

ANNUAL SOCIAL WORK REPORT OF TANZANIA 2007



The person who tries to live alone will not succeed as a human being. His heart withers if it does not answer another heart. His mind shrinks away if he hears only the echoes of his own thoughts and finds no other inspiration.

--Pearl S.Buck

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1. Introduction

In Africa, women remain among the poorest of the poor, despite producing three-quarters of the continent's food. Most don't have access to the education that would be their path out of poverty. Women are the backbone of the rural African economy. They farm small plots, sell fruits and vegetables and other items in the villages, and provide basic necessities such as food, medicine and clothing for their family members. They toil often in the absence of men, many of whom work in the mines or other migrant labor far from home. Often the men take second wives and create other families. Some never return, if they return, they come infected with HIV. Still, most of the women in rural areas are under utter poverty.

In this critical Situation DMI introduced new policy of socio-economic program and group savings and loan in motivating them to generate their income to the families and communities. Members pool their money into a fund from which they can borrow, paying back with interest. Profits, including interest earnings, are shared by the individual members. Therefore women in our target areas of rural at Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Ruvuma region are trying to gain a foothold toward self-sufficiency. We have 340 women self Help Group having 15 to 20 members each and around 4850 women doing various economic activities individually as well as together with group. 46 federation groups are taking effort to strengthen the SHGs.

2. Objectives: The way to destination

**“One's destination is never a place, but a new way of seeing things”
- Henry Miller**

- ❖ Forming women's groups in order to strengthen women's power to prove women can do anything.
- ❖ To train women to become entrepreneurs so that they can prove women's capacities.
- ❖ Helping them to analyze their saving and expenditure in order to increasing saving and reducing the expenditure in the family.
- ❖ To support women's group to start economic activities in order to eradicate the poverty and motivating them to have savings for their future.
- ❖ To help women to imbibe the knowledge by giving seminar and training on leadership, capacity building, health hygiene, environment....etc.
- ❖ To prevent HIV/AIDS, cholera, Malaria and etc... by giving awareness training and medical camp
- ❖ Identifying the women's talent and help them to develop it by doing.
- ❖ Forming women federation groups in order to Strengthen SHGs and starting the income generating activities.
- ❖ To motivate the women to educate their children
- ❖ To organize the children program through children's club

- ❖ To organize seminars and camps to children's on AIDS, health and hygiene programs.
- ❖ To help in micro enterprising efforts of women to facilitate economic independence of women.
- ❖ To improve the living conditions of the people by enhancing the basic amenities and drinking water facilities.
- ❖ To reduce waterborne diseases in the villages.
- ❖ To improve the sanitation facilities.

3. Areas Analysis:

Statistics of each village draws the picture on Socio-economic perspective of the people. 70 % of the women are depending on agriculture. Majority are paid daily wages which is not enough even for the daily food. Only few have the land. And others are doing small industry work (Doing petty business).

3.1 School and Children:

Condition of children is very poor due to their economic situation. Though the children go to the primary school, they are child labors. After coming back from school they do lot of work at house. The children in the following villages namely Kipeza, Vikuruti, Msumi etc...walk miles and miles and go to the school with broom and bucket. Children are compulsorily to carry the broom and tin can to school and work before starting the class and after the class. In the villages Children rarely go to the schools. Though it is compulsory to go to the primary school some of the children stop going due to the fear of walking miles and miles and due to their economic conditions to buy uniform and note books. Girls are abused in the age of 10 to 15 by unknown men and they become pregnancy in that age therefore they feel shame and drop out from school.



3.2 Perspective of Women and their Situations:

Rural women provide most of the labor for farming, from soil preparation to harvest. The whole day they are in the farm doing hard work. After the harvest they play a crucial role in storage, handling, processing and marketing. In addition, women in rural areas are generally responsible for preparing meals for their families.

