfaith and other platforms (VICOBA, Paralegal, Pets Committees) holds a strong position on ensuring sustainability of the SCS and other projects it is important that they are strengthened at various levels; monitoring, follow up visits, supportive supervision, periodic capacity needs assessment need to be carried to ensure they continue to exist and operate

4.3.5 SCS Conclusion and Recommendations

The Assessment team recommends the following:

- The community and Partners still need more education on how to manage projects, groups, and all established platforms to become strong enough for self-support. It was felt that the interfaith committees, IR-VICOBA groups, PETS Committees, and the like need education on Leadership, planning, resource mobilization and organizational strengthening for them to be able to give optimal positive results of the established interventions. The assessment team therefore suggest that this component is included in the coming project implementation plans.
- The KPIs templates be reviewed to include a row of people with disabilities benefiting from the program. This will enable mainstreaming disability issues in NCA programs. Doing this will assure the maximum realization of the Tanzania NCA's vision (“Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity”); and will help contribution to the Agenda 2030 for SDGs of ‘living no one behind”.
- NCA to continue strengthening interfaith platforms for the rest of the period of program implementation. Interfaith platforms should therefore be like a container within which every resource, capital and new opportunities are pulled together to help them grow stronger. And for them to be able to carry resources and fetch opportunities the evaluator recommends that they are given training on Planning, Leadership, resource Mobilization and Organizational strengthening. This will make them strong enough to overcome challenges coming out of the program.

4.4 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

This thematic area focuses on empowering women and girls to live life free from gender-based violence. It uses various strategies including functional and constructive dialogue between faith actors, decision-makers and citizens in order to change conflicting and/or oppressive laws so that they effectively address gender-based violence, promotion of gender justice; mobilization of faith actors to use their theological teachings to champion positive masculinities; and support physical and media spaces for women and girls to access knowledge, raise their voices, realize opportunities and get access to affordable, friendly and age appropriate sexual and reproductive health rights and services. Under this thematic area the following need to be realized by the end of the current strategic plan 2020-2024; Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices, empowered women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights, Maternal Mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls, women and adolescents' access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning.

This thematic area is being implemented by ELCT HQ, ELCT Mbulu, BACKAID, HLH, CARITAS, ELCT ND, CSSC, TEC, BAKWATA, TCRS, and ELCT-ECD .

Goal: Women and girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence

Sub-goal I: **Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices**

Under this thematic area, the programme empowers faith actors to learn from implemented programmes, use evidence-based research and theological reflections and teachings to transform harmful dominant norms and promote positive masculinities among their followers and in the communities. Authorities and religious leaders at all levels, as well as women and girls, are key stakeholders in this programme. Traditional leaders, communities, men, and boys are sensitized to understand the negative effects of GBV, and decision-makers are influenced to harmonise laws and regulations that promote gender justice. NCA has designed strategies to work with different types of media for communication to empower young women and men to challenge and break through prevailing norms that underpin gender violence. Furthermore, NCA collaborates with relevant stakeholders to contribute to strengthening the legal and policy framework forms.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In this sub goal NCA wanted to ensure that Dominant norms are transformed to protect women and girls from violence and harmful practices by increasing the Percent of target population who support zero tolerance to violence and harmful practices and increasing the number of issues advocated for by religious leaders against GBV reflected in revised legal frameworks. Also, NCA wanted to establish evidence of positive actions taken by duty-bearers in relation to protecting women and girls from violence and harmful practices.

The assessment team therefore examined whether faith actors have been strengthened to use religious scripture to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices promoting GBV. The findings indicated that 651 out of 50 targeted religious leaders were trained to use positive narratives on sensitive GBV issues at regional and local levels (output indicator 1.1.1). Women were 300 out of 15 targeted and men were 351 out of 35 targeted. It was also found that 14 out of 13 targeted advocacy initiatives were conducted between religious leaders and decision makers on addressing oppressive policies and laws promoting GBV (Output indicator 1.1.2). the of targeted rights holders who can recall their faith leader disseminating key messaging at least once were 100 out of 200 targeted. Women were 47 out of 100 targeted and men were 53 out of 100 targeted (Output indicator 1.1.3). The findings reveal that great work is being done by NCA to strengthen faith actors to use religious scripture to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices promoting GBV. Mostly objectives were met above targets except outcome indicator 1.1.3 which calls for project

implementors to enable more individuals who can recall their faith leader disseminating key messaging at least once. The assessment team suggest that retraining of individuals by same faith leaders disseminating key messaging would help achieve this sub-objective.

1.2 Women, men, boys and girls have knowledge to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices at community level

In this objective the following indicators were examined from the KPIs:

Number of women, men, girls and boys reached through community conversation and dialogues on GBV. The findings indicated that 3,625 out of 5,000 targeted individuals were reached through community conversation and dialogues on GBV. Women were 2,118 out of 2,100 targeted, Men were 1,275 out of 900 targeted women youth were 158 out of 1,400 targeted and men youth were 74 out of 600 targeted. The finding reveal that this project objective is being met. The achievement rate is more than 50% (72.5%). Women were 63% out of 70% targeted and Men were 37% out of 30% targeted. Youth were 6.4% out of 60% targeted and Adults were 93.6% out of 40% targeted (Output indicator 1.2.1). This finding reveal that the project targeted to reach more youth in this objective but what actually happened is the opposite. The finding calls for more efforts to increase proportion of youth reached through community conversation and dialogues on GBV. Either research on best ways to reach youth is suggested.

Number of GBV survivors empowered to share their GBV related stories was also examined. The findings indicated that a total of 541 out of 32 targeted GBV survivors were empowered to share their GBV related stories (Women were 123, men were 133, Young women were 97 and young men were 188). In other outcome indicators the findings indicated that 239 out of 100 male role models were trained (232 adult men, 7 men youth); and 104 Out of 50 targeted trained male role models were able to take at least one action to promote positive masculinity in their communities (56 were Adult Men and 48 were Men youth). The findings reveal that the objective indicators have been met over and above. However, more efforts have to be increased to train more male role models to enable reach the target.

Through KII the assessment team realized that NCA has done a great work to identify and address dominant norms and values facilitating GBV in the intervention areas. Through their initiatives, Score card committees have been created, seminars conducted to enable identify harmful norms and values in the community and action plan developed. NCA has enabled full participation of the score card committees in implementation of the planned actions in addressing GBV issues. This argument is supported by one of the members of the score card committees who was quoted saying this after she has been asked to tell what NCA has done through this program:

EFFECTIVENESS HIGHLIGHT

“First, they train us through seminar, then give us task to accomplish, we collect community challenges and report them to the office. We jointly develop implementation action plan and jointly participate in implementation of the plan.” Dialogue_Kibiti members of score card committee_ Coast region”.

Similar finding was also found when conducting interviews with key informants in the ELCT ECD (Quoted)”:

IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

The community had been educated, they are now aware of the GBV, way back then, along the coastal belts, a woman was not supposed to talk before a man due to traditions and beliefs. Even in community meetings, a woman had no rights to talk, it was considered as taboos; but through this program women have been educated on GBV, they have been made aware; so now they are awakened, some have become community leaders, street chairpersons, some have become

municipal cadre, majority women have built public speaking confidence. **KII with Partner_ELCT ECD_Program Coordinator_Kibiti-Coast Region.**

Also, the assessment found out that as a way of addressing GBV identified cases/issues, NCA in collaboration with partners have managed to formulate paralegal committees which are responsible for identifying / or receiving Harmful cases from community members and resolve them or refer them to village leaders/police for more actions. This argument is supported by One of the members of paralegal committee who had this to say when asked about their role in the community:

“paralegal is like law assistance, ... our activities we usually do at the places that we live for the aim of helping others during minor problems for example if someone get raped, we participate by speaking with the victims and we ask her who does it and we take her to the village office and the office takes to the next level of law and the perpetrator send to the police for conversation.

KII_Paralegal leader_TCRS-Kilwa

General findings from the assessment have revealed that the project is slowly transforming dominant norms like early marriage, women divorce, sexual harassment, family harassment etc into a better situation. From the assessment findings one learns that there is increased knowledge about GBV in intervention areas due to NCA activities. To support the argument the assessment team administered questionnaire and asked respondents to rank whether they agree or disagree with the GBV highlights given to them. The findings as indicated in Appendix iii reflect that people are becoming aware of GBV issues and they are ready to address them. In this finding almost in every category examined, more that 80% of the responses were ‘strongly disagree’ with GBV highlights. This reflected their understanding about GBV and zero tolerance to GBV issues. The quote below witnesses the argument”

GBV PROGRAM IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

“ I can say that I have benefited greatly from this organization because in the beginning I did not know what to do or where to start, where to go. My mind was to find another man to go and get married maybe life there would be better because human beings are not the same but after being educated, I realized and now I know what to do and through this organization is what I did until I speak here with complete confidence due to my success. Right now, I have a different story from those who used to point the finger at me that she has nothing to do with his difficult life. As a beneficiary of these things, I have decided to be an ambassador for an informal program to educate my colleagues and make them like me and learn from me.”

Participant_ FGD women and girls-Kilosa

Even Men and young men themselves had this to say to support arguments about increased knowledge in transforming norms and values harmful to the community (Quote):

“ The success for us is so great; all the education we received starting with this gender violence we are thankful for has come to change even our attitudes and thoughts. ” **FGD- men and boys-Kilosa**

All the findings above indicate that there is a great progress being achieved by NCA and partners in transforming harmful community norms and values. The evaluation team therefore recommends more efforts to be done to continue educating the community on the harmful effects of GBV.

On the other hand, the assessment has found out that that there are still challenges facing the changing agents like paralegal committees in transforming dominant norms and values in communities which hinder the achievement of the objective to reach its maximum potential. It has been taken by the community that these Dominant Norms are very difficult to change.

One of the dominant norms identified in this assessment is the use of ‘**Isale leaf**’ to please women harassment issues and raping issues (Fig. 1.8).



This is a famous leaf in Kilimanjaro region. It is highly accepted in chagga land. People of Chagga origin understand the importance of this leaf. They can use this to intervene very important decisions in families including decision made on harmful acts. They can use Isale to discontinue police and judicial cases. It is respected not only by the community, but the whole of chagga related people including religious leaders and police of chagga origin. During the assessment the evaluator documented several sad cases which have ended that way due to 'isale' culture. On examining solutions to resolving the Isale culture, one of the field coordinators suggested that Chagga elders should be involved in the NCA program, and they should be educated on the bad effects of GBV. He was quoted saying:

Figure 1. I Isale Leaf *that needs also to be done to resolve 'Isale culture', there needs to involve and educate elders like Mr. Kimaro, Ngowi, Shao, Moshi as well as the other tribe's leaders. These issues are not easily solved as one might think. It is like when a couple's fight, you will hear a wife saying that I cannot imprison my husband."* **Dialogue_Coordinators in Kilimanjaro Region_Moshi rural field coordinator.**

The finding above reveal that Isale culture is a big hindrance to NCA and Partners optimally achieving the objective of transforming dominant norms and values in Kilimanjaro communities. [The evaluator therefore recommends that NCA and Partners to take into consideration the recommendation made during the assessment of 'meeting and educating clan/tribe elders for the purpose of harmonizing the Isale Culture'](#). This will help realization of the NCA Country strategy aim of saving lives and seeking justice. If this culture will not be intervened GBV issues in Kilimanjaro Region will end up in the hands of elders silently. Paralegals will not be in a better position because they do a lot of efforts which later ends up in family solutions backed up by Isale culture as one of the paralegals tells this piece of a story:

Paralegals Case story:

..... The case was extended to another date. I remember the PARALEGAL representatives went as to support the mother as the dad was already harsh. The mother and a father no longer had peace in the family. On the second date of that case, the boys' parents took Isale, soap, sugar, and forty thousand shillings. I am speaking the very truth because these are the challenges that are prevailing. They carried this and took it to the girl's home. the mother refused that, because the child was in her last class in ordinary level secondary Education, she was near to her national exams. She was worried that she might got pregnancy or infectious disease. The girl's father was harsh. He mentioned it openly that if at all you don't like this to end, and even if it ends, you will move out of here. The mother never gave up. The farther accepted and took everything. When sugar and soap were received together with money, when the case was called again in the court, it was a tiresome one. Paralegals did not know what happened. They were told that this case should be solved at home. Before the mother denied that the father said that it's true, we have already sat with the boys' parents, and we have talked about the matter, and we can talk about it further to have it solved. For sure this was a gender violence act that was very bad. After leaving the court, before sitting the meeting with the boy's parents, a girl told the father that, all these are happening because you fail to support me in school. The mother sells pancakes, and this mother is currently sick. She has lungs cancer and thinks of her frying pancakes to take three to four children to school, yet the father is available. The girl had nothing to do she just left a letter to show that she is highly disappointed, and she will not be able to continue with studies. She went to Dar es Salaam to working as a house girl. **One of the field coordinators Moshi Urban_ELCT ND.**

underground resolve GBV issues silently at home leaving children, youth, and women under trouble as one story was narrated below:

“.....one father had two male children, in standard one, they were taken from their mother in Kigoma and came to stay with their father here at Kibiti. we don't know what happened; but those children used to cry every day around midnight hours. Those children new me because we were living as neighbors. So, one day as usual around midnight hour they came to my home crying; they told me they want to sleep with me in my house; I begged them to tell me what the problem was and promised them to never tell anyone, is when they opened and told me the whole story “We are being sodomised by our father” everyday he comes home late-night hours, drunk and sodomise us. He locks the door whenever we try to run away. I went and reported the case to the police, he was arrested; children were taken for medical checkup, the report revealed their anal were badly damaged. We interrogated their father the where about of children mother, he said, she was dead; after further interrogation he acknowledged to have taken children from their mother in Kigoma by force. The case was difficult, as we have no home for the abused children to stay waiting for court judgement; and so, children had nowhere to go. We fought to find a temporary place for kids to stay, we succeeded and paid for few days basic needs for the kids. The government would wish to help children in such scenario, but the budget is limited. House rent fee became due and we had no money as government and the case was in court; we managed to find kids' close relative of their father and left the kids under his custody. The man began to persuade kids to falsify evidence and threatened them death if they would dare to speak the truth before the court. During judgement day, kids were called before the court, they denied the whole story, it was shocking, we did not know what to do; the case was cancelled. kids went back to their father up to now. There is a huge possibility kids continue being sodomized and nothing we can do at the moment. If we had money and house as home for the violated children none of these would have happened. nowadays kids are running away from me, I have an impression they have been threatened to stay far from me.” **Kibiti_Social Welfare Personel_ELCT ECD_Coastal Region.**