They toil often in the absence of men, many of whom work in the mines or other migrant labor far from home. Often the men take second wives and create other families. After having five children men live the family and they start another life with another woman. Some never return, or they return infected with HIV. Every village there is a bar even if there are 10 houses there will be a bar, evening time after 6pm many of them will be there by shouting and quarreling over the other. Women say 'to get relief from their pain since they work whole day in the land take drinks and go to bed. Some women are addicted to alcohol and become unaware what they do and go with many women.



Any serious case of pregnancy is very bad condition, walk long distance and take transport to the town itself few cases of children die on the way. Malnutrition of the pregnancy brings unhealthy child. Many of the women without partner struggling in their life.

3.3 Analysis of Health Situation:

Malaria remains the biggest killer of children under age five and poses a major health problem for the rest of the population. Especially the people who live in the villages very often infected with malaria. Because they fetch the water from uncovered pool and drink the water. In addition, the HIV/AIDS pandemic is widespread, with 1.1 million people living with the disease. Approximately 140,000 HIV/AIDS-infected people are currently in urgent need of antiretroviral therapy.

a. Food:

In rural areas especially where we are working people eat only Maize, greens, tapioca and Cassava what they cultivate, that also one time in a day therefore rural people especially women and children fall in sickness very often. But village people most of them take only one meal due to their poverty. Since they have not got nutrition food except what they cultivate their health is very poor. To come to the clinic or dispensary it takes one hour, even in the clinic except first aid nothing would be there because of this people do not come very often for treatment as they do not have money.

b. Water: we do not want to say at all because water problem is the major problem all over Tanzania. This is over all perspective of village analysis. A water resource in the villages is very low. People in the villages are depending on agricultural activity for which they rely on monsoons. Most of the houses are located in their respective fields.

They have to walk for a long distance to fetch water which is polluted. They drink without boiling which puts them in danger in getting various sicknesses.

c. Hospital and Dispensary:

In our working areas only in 12 places, there are small dispensaries having first aid medicine. No hospital found in any areas. Any serious case they need to go to town. In Dar es Salaam itself there are 2 big government hospitals having minimum equipments. Since many poor people go there they will wait days and days to get appointment. By the time patients condition will be very bad and become serious. To avail treatment in the private hospitals, they need to pay huge amount for which they can not afford. Therefore many of them never go to the hospital.

3.4. Situation of the roads and villages

a. Transport:

Out of 37 villages, 20 villages are situated very interior. There are no transportation facilities; people walk miles and miles from the main road. Some of the villages there are no bus facilities and only few transportation available to reach out the villages. If people want to come to the city, transport expenditure itself costs around 2500 or 3000 TSH. People carry the things for long distance to go to the town. During the rainy season no dilatable [bus] can go. Per day coolly wages is 1500 or 2000 only which is not enough to get food how come they go for treatment. Most of them they do not care of themselves. With fever or Malaria they continue their work. This results in high mortality rate in the villages.

b. Electricity:

In many of the rural areas there is no power supply at all and they live in darkness during the night. In the evenings, after six p.m. as it was already mentioned, most of them can be found in the bar. After having alcohol or drugs women are abused by men since it is dark nobody knows what he does. It helps for night workers of prostitution to continue. Even women also take drugs, the reason they give "whole day we work if we take wine the pain will go and we can sleep well". It is major problem for students as they are not able to study during the night time. Simony lamp does not give clear power and give trouble to the eyes.