The findings above calls for further actions to be taken to help the disadvantaged groups come out of violence. From the above story it was learned that judicial decision taken in this case did not take into consideration the results from the hospital which was the first evidence that children were abused. The social welfare personnel had this to comment from the story during the dialogue:

“... there was professional weakness in a way the case was handled. To me I see weakness in laws, if a doctor through medical check-up has examined and beyond reasonable doubts and found the kid was violated, anal is damaged, is not fair for the judge to cancel the case, simply because the kid says I have not been violated, given the social system and pressure behind the kid to falsify the evidence. It is dangerous to the community, as pain we inflict onto the kid someday will backfire and harm the community as being responsible for what the kid went through.” **Dialogue District Social welfare personel_Kibiti DC.**

The medical doctor who provided proof of the abuse in this case was one of the group members in this assessment dialogue. He had this to say as a way of helping the abused get justice,”

.... I am not a lawyer by professional, but through acquired experience in courts due to regular visit in follow-up of such cases; I think laws need to be strengthened; now they stand as inflexible pillars instead of flexible pillars informed of what is real going on in the society. Clinical evidence should be given more weight than oral evidence, that is my perception. Secondly, the community need to be made aware of child violence and its impact. Such cases should collect enough evidence from the bottom (bottom-up approach). Another idea is to strengthen networking, if you fail to handle the case because of the underlying circumstances refer the case to other network members. Another idea is building violence recovery center, is important. **Dialogue_Kibiti Health Centre Doctor_ELCT ECD.**

“the first thing, is to work with the community, making the community aware of the magnitude of the problem, the impact and what does the law say, how to discover and report incidences, NCA financing is important. That includes the centre for taking care of children who have been violated,

so many cases are being reported, even though we handle such cases as the government, but we have our limit, for example where do we take the abused kid; we are forced to take them to the same house, same people who abused them. We have no home for the abused kids which would also help as psychological recovery center for the violated kids.” **Dialogue_Community Development officer_Kibiti District Coast Region.**

The findings above gives the impression that more work has to be done to help women, men, girls, and boys to come out of violence. In this regard, the evaluator recommends that NCA partners continue to increase efforts in educating the community about the bad effects of GBV and the importance of taking forward GBV cases forward. On the other hand, the evaluator sees the importance of NCA sensitizing the Tanzania Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children to come together and harmonize laws and regulations guiding judicial cases in case of Child abuse.

Sub-goal 2: Empowered women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights

The programme focuses on strengthening existing spaces for women and girls to raise their voices against gender injustices. Platforms such as IR VICOBA Groups, Paralegals and PETs, Interfaith Women and Youth Committees, school health clubs and SWASH groups are used to organize and mobilize women and girls to realize political and economic rights.

The outcome assessment was carried to determine the extent to which this sub-goal has been achieved from January 2020 - September 2021.

Findings from the assessment

In this assessment NCA wanted to enable Empowered women and adolescent girls, lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights. They first, wanted to see Women and girls mobilizing relevant arenas for economic and political empowerment. From the KPIs tracking tool the assessment therefore examined the number of IR VICOBA groups established and strengthened, the number of women and girls actively participated in leadership roles in own platforms and are able to speak-out publicly against GBV (Women and Youth Interfaith platforms, COWSO, SWASH clubs, IR VICOBA, PETS members, Village meetings) and the number of GBV survivors mobilized to join IR VICOBA.

The findings indicated that 26 out of 20 targeted IR VICOBA groups were established and strengthened. 465 out of 1000 targeted women and girls actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and are able to speak-out publicly against GBV. Adult Women were 303 out of 700 targeted and Men youth were 162 out of 300 targeted. A total of 28 out of 20 targeted GBV survivors were mobilized to join IR VICOBA. Women were 22 (16 targeted) and men were 6 (4 targeted). The findings reveal that NCA had succeeded in establishing IR VICOBA groups and to mobilize GBV survivors' women and youth to join IR VICOBA Groups. The assessment team recommends for increased efforts to enable more women and girls to actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and to enable them to speak-out publicly against GBV.

Second, NCA wanted to see Paralegals units being strengthened to support women, men, girls, and boys to realize their gender rights. The findings indicate that 110 out of 22 targeted paralegal members were trained on legal issues related to GBV. Women were 60 out of 15 targeted, Men were 50 out of 7 targeted. The number of individuals accessing paralegal services was examined, the findings indicated that 359 out of 230 targeted individuals accessed paralegal services. Women were 251 out of 161 targeted; men were 108 men out of 69 targeted. The findings reveal that NCA and partners have succeeded to Strengthen Paralegals units to support women, men, girls and boys to realize their gender rights.

During the Assessment it was observed that IR VICOBA Groups, Paralegals and PETs, Interfaith Women and Youth Committees, school health clubs and SWASH groups were established, organized and women and girls mobilized to realize political and economic rights (See pictures).



Figure 1. 2 Kilosa Inter Religious VICOBA group office established buy ACDM Morogoro dioses with support from NCA.



Figure 1. 3 Namayuni Secondary School health clubs established by TCRS - Kilwa-Lindi

The assessment noticed that the programme has helped both women and adolescent girls to realize their rights and take right steps or measures when facing gender-based violence, this is verified by the quote bellow.

“ he started beating me and reached a point of hurting me by marrying a second woman whom he brought to my bed so that we three could sleep together. When I saw the situation, I left them inside, sat outside, and meditated. I went to seek my justice in court. I got my right because I told the judge to separate us because a man has become dangerous to my health. I was no longer safe because at the end of the day he could cause death.” ... I decided to seek justice by seeking a divorce. I was divorced and moved on with my three children. I did not want him to take the kids because they were going to be abused by that woman. I asked the court because the children were still studying that I could help them but when they grow up, I will not stop them from going to their father. The court handed over the children to me. I live happily and now they are studying, and I can provide for all their needs.” **Participant FGD women and girls-Kilosa-ACDM Morogoro Diocese.**

The realization of rights is also justified by government authorities and religious leaders in the programme areas as detailed bellow.

“ NCA has done a lot; we have women economic justice platforms where many cases are being reported the ones related to men forcibly taking over women sources of incomes. Many women have been involved in economic activities, majority are free, and women dependence on men has been decreased significantly in areas reached by the project; contrary to tradition which socialized women

as tools for reproduction only. Girls were being threatened to be killed if they pass their final exams because parents had already received a proposal for marrying their daughters, some had already taken dowry even before their daughter had finished school. Is one of the causes of high illiterate rate and young marriage. Thank you to this project, many young girls have come out and raised their voices on their rights as kids, some gave testimonies how it all happened. The project provided education which helped young girls to raise their voices, incidences of girls reporting their parents to the authority for forcing them to get married before their age and school is on the rise; it is all because of the project, all these comes out. Many young girls have overcome such traditional barriers they are in advanced level education; we have many examples of them.” **Dialogue with Community development officers and medical doctor_Kibiti_Coast Region.**

Apart from realizing rights women and adolescent have been made aware of where to seek support while seeking their rights.

“ There is a special organization of Paralegal people who are very helpful to people who are being abused. So, you must go there and tell them or if she is a neighbor, you see her husband is abused, she is abused, or the child is being abused you have to go there to a Paralegal person to tell her. Then she will come there to help someone who is in trouble whether it is a woman or a child or anyone being abused. So, services are available in every village” **Participant FDG women and girls -Kilosa**

Furthermore, through this project women and girls have been empowered and take part in various decision-making bodies and leadership positions.