4. Name of the Working Areas

Ruvuma Region: [Songea and Namtumbo Districts]

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ruhuwiko | 7. Bombabili |
| 2. Lizaboni | 8. Seedform |
| 3. Msalaba Mkuu | 9. Songeaboys |
| 4. Matimira | 10. Matogoro |
| 5. Mateka | 11. Shuleyatanga |
| 6. Mabatini | 12. Chandarua |

13. Majengo
14. Likuyufusi
15. Makambi
16. Mahenge
17. Sinai
18. Lilambo
19. Mjimwema
20. Mfaraniyaki

21. Londoni
22. Namanditi
23. Songea
24. Mshangano
25. Msamala
26. Peramiho
27. Likalangilo

Dar es salaam Region: [Kinondoni District]

1. Mbezi
2. Machimbo
3. Mbezi Hill
4. Yusufu
5. Msingwa
6. Mpiji Mago
7. Mpiji Kibeza
8. Kwassenga
9. Msumi A
10. Msumi B
11. Makabe Tabata

12. Makabe Msakuzi
13. Kisauke
14. Makabe
15. Luguruni
16. Kwembe
17. Kibamba
18. Kiluvya
19. Kwakomba
20. Kipande cha Mkaa
21. Stop over
22. Temboni

Pwani Region: [Kibaha and Bagamoyo District]

1. Mailu Moja
2. Kwa Mbonde
3. Mwandapole
4. Kwa Mfipa
5. Kongowe
6. Visiga
7. Visiga Mile 35
8. Madafu

9. Msufini
10. Mlandizi
11. Misugusugu
12. Ruvu
13. Vigwaza
14. Vikuru

5. PROGRAMME

- ◆ Saving and Credit
- ◆ Forming Federation
- ◆ Children club
- ◆ Providing the seminar and training for SHG, Federation and Children
- ◆ Medical camp
- ◆ Economic activities
- ◆ Demonstrate exhibition of SHG
- ◆ Carols
- ◆ English Speaking courses for the women.
- ◆ Community meeting.
- ◆ Women's day

6. Self Reliance of the Self Help Group

The World is moved along, not only by the mighty shoves of its heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker

The concept of Self Help Group gradually forms a shape into action. Women came forward to form the groups and cooperated very well. Gradually they are coming up by attending meetings and involving in social activities like discussing about basic things which is not in their villages and group members' problem in order to solve it. The progress of developing women group is concealing in their daily activities and families. Regularly 340 groups attend the meetings and they save weekly once. They received awareness program and training to depend on their own. Some of the groups are increased their saving in order to start economic activities. Since many of them cultivating in the land they come to their house very late, therefore absent of the women are increased in the group meetings.

6.1 Regular meeting: The timing, frequency and venue of meetings are also factors in attendance, and in sustainability. Usually groups meet once in a week and sometimes once a month. (Having regular weekly meetings help women to evaluate their regular savings and taking loan and repaying in correct time.) Regular weekly meetings are conducted to help women to evaluate their savings, borrowings and repayment process. During meetings the members share about their families' situation, atmosphere and the problems that they face day today life and discuss about what is lacking in the village and issues. Most of them interested to start economic activities but they lack resources and funds which is important to start business.



6.2 Gradual Economic Development: The evaluation in each group analysis concluded that the best approach to group development is a gradual and flexible one, which allows different groups to adopt their own required development rhythm. It is desirable to have their saving and rotating funds using for economic activities. One of the groups is doing small business selling the provision in the group while they are coming for Meeting by the small donation. Many of them individually are doing handicrafts, sewing, weaving the mat, rearing the pig, rabbit, cow, duck and chicken, preparing food and provision production.

Income of the families increased by 20% because of self help groups. Therefore members ought to buy in the group and profit goes to the group which help them to increase their saving. Coming togetherness and motivation build a foundation of self-reliance and solidarity, and develop group cohesiveness and discipline in their life.

a. Rearing Animals:

Many of the members are rearing the animals like Pig, rabbit, cow, goat and chicks. But people do not give much importance to animal rearing, due to which the members fail to get benefits. (more important to the animals to take of them that is why they do not get more benefit from this).



b. Tailoring:

Only few members are doing tailoring but they get more benefit from it. In fact many like to know tailoring and do the work but they find difficult to get money to purchase machine and the place.



c. Food Processing: From many groups individually doing food process mainly Mlendizi group called Bata, Ujirani Mwema, Bustani, Neema and Madafu, kwamatias, Mbezi inn and Mpiji. And some of the group called Amkeni which is running at St.Joseph's College and other groups are running together in their respective places. Food process is the excellent process to have more income.

d. Small Industrial Work:

Many of the members are weaving the scarf, mat and decorating the cloth and Betric etc... but there is lack of marketing (they are unable to proceed more.) due to which they are unable to continue the work.

e. Agriculture:

Most of the members depend on agriculture for their routine life. These members borrow small amount of loan from groups to do their work. This is the season for the agriculture where many members are at the field. This is the season they cultivate maize and cassava. Like Ruvu and Mlandizi they are cultivating paddy. Some of them staying near land which is far from land and taking care of the land.

f. Business: Some of them are having small petty shops in their respective places like selling vegetables, cloth, provision etc... some of them are going to other villages where there are no any shops by foot and everyday some of them go to town and selling the things. Five of the groups are running cloth, vessels, and shop together with group.

Some of the members have petty shops in their respective place where they sell vegetables, Provision, cloths etc. some members travel to other villages by walking to sell items. And every day some members travel to town to sell things.



6.3. Water Project:

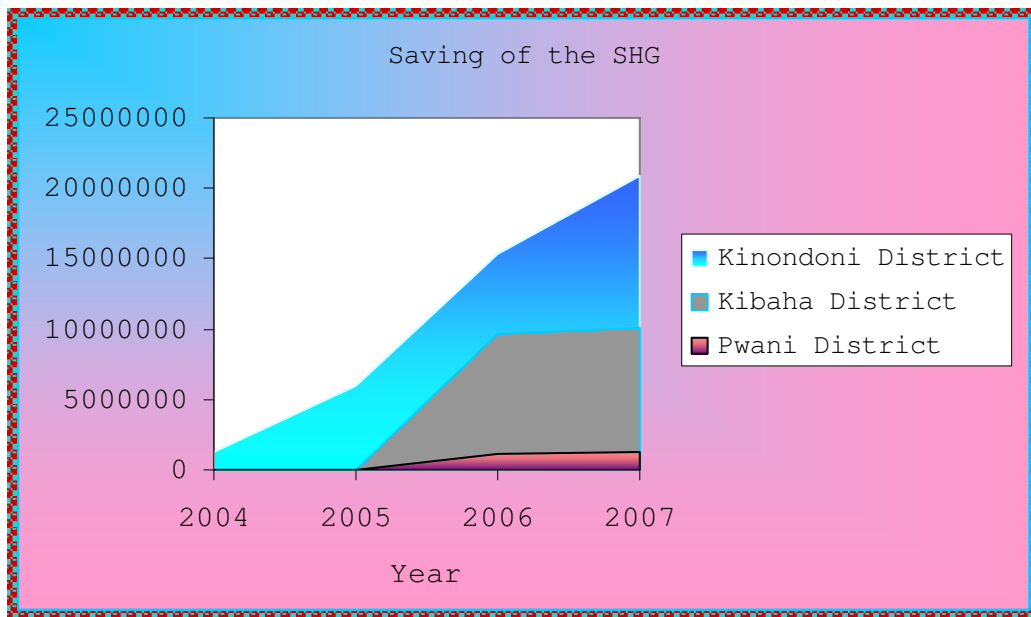
Seven of our groups are doing water project. We reach where people don't get food and clean drinking water. Moreover the water is sold to the villagers at much cheaper cost than the normal vendor.

The women are benefited and increased their income generating day by day. The growth of income generating process is explicit gradual growth of village benefit.

6.4. Savings credit:

Every week all the members of the group are motivated to keep saving from 200sh to 1000sh in the groups. Week by week amount of savings is continuing and increasing. The statistics of this picture shows from 2004 to 2007 how much saving amount

increased in our working areas according increase of the members in the groups. This savings which saved themselves help the rural women to start various small projects by taking the internal loan.