“ women are currently participating in various leadership positions especially down where I come from. Among the members of the village, council women are also present. The village executive officer is a woman, in health care women are also found. So let me say they are participating as well” **Participant- Men and boys FGD Kilosa- Morogoro**

“ Yes, even myself. I am an imam, a madrasa teacher, a hamlet leader, and I am in the peace committee. Now there I am led by a female councillor, my village chairperson is a female, a doctor in charge of our dispensary is a female, and the social development officer is a female” **FGD men and women- Kibiti**

This was supported by a woman who is in the leadership position

“ I am being heard, supported because this is the third time. I am thankful that in all these phases the community understands, listens, and supports me. ” **A female leader- Kibiti**

“ There is no one here but we have a member of the Ebenezer group who contested for a special seat and won, she is a councilor ”**Participant FGD- women and girls Kilosa**

The information above reveal that the program is succeeding in [Empowering women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights.](#)

Similar findings on administering the questionnaire. When respondents were asked **Whether their participation in community decision making has improved after NCA Interventions, Results in Appendix iv, indicate that majority >80% of responded has acknowledge improvement in their community and family decision making after NCA activities. This achievement gives way to slowly achieving the NCA Country strategy vision of “Faith actors working together to empower people for positive, active citizenship so they can climb out of poverty and participate fully in society; to build inclusive and peaceful communities and hold leaders accountable so that all Tanzanians may have life in dignity”.** The assessment team therefore recommends continuing helping women and adolescents to reach target.

Generally, the assessment indicates that NCA has done a great work in educating the community in the intervention area about GBV and its negative consequences. However, the program managers,

Coordinators and leaders need to address a few challenges mentioned in this assessment to pave a way to a better future in continuing program implementation.

Sub-goal 3: [Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls](#)

This sub-goal will mainly be achieved through NCA's support to Haydom Lutheran Hospital, and their cooperation with Laerdal Global on the Safer Birth Project. NCA continues to facilitate the development of HLH as a regional learning centre on Safer Births for other NCA country programmes. NCA also promotes dissemination of Safer Birth findings and practices to other health institutions in Tanzania – by facilitating linkages to Waking the Giant Task Force on SDG 3 and to Christian Social Services Commission (CSSC), who provides policy support to FBO hospitals in Tanzania.

On this sub – goal, the assessment wanted to find out the extent to which maternal mortality is reduced among women and girls. Desk review was used to collect information on the extent to which the sub goal is being achieved.

According to the desk review, Haydom Lutheran Hospital reported maternal an increase in maternal deaths from 183:100,000 live births in 2019 to 281:100,000 live births in 2020. Increase in maternal death is attributed to impacts of the COVID19 pandemic and referral to HLH for more complicated pregnancies from lower-level health facilities in the catchment area.⁹ The recently conducted midterm evaluation at Haydom hospital revealed poor performance on reduction of maternal death in health facilities that have adopted Safer Birth model in the catchment area , no target has been achieved for 2019 and 2020 and its ranked red.¹⁰ The number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel at the facility for women and girls aged 15-49 years decreased from 3,600 in 2019 to 3,205 in 2020, mainly due to COVID19 impact on outreach clinics. Following this in 2020, NCA supported ELCT HQ to scale Safer Birth model by training 21 health providers (F 16; M 5) from other ELCT Hospitals in various parts of the country. The decision to focus Safer Birth training at the lower-level health facilities came after realizing that a significant number of maternal deaths occur due to lack of quality care at these lower-level health facilities.¹¹

The above findings demonstrate that COVID 19 played a greater role in the increased maternal death, despite COVID 19, challenges exist within the Safer Birth Model, while the targets to ensure facilities adopt Safer Birth model was met, the reduction on maternal death and neonatal death was not met. Assessment recommends more capacity to the staff of health facilities that have adopted safer Birth model, where possible a quick assessment on the causes of poor performance may be conducted to inform further steps of resolving the challenge.

Sub-goal 5: [Women and adolescents' access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning](#)

This sub – goal focuses on ensuring access to safe, friendly and age appropriate SRHR services for women and girls as necessary to reduce maternal and child mortality. The programme facilitate access to life skills for boys and girls and ensure responsible parenting and informed choices of their reproductive health. Faith actors are challenged and accompanied to promote positive public narratives and integrate appropriate training on life skills and responsible parenting into their existing women and youth groups.

⁹ NCA annual report 2020

¹⁰ HLH Midterm Evaluation,2020

¹¹ NCA annual report 2020

The outcome assessment was carried to learn on how far this sub-goal has been achieved to date.

Findings from the assessment

In this sub goal the assessment team looked at the KPIs tracking tool and examined the number of women and adolescents reached with information about comprehensive sexuality education disaggregated by in school 30%, out of school 20%, community conversations 50%, teachers' trainings.

The findings indicated that 6,219 out of 10,000 targeted Individuals were reached with information about comprehensive sexuality education. Women were 1,603, men were 1,463, 2,000 young women, 1153 young men). From the KPIs the assessment team found it difficult to report achievement against targets in outcome 4.1 because there is mismatch in counted items between what has been achieved and the targets. Nevertheless, the findings reveal that about 62% (6,219/10,000) of targeted Individuals were reached with information about comprehensive sexuality education. The findings reveal that there are good progress in meeting the objective targets however the assessment team made two important recommendations; one, more efforts be increased to enable reaching the targets by 2024; Two, the KPIs be reviewed to remove mismatch between counted items in actuals against set targets in objective 4.1. Doing this will help easy assessment on increased knowledge among women and adolescents about comprehensive sexuality education.

User friendly family planning services available in the intervention area

In another objective NCA wanted to ensure user friendly family planning services are available in the intervention areas. This took the assessment team to assessing the number of trained service providers (female and male) who perform to established guidelines/standards for user friendly family planning, number of women and adolescents (female and male) who have heard about at least three methods of modern family planning and the number of men who support the use of modern contraception for themselves or their partners. The findings indicated that 42 out of 5 targeted service providers were trained. Women were 22 and men were 11, young women were 2 and Young men were 7. 10,130 individuals heard about at least three methods of modern family planning out of 69,000 Targeted (14.9% achievement rate). Women were 3,752, Men were 785; Young women 3,465 and Young men 2128. The number of men who support the use of modern contraception for themselves or their partners was 318 out of 2000 targeted. The findings reveal that more work has to be done to reach the target. The evaluator recommends that NCA follow up with data from Partners to find out from partners the reasons for low performance in some indicators in this objective. Either a small research can be done to establish any relationship between NCA working with Faith actors and the issue of addressing family planning issues. This will help document some learnings in Tanzania and it will determine whether NCA has to adjust the approach of implementing this objective.

Generally, the assessment revealed that the program has helped people to be aware of RHS and family planning services and where they can be obtained and what it takes to get a family planning method of their choice as it is quoted below:

" If I need contraceptive services, I go to a health facility. When I get to the health center, I am given family planning education, that's when I get family planning education and all the other things related to fertility" **Participant FGD men and boys – Kilosa.**

" education is being provided and girls survive incidences. Teenagers with STDs reports to the hospitals, educated on safe sex after treatment is provided. The demand for condoms is high among youth; is a clear indication of the impact of provided education on reproductive health and safe sex; the education is provided for free. Before NCA we did not even have a room for counselling and advice, because these things need privacy, through this project the institute saw the need and provided a room. " **Dialogue with Comm dev officers and medical doctor- Kibiti**

Through this project religious leaders have been engaged in ensuring that Women and adolescents' have access to comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning, this was noted in one of the interviews.

" More focus has been in youth issues and sexual reproductive health, meaning that religious leaders, community leaders have been working with youth on the issue of sexual reproductive health and that is thematic area of our engagement(ELCT) in the project known as "VUNJENI UKIMYA" So the aim of Vunjeni ukimya, is to have religious leaders, meaning as an interfaith project to discuss health issues aah including building positive perception to leaders on sexual reproductive health, aah I think it has been happening in some places, including Kilimanjaro region, Arusha, Manyara, but also we did in Tabora" Health Executive -ELCT

The Health Executives added more on efforts that have been put in place:

" I can say that we have reached the targeted population very well, we have been successfully to run/conduct training of which has empowered skills in that area, in the area where I have been doing this, I can say for the first time it enabled most of religious leader to speak about issues that there were mostly less concerned of ". Health Executive -ELCT

4.4.1 Key Successes of GBV Project

- The project has helped to reduce gender-based violence in the programme areas as a result of several efforts that have been put in place by NCA and implementing partners as compared to the period before the onset of the programme.
- The project has succeeded in the formation and engagement of various group in order to fight for a common course, this has enabled women to protest and speak against existing traditions that trigger GBV
- NCA through GBV project has managed to uncover and address several GBV cases in the intervention areas
- The project has helped both women and adolescent girls to realize their rights and take right steps or measures when facing gender-based violence.
- NCA has done a great work to identify and address dominant norms and values facilitating GBV in the intervention areas. Through their initiatives, Score card committees have been created, seminars conducted to enable identify harmful norms and values in the community and action plan developed.
- Awareness about GBV issues has increased in intervention areas.
- Many women have been involved in economic activities, majority feel free, and women dependence on men has been decreased significantly in intervention areas.
- Men's understanding of GBV issues has increased and slowly they allow their wives and children to participate in social gatherings.
- Women and adolescent have been made aware of where to seek support while seeking their rights.
- Through this project women and girls have been empowered and take part in various decision-making bodies and leadership positions.
- The Assessment revealed that the programme has helped people to be aware of RHS and family planning services and where they can be obtained and what it takes to get a family planning method of their choice.
- Through this project religious leaders have been engaged in ensuring that Women and adolescents' have access to comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning.

4.4.2 Challenges Facing GBV Project

Below is a summary of Challenges Facing GBV Project implementation: -

- Delays in responding to GBV reported cases
 - It takes time for reported cases to be acted upon, this was noted during the interviews carried with key informants

“ You may report to them about a problem but their response delays. Today I can inform them about my daughter being raped, I have a proof of it and evidence are there. He writes RB and orders you to find MG who will catch that person. MG is not a public servant he only helps; MG is a militant” Project Beneficiary_Kibiti

- Falsification of information
 - Falsification of information was noted as one of the key challenges especially on dealing with GBV issues. This was noted during interviews

“ another challenge that we encounter on issues of child violence; these cases are difficult to handle due to falsification of information from the source which would provide evidence on the case. A family of a person who has committed crime agrees and pay money to the family whose kid was violated and agree to coverup for each other and conceal the evidence. When such case brought before the court the kid denies having ever seen a man who sodomised him. When a kid speaks such statement before the court is a very powerful statement, which nullifies all other evidence. Due to lack of evidence the judge cancels the case.” **Dialogue with Comm dev officers and medical doctor-Kibiti**

- Responding to GBV requires joint efforts not efforts one person only

It was realized that to fight GBV joint efforts are required including cooperation from victims

4.4.3 Sustainability of GBV Project

In examining the sustainability of the GBV project, the assessment team observed key features of sustainability and also asked beneficiaries and partners on the probability of sustaining the projects after NCA has phased out. It was observed that the GBV project is working very closely with existing systems and structures, the Local government authorities in the project areas are involved and take active role in the fight against GBV for example Community Development and Social Welfare officers and other leaders take part in the day-to-day activities. Furthermore, Community leaders, community members and religious leaders have been oriented and capacitated on issues related to GBV, this means that in the absence of NCA, the local government can continue to support GBV efforts since it has been integrated into the system and community leaders, religious leaders can also continue to create awareness and act in support of GBV efforts. This was noted in various interviews that were conducted.

About the way NCA and its partners has worked with the existing structures and systems which is essential for sustainability of its projects including GBV this what people have to say

“ That organization came and inform us that they want to implement a project in Moshi municipal council particularly in Kaloleni ward. After receiving the introduction letter from District Administrative Secretary (DAS) they came to us and explain what they wanted to do, before doing anything we formed the committees which include people from the community. Those committees do the follow ups of the progress of the projects which have been initiated by the people, not only that but they are also responsible for assuring the transparency in those projects to make sure that the community is aware of what is going on in those projects or informed about the projects been implemented by the government” **Kaloleni Ward Executive Officer-Moshi**

In terms of capacity building, which is a building block of sustainability, this is what was evident

“The same goes to GBV the programme it has capacitated village leaders, MTAKUWA Committees who are community centered for GBV paralegal support services. It is expected to use the knowledge and experience acquired through this programme to sustain their services. The same goes to groups which have been empowered in entrepreneurship and economic activities, for example I was trained since 2013 making

products like shampoo, soaps, batiki I still make them up to now and I earn decent income. I am also a facilitator to others in making similar products. So, sustainability is there through imparted experience, skills, and education” ELCT project Coordinator- Kibiti

4.4.4 Lessons Learnt from GBV Project in the Intervention Areas

From the assessment the following are the lesson learnt

- The project has helped both women and adolescent girls to realize their rights and take right steps or measures when facing gender-based violence.
- Both male and female children are subjected to Gender based violence
- Poverty is a contributing factor to GBV issues
- Still there is prevalence of childhood pregnancies in the intervention areas and children are discontinued from studies
- Community development officers and social welfare officers are responsible and committed to help solve GBV issues
- ‘Isale’ culture in Kilimanjaro and Muahli Culture in Kibiti are great challenges which needs to be addressed, they are the great barrier to reaching optimal success of the GBV Project.
- It is not easy, fighting gender-based violence requires efforts and support by everyone including gender-based victims.

4.4.5 GBV Conclusion and Recommendations

The assessment team recommends the following:

- Inclusion for people with disabilities in the project implementation plans. The development of disability inclusion strategy would add value to the actions taken by NCA to meet the 2030 Agenda of ‘living no one being’.
- NCA to continue strengthening partners and other involved stakeholder in increasing efforts to address and resolve GBV issues.
- NCA partners continue to increase efforts in educating the community about the bad effects of GBV and the importance of taking GBV cases forward.
- NCA to sensitizing the Tanzania Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children to come together and harmonise laws and regulations guiding judicial cases in case of Child abuse. This will help clinical evidence to be given more weight than oral evidence,
- The community need to be made aware of child violence and its impact. Such cases should collect enough evidence from the bottom (bottom-up approach).
- To strengthen networking, if one fails to handle the case because of the underlying circumstances should refer the case to other network members.
On possibilities NCA to think and facilitate the building of violence recovery centres. NCA financing is important. That includes the centre for taking care of children who have been violated

Overall success of the program

- The programme has succeeded in the formation and engagement of various groups to fight for a common course, more emphasize is on the group as opposed to individuals in order to achieve intended results in the thematic areas
- The general impression shows that NCA is so far succeeding in implementing the project activities according to what was planned. It has done a great job in moving towards meeting the project objectives. The project has managed to bring together about 15 partners who are institutions of different religious leaders: CCT, TEC, BAKWATA, ELCT HQ, ELCT ND, ELCT Mbulu, ELCT ECD, 4CCP, HLH, CARITAS, BAKAIDS, IOP, ACDM, CSSC & TCRS. It has managed to mobilizing community members into different groups. About 4,000 VICOBA

Groups with about 100,000 people as members formulated. These groups are very strong and well-functioning. For Social Accountability Monitoring -SAM and Public Expenditure Tracking System- PET groups established in 32 districts that NCA and Partners are working with. These groups make a follow up and monitoring of different projects and do micro-saving.