6.5. Rural Electrification Program:

The Founder of DMI Society Rev.Fr.J.E.Arul Raj and Superior general visited the village called Msumi and had the meeting with people. Father's vision was expressed to the people, those are as follows:

- ✓ The first level we give light of Life to the people. By giving light in the night, we have to stop young men and women from going to night clubs, and avoid contracting with AIDS and STD.
- ✓ In the second level we want to give protected water for all.
- ✓ In the third level we teach the people to establish hybrid farming, poultry, piggery and agriculture.
- ✓ In the fourth level we try to stop migration of villages to city by giving sustainable technology and education to the rural Tanzanians.
- ✓ At last we should take Tanzania as a technically developing country.



The project of electrification began along with St.Joseph's college of Engineering in Dar es Salaam at Msumi. The students took the survey and explained the project to the people. 60 % of people accepted to have the light. But last moment women lost their confident saying cannot afford to continue the project. Therefore we plan to electrify Songea rural village where they accepted. It is on the process.

7. Federation:

46 federations are having regular meetings and strengthening their respective SHGs. Every month we impart input sessions to them in order to mould them to gain their target. Federation leaders are motivated to develop their leadership qualities. They cooperate with others and they support with one another. At it was formed only village level federation where as in Songea Village, cluster and district level federations are formed.

In the Federation we formed village Level Federation, Cluster level Federation and District Level Federation. So every month we have meeting and we insist many things to develop and we tell them to do many works according to their ability. Few women improved their life style and their status.

8. Trainings and Seminars:

- ✚ Mr.Meena the Manager of SIDO gave the seminar on Savings and credit and his colleagues discussed about the marketing in which 78 members participated.
- ✚ Sr.Viji from DMI gave a Lecture on women's power and about the federation and its hierarchy.
- ✚ Fr.Kaumbe gave a seminar on economic development and planning system of starting the small project to the Mpiji Magoie women's group for four days.
- ✚ A seminar was conducted regarding health and hygiene and sexual transmitted diseases etc... In order to prevent diseases and be awakened.
- ✚ In the month of July we focused to provide training program on leadership & skill development. On 14th Mailumoja, 21st Mlandizi, 28th Makabe and Mbezi different places we have conducted the trainings. The participants of the women were in Mlandizi – 92, Mailumoja -48, Luguruni – 45 and Makabe -45. The leaders actively participated in the trainings. Various games and group discussion helped the women to realize and absorb the input sessions.



8.1 General Objectives were as follows

- 🌍 To make the Women Group understand about the Leadership process in the small groups
- 🌍 Identifying the obstacles to success and helping the employees to overcome them.
- 🌍 Better decisions are a result of the willingness to discuss ideas and concerns.
- 🌍 Expand the self imposed horizon and boundaries the employee has created for themselves Setting individual goals and objectives
- 🌍 Identifying and working on individual weaknesses that can impede success



8.2 PURPOSE OF TRAINING

- 🌍 To become aware of their responsibilities.
- 🌍 To impart higher education.
- 🌍 How to select the leaders.
- 🌍 What are the characteristics of leaders
- 🌍 To become good leaders

9. Health:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. --The World Health Organization.

We urge the people to give due importance to their health. Since many of them die due to HIV/AIDS and Malaria often we talk in the group meetings and trainings about the morality and discipline of the person. And we talk to them about water borne diseases and malnutrition foods how kill the body and health. Through house visits we have identified 15 persons affected with HIV/AIDS and many of them struggling due to the dreadful diseases. Many of them hide themselves saying malaria. Some of them they do not go for check up due to fear of HIV AIDS.



9.1 Health Clinic at Dar es Salaam:

Many of our women groups' members and their children are taking free treatment in our clinic. From morning 8 am to 4.30pm one doctor and nurse will be available in all the working days. In this year 1505 members took treatment and benefited. Since here in our working areas many of them are affected by malaria the clinic is equipped with all the facility to cure malaria.