- On sustainability, the findings reveal that from the beginning of the program, NCA has succeeded to put efforts to establish sustainable systems, strategies, and approaches for effective management of the projects in intervention areas. NCA has worked hand in hand with the Government Authorities and partners in religious institutions at the National, Regional and District level. The community members (men and women, girls and boys, Community agents) were well involved in project initiation, planning, management, and Monitoring of programme initiated by NCA. At national level policy makers PORALG, Ministry of Health, community Development. Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) were also engaged for sustainability purposes. Beneficiaries themselves have been engaged to come up with solutions to solving problems related to their projects and prevailing context. At this stage, the findings show that the community in intervention areas still need support to sustain the project components established by the programme.

Overall Challenges facing NCA in program Implementation

- People with disabilities have been less included in project plans. This jeopardizes the achievement of the NCA country strategy of creating inclusive society.
- Gender as a cross cutting issue has to be addressed in every project Intervention. However, there are still dominant norms Intervening the smoother implementation of NCA GBV Programs.
- Project components sustainability is still to be determined.
- Almost all Paralegals and PETS committee members addressed to be given some allowance to support them economically while working with the community.
- Inadequate Knowledge on IR-VICOBA Groups
- Inadequate community knowledge on Gender Based Violence. The community still need to be educated about GBV issues. This is because there still GBV issues going on even after NCA interventions.
- The assessment exercise noted some problems on compiling data from Partners. Either some partners had not yet filled any data in some indicators. This has resulted into the data being incomplete. Among the identified reason/reasons for not filling the data one is that the activity has not yet been performed like activity no. 5.2. Another reason was that not all data come on time. This affects the obtaining of required data on time. when data is needed it might happen that one or more partners have not filled any data in the tracking tool. This observation reflects the need for one person at NCA who is capable of ensuring collection of the available data on time.
- Through the assessment exercise it was also noted that a couple of indicators could have been improved to better measure the goal.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

- Basing on the findings in this evaluation the evaluation team concluded that NCA had great achievement in implementation of project activities as most of the objectives were implemented according to the project plan. However, project components sustainability has to be determined. According to the observation made by the evaluation team, the community in the intervention area seems to be happy of having these projects in their hands. The evaluator therefore proposes that **on availability of resources NCA team to think of strengthening the established platforms. The remaining period of the program provides chance of implementing the remaining milestones to make the activities sustainable in intervention areas. Among other areas the evaluator recommends Continued supportive supervision and strengthening of community platforms to be given priority.**

- On the other hand, the evaluation team concluded that the sustainability of the established projects is in the hands of the Partners, community members themselves and government experts. This is because various components of the project touch the lives of people at grass route level. The evaluation team therefore recommends that in order to make the project components sustainable and self-running, **there should be a continuous engagement and reporting to the government throughout the remaining project period, for them to be informed of what is going on in the intervention areas. This will help the government to understand real what is happening in the community in Tanzania through NCA initiatives and enforce various actions.**
- It was also concluded that NCA has initiated the unique projects in Tanzania, helping people to have peace, unity and work hard to enable them climb out of poverty. The intervention areas/Tanzania has been very lucky to receive this program which uncovered several issues and challenges from the community which also might be unknowingly happening to other community members in other regions of Tanzania. **The evaluator sees the importance of implementing similar programs in other regions in Tanzania. Therefore, on availability of support NCA should think to help other regions in Tanzania to benefit from these services. Precaution should be taken on considering sustainability issues from the beginning of the project.**
- Also, the Assessment team recommends that Leaders, especially key decision makers DC and DED office should be informed on the magnitude of the GBV problems, sharing such testimonies, it may influence budget allocation for such incidences.
- It is also recommended by the assessment team that while continuing engaging government officials in project implementation, **NCA should continue strengthening partners and community leaders by training them on planning, leadership, Resource mobilization and organizational strengthening to enable quality delivery of services in the intervention area but also to guarantee the sustainability of the program.**
- According to the evaluator's observation, there seems a need to **integrate CSEE projects with other thematic areas project. This is because wherever the assessment team passed it felt like CSSE is backing up the economic income of individuals. Also, they rely on it as source of food. If this is going to be integrated with other NCA projects, it will help to reduce complains of other groups on need of supportive allowances like paralegals.**
- The assessment team recommends that **for the remaining period of the project implementation NCA and Partners should continue to work hard in facilitating review of policies, laws, norms, and practices that promote GBV. This will help the NCA country strategies goals be realized and KPIs targets be met.**
- The evaluator recommends that **NCA and Partners to take into consideration the recommendation made during the assessment of 'meeting and educating clan/tribe elders for the purpose of harmonizing the Isale Culture'. This will help realization of the NCA Country strategy aim of saving lives and seeking justice. If this culture will not be intervened GBV issues in Kilimanjaro Region will end up in the hands of elders silently. Paralegals will not be in a better position because they do a lot of efforts which later ends up in family solutions backed up by Isale culture.**
- The assessment team recommends for **increased efforts to enable more women and girls to actively participate in leadership roles in own platforms and to enable them to speak-out publicly against GBV.**
- The Assessment team still recommends that, **survey to be conducted to establish the proportion of people joining Affordable health insurance in the intervention areas and follow up should be done on the decisions taken by members of parliament on the bill advocating for universal coverage. This will help to establish the impact of NCA position paper and NCA Activities in Tanzania concerning Universal health coverage.**

- when the government act slow in decision making process, the assessment team suggest that **NCA Continue close following up, the implementation of document agreed actions and share. Where necessary engage other levels and follow up when the government act slow in decision making process.**
- the Assessment team suggests **Provision of ID cards to PETS to enable smooth running of their activities in their communities. The assessment team recommends NCA to facilitate the designing of the ID card and let Partners supervise the provision of ID Cards.**
- **Inclusion for people with disabilities in the project implementation plans.** The development of disability inclusion strategy would add value to the actions taken by NCA to meet the 2030 Agenda of 'living no one being'.
- Project Indicators be improved to better measure the goal. In order to make this possible the project team has to revisit the indicators and identify areas of improvement. A MEL consultant might be need to guide the process.
- NCA to think of having a data clerk person to help with data compilation and guidance issues. this person will make sure data is available on time and available at the require time.
- NCA Links youths with loans opportunities that are given by the government to the youth, women and people with disabilities set by Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment & Persons with Disability and through 10% allocation of LGA own revenue for provision of loans to the youth to enable youth participation in the agricultural activities

APPENDICES

Appendix II. List of participants

Kilimanjaro participants

S/N	NAME	SEX	AGE	LOCATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.
1	REV. ANDREW MUNISI	M	44	ELCT KILIMANJARO	PROJECT MANAGER	
2	SHEKH ABDLAI MFAUME	M	46	BAKWATA M.M(secretary)	REGIONAL SECRETARY	
4	OSCAR	M	26	ELCT	FIELD OFFICE	068304445
5	MIKE R. NGOWI	M	61		COORDINATOR	0754848590
6	STELLA SIWALE	K	43		COORDINATOR	0713823372
7	KANAEL MUSHI	M	42		COORDINATOR	0676282428
8	SALUM MREMA	M	52	HAI	COORDINATOR	07193945
9	ASIFIWE MASSAWE	M	32		FARMER	0753828820
10	ANGELA S. MASSAMU	K	67	DC	FARMER	0784636991
11	ESTER MOHAMED	K	43	HAI	PARALEGAL	0656371188
12	GEORGE DAVID KAJEMBE	M	85	KAHE	BENEFICIAL	0716024715
13	JUDITH GUDIENCI	K	26	KAHE	BENIFICIAL	0699408930
14	GEMA K. KOMATI	K	57	KAHE	PARALEGAL	0626796180
15	YUSUPH R. KAJEMBE	M	47			0713399932
16	SUNA	K	26	M-MANICIPAL	ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER	
17	ELIZABETH KAWAITE	K	32	MWIKA KASIKAZINI	PET	0653987342
18	ESTA M. MLAY	K	33	DC	PET	0759061339
19	AMMAN MSELA	M	34	MWIKA VUNJO	PETS	075358629
20	ELIKESAN S. SHAO	M	65	MWIKA KASIKAZINI	PETS	07540446025
21	MWAJUMA OMARY	F	*	MAJENGO	BEN CSEE-	0754613420
22	ROBERT LYBONGA	M	*	M-MANICIPAL	AGRONOMIST	0764893844
23	HAPPY PASCHAL	F	27	ROMBO	BEN-CSEE	0768158294

24	PASCHAL KITUTU	M	30	ROMBO	BEN-CSEE	0768158292
25	AKONAE ZAKARIA	M	32	ROMBO	AGRONOMIST	0784787111

Lindi participants

S/N	NAME	SEX	AGE	LOCATION	DESIGNATION	CONATACT
01	ENOCK KAGWE	M		KILWA	FIELD OFICER	0744190190
02	SADA NGOZI	F	42	KILWA	BENEFICIAL	
03	FATUMA SAID	F	55	KILWA	BENIFICIAL	
04	ABDALLAH KITENDEAGE	M	36	MATANDU	PARALEGAL	
05	SALAMA KILAMBO	F	47	MATANDU		
06	SEVERINA CHILUMBA	F	52	MATANDU		
07	ROSEMARY MARTIN	F	35	MATANDU	FACILITATOR-TCRS	0714080837
08	ZAINABU MGOLI	F	21	MATANDU		
09	PASCHAL MTASINGWA	M	28	NAMAYUNI - KILWA	AREA FACILITETOR	
10	FRANK THOMAS	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
11	BADIKU MOHAMED	M		MATANDU	BEN-sSTUDENT	
12	RAMADHAN ALLY	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
13	TWALIB MSHAINA	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
14	ABDUL SADIC	M		MATANDU	BEN -STUDENT	
15	ALI MASUDI	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
16	RAYMOND SHABBY	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	

Coastal participants

S/N	NAME	SEX	AGE	LOCATION	DESIGNATION	CONATACT
01	ENOCK KAGWE	M		KILWA	FIELD OFICER	0744190190
02	SADA NGOZI	F	42	KILWA	BENEFICIAL	
03	FATUMA SAID	F	55	KILWA	BENIFICIAL	
04	ABDALLAH KITENDEAGE	M	36	MATANDU	PARALEGAL	
05	SALAMA KILAMBO	F	47	MATANDU		
06	SEVERINA CHILUMBA	F	52	MATANDU		
07	ROSEMARY MARTIN	F	35	MATANDU	FACILITATOR-TCRS	0714080837
08	ZAINABU MGOLI	F	21	MATANDU		
09	PASCHAL MTASINGWA	M	28	NAMAYUNI - KILWA	AREA FACILITETOR	
10	FRANK THOMAS	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
11	BADIKU MOHAMED	M		MATANDU	BEN-sSTUDENT	
12	RAMADHAN ALLY	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
13	TWALIB MSHAINA	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
14	ABDUL SADIC	M		MATANDU	BEN -STUDENT	
15	ALI MASUDI	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	
16	RAYMOND SHABBY	M		MATANDU	BEN-STUDENT	

Morogoro participants

S/ N	NAMES	SEX	AGE	LOCATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.
1	Rev Canon Dani Deuli	M	48	ACDM	Director of Development	0756912090
2	Pius w.Ngirwa	M	46	ACDM	Project officer	0756966886
3	Dickson Mwakibolwa	M	39	Dumila	WEO/ Beneficiary	0655629095
4	Martha B. Manyuka	F	25	Dumila	A.OI	0714525985
5	Ojo J Mahengl	M	25	Mandera	Beneficiary	0628316442

6	Yahaya H . Magulumengi	M	28	Dumila	Beneficiary	0659103569
7	Rehema Ally	F	42	mandela	ben	0685376901
8	Kasimu Mtunge	M	49	Mvomero	Ben	0714274144
9	Charlse s Mkunda	M	61	Kilosa	Ben	0685376901
10	Rehema Msigala	F	49	Mvomero	Ben	
11	Pamela K Mlamwenda	F	60	Mvomero	Ben	0714115157
12	Naomi Mpombo	F	43	Mfulu	Ben	0712844743
13	Yusuph S Muhawi	M	40	Dumila	Ben	0719723132
14	Fadhila C. fagnia	M	27	Dumila	Ben	0719723132

S/N	NAME	SEX	AGE	LOCATION	DESIGNSTION	PHON NO.
15	Georgina E. Mwangala	F	40	Dumila	Mklm kiongoz kata	0678650195
16	Amina Kisaila	F	21	Dumila	Ben-NF	0673232375
17	Jenipha Saimon	F	29	Mvomero	Ben-SINAI	0673861709
18	Ester Robert	F	28	Magore-Kilosa	Ben-FZA	0718317184
19	Happiness milimo	F	29	Mandela-Kilosa	Ben- KVIF	0719857714
20	Lidia Buyunga	F	46	Mvomero	Ben-SINAI	0652743633
21	Elizaberth Paschar	F	34	Mvomero	Ben- HIZA	0652743633
22	Marium Nguruma	F	32	Magole	Ben-Mandela	0656595678
23	Happines Charles	F	38	Dumila	Chair-Kilivika Network	
24	Boycca George	F	29	Dumila	Ben –New force	
25	Salome Gabriel	F	45	Mfulu	Ben-Upendo	0759016074
26	Timotheo Kim	M	54	Kitete	Mkulima wa wilayakilosa	0716149029
27	Jema Mziwanda	M	45	Kilosa		0712344533
28	Fadhili S Machela	M	32	Kilosa	Chair –NS kilosa	0656493420
29	Emmanuel Upamba	M	43	Mandela	Ben-	0714865474
30	Omary Mvula	M	36	Mfulu	Ben-upendo	0654133536

31	Rajab Mwingwa	M	66	Mvomero	Ben-tujikomboe	0787184270
32	Ernest Masanja	M	36	Mvomero	Ben –Sinai	071001557756
33	Fredrick Dafa	M	23	Mandela	Ben-Vijana fulsa	0687056572
34	Emmanuel Timothy	M	26	Magozi		
35	Godfay Ruchelo	M	46	Kitete	Ben-Tupime	
36	Paulo Ifande	M	53		Ben-Mkomaso	