9.2 Medical Camp:



Our Women Group members are taking free medical treatment in DMI health clinic. During the Month of January Medical camp was organized at Luguruni through which 250 women and children benefited. Four Doctors were appointed to provide treatment and for check up. Dr.Massewe gave a talk on transmitted diseases and how to prevent them.

- ✚ In Month of April one more medical camp we conducted in Mlandizi area which is very far from our centre; around 278 women benefited and have taken free medical checkup. Sr.Bella was fully involved and helped for the medical camp. Indeed we are very grateful to her. People are very happy about health centre and getting benefit.
- ✚ From May to June 713 patients including children took the treatment in our clinic.

10. Children's programme:

We have identified around 250 children who are living under poverty and being orphan staying at their neighbors' houses. Many of them are working without getting education. Some of them are taking care of their grand parents. Since grand parents are being old unable to provide education to them. Though they have enthusiasm to study they go to form and do the work in the age of education. Therefore we formed the children's clubs to educate them as well as providing awareness program and cultural programs. We too find the sponsor for the children in local as well as out side. We have nearly 20 children clubs in different villages.



We also have visited them and we teach them good manners, teaching songs and plays. Especially we insist them to have good moral and support to one another. And

we teach them the good behaviors. Small children were happy about our visit and they are learning and improving themselves

11. Events and Functions

11.1. Sports Day:

On 20th of October, sports day was organized for Members of SHG at Majimaji stadium. Various plays, Speeches and singing competitions were conducted in order to express their talents and abilities. It was very surprise to see that 65 years old Woman own the first prize in running race. It was good chance for all the women to motivate and gave awareness to all the women. Everyone was appreciated.

11.2. Women' Day and Exhibition at Dar es Salaam:

Women's day was celebrated on March 10th. The chief guest was Minister for community Development gender and children Hon. Sophia Simba. Around 1800 women participated in the function. The function was started with a rally from two different directions and gathered in the stadium. Various women groups demonstrated the exhibition inaugurated by Hon. Sophia Simba. In her speech she mentioned that it was surprised to see the crowd of the women and the rally and appreciated the DMI sisters who organized and gathered the women within short period, coming from India. And advised the women to protect environment and proceed to involve in various activities. Various group expressed their multiply talents through their cultural programs. We had power point presentation about India and Africa Mission. People are extremely happy to know the progress our activities in India and Africa.



11. 3.Women' Day at Songea:

On 27th of October 2007 Women's day celebration took place at Majimaji stadium. Women's day celebration began with the procession from NSSF and around 1500women participated. The chief guests were Dr.EMMANUEL NCHIMBI MP and Deputy minister for youth and employment, MRS. JENISTA MGAMA MP and other guests were NBC Bank manager, CRDB bank manager, and Regional commissioner of administrators, Meyar, Sisters, Chairman of CCM, and other NGOS. A function was very colorful in demonstrating cultural program and expresses their development.



Speeches were delivered by Minister Nchimbi, Mayor of Songea, Member of Parliament Mama JenistaMgama and Sr.Lilly DMI .Every one appreciated DMI programs. Special invitees also promised to help the economic activities of SHG women. They said each individual family state and country has to grow. We need to work hard also each individual has to do the best.

On this special occasion Minister Emmanuel Nchimbi and Sr.Sabi distributed the prizes for SHG members who owned in various sports. It was boosted to members and encouraged to express their talents and abilities.

**Every Function is Success.
Every Function is challenge
Every function is giving new strength**

11.4. Saba Saba:

From 28th of June to 8th of July we had exhibition about DMI Women's World activities at Saba Saba. Some of the groups demonstrated their economic activities. It was the first time organized the exhibition in Saba saba where every year union trade used to have exhibition from various trade bring their demonstration. Seven groups brought the things and exhibited. Eight days it was kept and promulgated our DMI women's world activities. Through this we had the contact in order to net work with them.



11.5 Annual Celebration of the Groups:

On 14th of July 2007 one of the groups called Msamaria located at Mbezi Hill celebrated annual day of the day of the group. They invited other group members in the villages and expressed their happiness achievement of the group. To encourage their unity we provided loan TSH 500,000 to start the group economic activities. They decided to start business of kanga and vitenge.

11.6 Village Visit of Our Major Superiors:

The visit of our councilors namely Sr.Rose, Sr.Viji, Sr.Jahani, Sr.Fatima Sr.Pushpa and Sr.Rose Mary gave us energy to us and it was the golden opportunity to our people to hear their talk. We are indeed grateful to them for coming to visit our Dar es Salaam mission specially the remote areas.



12. Impact:

- ◆ Other members who were not in the groups identify the work of DMI and different between other NGO and coming forwarded to form the groups.
- ◆ Out of leadership training leaders boosted to lead the groups and conducted the meetings. They themselves are able to solve the problems.
- ◆ Widows and abandon women are able to say 'I can stand my own' and sending the children to the school with confidently.
- ◆ 80% children are going to primary school and having basic education 40 % children are going higher education in rural areas
- ◆ Above 500 women had treatment in our small clinic and cured especially who were interior place and very poor.
- ◆ 60% of women started income generating activities in SHG and increased the income to the families.
- ◆ Slowly water born disease is reduced in the areas where SHG is doing water project.
- ◆ Many of them are becoming aware of their dress and culture of finishing the money unlike Chavas.
- ◆ The group understood the way how things have to be communicated effectively. Active listening is very important by attending the communication.

13. Outcome:

- Income of the family is increased because of the Self Help Group.
- Total Members of the SHG 4850
- Total Saving SHG groups is Tsh. 108,692,720
- Loan taken from DMI and other NGO Tsh.197,000,000
- Profit of water and group activities is increased their saving in the groups.
- 80% repayment of loan is among groups.
- Formed 20 Children club

14. Challenges:

Transport: Due lack of transport, our sisters walk on foot for miles to reach to the villages to coordinate the activities. If we have our own transport we can reach to the villages on time and cover more villages in the years to come.

Financial: All these activities are done mainly on volunteer basis of DMI sisters. We have no sponsor. We believe that this mission reach thousands of women if it has government's support.

Poverty: Most of the women are willing to join in these savings groups but they do not have anything to save. Some of them are disabled. DMI women's World is ready to work hand in hand with the government in order to eradicate poverty especially among women.

Water: Most of the villages do not have clean water. Valuable women's time is wasted on fetching water from ponds, rivers etc. in the distance of more than six kilometers.

“Nishati” Energy: The cost of electricity is so high so that we can not afford. Charcoal is prohibited, paraffin is unaffordable. Again women spend productive time looking for firewood

Marketing: Many women learnt the skill to produce and cultivate. To market the products and import the things is very difficult.

15. Future Focus:

- ◆ From January to March 2008 forming cluster level federation in all our working areas
- ◆ At the end of June 2008, forming district level federation and bring the good leadership among rural areas.
- ◆ Group economic activities like water project, food processing, Petty shops, small industry works, micro activities and etc...
- ◆ Celebrating World Women's day with exhibition and rally
- ◆ Organize children' s day
- ◆ Conducting children's camp 2 times in a year
- ◆ Conducting medical camp 2 times in a year
- ◆ Once in 2 months providing seminar to federations and SHG in their respective place. Following under these topics can be provided Health and hygiene, Marketing, saving and credit, capacity buildings like leadership, powerful communication, make use of local resources, how to develop personality and etc...
- ◆ Register all the groups
- ◆ Finding local contribution and schemes for women and children.
- ◆ Net work with other NGOs and local government
- ◆ Electing new leaders in all the groups at Songea