Appendix iii: GBV Responses

Husband Justified to beat a wife due to going out without permission * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to going out without permission	Some What Agree	1	0	1	1	3
		Strong Disagree	4	3	5	5	17
		Total	5	3	6	6	20
Male	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to going out without permission	Some What Agree	0	0	0	1	1
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	4	3	1	1	9
Total		4	3	2	2	11	
Total	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to going out without permission	Some What Agree	1	0	1	2	4
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	8	6	6	6	26
Total		9	6	8	8	31	

Husband Justified to beat a wife due to neglecting children * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to neglecting children	Some What Disagree	1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	4	3	5	6	18
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
Total		5	3	6	6	20	
Male	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to neglecting children	Some What Agree	1	0	1	0	2
		Strong Disagree	3	3	1	2	9
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
Total	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to neglecting children	Some What Agree	1	0	1	0	2
		Some What Disagree	1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	7	6	6	8	27
Total		9	6	8	8	31	

Husband Justified to beat a wife due to Arguing with him * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent		Region				Total
		Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	

Female	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to Arguing with him	Strong Disagree	5	3	5	6	19
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
Total			5	3	6	6	20
Male	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to Arguing with him	Does not Know	1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	3	3	1	2	9
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
Total			4	3	2	2	11
Total	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to Arguing with him	Does not Know	1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	8	6	6	8	28
		Strongly Agree	0	0	2	0	2
		Total	9	6	8	8	31

Husband Justified to beat a wife due to refusing sex * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to refusing sex	Strong Disagree	0	0	0	1	1
			5	3	6	5	19
Total			5	3	6	6	20
Male	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to refusing sex	Some What Agree	1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	3	3	1	2	9
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
Total			4	3	2	2	11
Total	Husband Justified to beat a wife due to refusing sex	Some What Agree	0	0	0	1	1
			1	0	0	0	1
		Strong Disagree	8	6	7	7	28
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
Total			9	6	8	8	31

Stopping violence experience * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Stopping violence experience	Some What Agree	3	3	2	5	13
		Strongly Agree	2	0	4	1	7
Total			5	3	6	6	20

Male	Stopping violence experience	Some What Agree	2	1	0	2	5
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strongly Agree	2	2	1	0	5
Total			4	3	2	2	11
Total	Stopping violence experience	Some What Agree	5	4	2	7	18
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strongly Agree	4	2	5	1	12
Total			9	6	8	8	31

Ignoring violence experience * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Ignoring violence experience	Some What Agree	3	3	0	5	11
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	1	0	4	1	6
		Strongly Agree	1	0	1	0	2
Total			5	3	6	6	20
Male	Ignoring violence experience	Some What Agree	2	0	0	2	4
		Strong Disagree	2	2	1	0	5
		Strongly Agree	0	1	1	0	2
Total			4	3	2	2	11
Total	Ignoring violence experience	Some What Agree	5	3	0	7	15
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	3	2	5	1	11
		Strongly Agree	1	1	2	0	4
Total			9	6	8	8	31

Sticking to the community leader/helper during violence experience * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Sticking to the community leader/helper during violence experience	Strongly Agree	0	1	0	0	1
		Some What Agree	3	2	1	6	12
		Strongly Agree	2	0	5	0	7
Total			5	3	6	6	20
Male	Sticking to the community	Some What Agree	2	1	0	2	5

	leader/helper during violence experience	Strongly Agree	2	2	2	0	6
	Total		4	3	2	2	11
Total	Sticking to the community leader/helper during violence experience	Strongly Agree	0	1	0	0	1
		Some What Agree	5	3	1	8	17
		Strongly Agree	4	2	7	0	13
Total			9	6	8	8	31

Okay for girl children not going to school * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Okay for girl children not going to school	Some What Agree	0	0	0	2	2
		Strong Disagree	5	3	6	4	18
		Total	5	3	6	6	20
Male	Okay for girl children not going to school	Strong Disagree	4	3	1	2	10
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
Total	Okay for girl children not going to school	Some What Agree	0	0	0	2	2
		Strong Disagree	9	6	7	6	28
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	9	6	8	8	31

Parents are okay with early marriage (before age 18) * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Parents are okay with early marriage (before age 18)	Some What Agree	0	0	0	1	1
		Strong Disagree	5	3	6	5	19
		Total	5	3	6	6	20
Male	Parents are okay with early marriage (before age 18)	Strong Disagree	4	3	2	2	11
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
Total	Parents are okay with early marriage (before age 18)	Some What Agree	0	0	0	1	1
		Strong Disagree	9	6	8	7	30
		Total	9	6	8	8	31
		Total	9	6	8	8	31

Parents resolving raping cases and early pregnancies silently * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent	Region				Total
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			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Parents resolving raping cases and early pregnancies silently	Does not Know	0	0	1	0	1
		Some What Agree	2	0	0	3	5
		Strong Disagree	2	3	5	3	13
		Strongly Agree	1	0	0	0	1
Total			5	3	6	6	20
Male	Parents resolving raping cases and early pregnancies silently	Some What Agree	2	0	0	1	3
		Strong Disagree	2	3	2	1	8
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
Total	Parents resolving raping cases and early pregnancies silently	Does not Know	0	0	1	0	1
		Some What Agree	4	0	0	4	8
		Strong Disagree	4	6	7	4	21
		Strongly Agree	1	0	0	0	1
Total			9	6	8	8	31

The youth marry a person of parents' choice * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	The youth marry a person of parents' choice	Some What Agree	1	0	0	1	2
		Strong Disagree	4	3	6	5	18
		Total	5	3	6	6	20
Male	The youth marry a person of parents' choice	Strong Disagree	4	3	1	2	10
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	4	3	2	2	11
Total	The youth marry a person of parents' choice	Some What Agree	1	0	0	1	2
		Strong Disagree	8	6	7	7	28
		Strongly Agree	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	9	6	8	8	31

Community is ready to assist police inquiry in case of violence against women and children * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	Community is ready to assist police inquiry in	Somewhat Agree	0	0	0	1	1
		Some What Agree	4	2	1	5	12

	case of violence against women and children	Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	0	1	0	0	1
		Strongly Agree	1	0	4	0	5
	Total		5	3	6	6	20
Male	Community is ready to assist police inquiry in case of violence against women and children	Some What Agree	2	1	2	2	7
		Strong Disagree	0	1	0	0	1
		Strongly Agree	2	1	0	0	3
	Total		4	3	2	2	11
Total	Community is ready to assist police inquiry in case of violence against women and children	Somewhat Agree	0	0	0	1	1
		Some What Agree	6	3	3	7	19
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	0	2	0	0	2
		Strongly Agree	3	1	4	0	8
	Total		9	6	8	8	31

In absence of police Paralegal support is there to help with GBV cases * Region * Sex of respondent Crosstabulation

Sex of respondent			Region				Total
			Kilimanjaro	Lindi	Morogoro	Pwani	
Female	In absence of police Paralegal support is there to help with GBV cases	Some What Agree	4	2	2	6	14
		Strong Disagree	0	1	0	0	1
		Strongly Agree	1	0	4	0	5
	Total		5	3	6	6	20
Male	In absence of police Paralegal support is there to help with GBV cases	Some What Agree	2	2	1	1	6
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strongly Agree	2	1	0	1	4
	Total		4	3	2	2	11
Total	In absence of police Paralegal support is there to help with GBV cases	Some What Agree	6	4	3	7	20
		Some What Disagree	0	0	1	0	1
		Strong Disagree	0	1	0	0	1
		Strongly Agree	3	1	4	1	9
	Total		9	6	8	8	31

