



HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE

Annual Impact Report 2016/2017

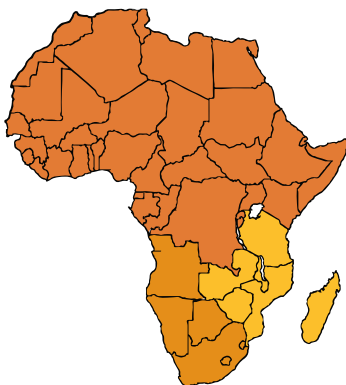


Sustainable, Productive and nutrition-sensitive, Equitable and Resilient Principles

1 <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>
2 <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=2.2.1>
3 <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>

Imagine a world where it's too expensive to eat. In the part of Africa where I live, a nutritious balanced diet is out of reach for many people. For much of the last year, **more than 20 million people here in Southern Africa were dependent on food assistance**¹. A prolonged El Nino weather event resulted in two consecutive years of drought and made the existing situation dramatically worse for the poorest people in the region. The numbers of people who will die of starvation may be small, but humanitarian crises will have a negative impact by exacerbating existing food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty and inequality. **More than 1 in 3 children are stunted in this region, and some countries, including Madagascar, have rates of nearly 50 percent**². Stunting affects all development outcomes, and, as children grow, **the damage done cannot be reversed, so the effects of current crises are felt long into the future.**

The rains finally arrived late in 2016 and harvests will be better this year, but the wet season brought more disasters for many people. Cyclones in Madagascar and Mozambique left nearly **1 million people in need of life saving emergency assistance**³, but the worst impact will be on communities' long term food security. In Mozambique, more than 29,000 hectares of crops like maize, ground nut, cassava and beans were destroyed. For many, this was their first harvest since the drought, and now it's gone. As the hurricane moved inland, heavy rains wreaked havoc in Zimbabwe, **where floods killed more than 250 people**. In Malawi, where one in three people were reliant on food assistance at the height of the drought, **floods washed away almost 2,000 hectares of crops**, and livestock was lost. The rains severely damaged infrastructure, making it more difficult to distribute any kind of relief. People's homes, their household food supplies, clothing and cooking utensils were lost throughout the region. And then the current Fall Army Worm infestation started and farmers across the region lost more crops to this tenacious pest. **All of these disasters are having a particularly harsh impact on women.**



CARE in Southern Africa

CARE presence countries:
Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique,
Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

It is obvious that, in Southern Africa, we cannot separate development work from a reality where many people are affected by emergencies, both long term drought and rapid onset disasters such as cyclones and floods. In Southern Africa the climate is changing, we can see the impact in our daily lives. This region is experiencing increased seasonal unpredictability, reduced overall rainfall and more frequent extreme weather events⁴. **Whatever the causes are, we must support women and their families to recover, become more resilient and better able to cope with more frequent disasters.** Humanitarian and development assistance from organizations such as CARE has played a big role in many people's lives here. CARE and partners have distributed cash, food and other essential items to people affected by emergencies, and we are working through our many transformative development programs to improve long term food security. We're working with farmers on improved techniques aimed at increasing household food production in spite of climate change, through an approach that we call **SuPER agriculture**.

But I worry that it's not enough. If we don't all pull together—governments, non-governmental organizations, donors and the private sector—and take action **now**, millions of people across the continent will continue to suffer. In this report we will discuss how we are taking action to improve food security and nutrition with our partners to increase **HER HARVEST** and secure **OUR FUTURE**. *Michelle Carter and the Southern Africa team*

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE Working for change

To spur us on to greater efforts, CARE has set a target to transform the lives of over **10 million** people in Southern Africa by 2020. We will do this by working more closely with our existing partners and forging new alliances. We call this an **Impact Growth Strategy (IGS)**, **HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE**; an integrated way of working with women to help them feed their communities and recover from disasters. We will do this by influencing others through **advocacy, sharing knowledge** about **effective strategies** and **working together to mobilize more resources** for **women small-scale farmers**. By creating stronger partnership and ensuring that we take others with us, we will accelerate productive and transformative change across the region. Our impact will be measured by improvements in **Food Insecurity, Malnutrition, and Resilience to Climate Change** and other **Emergencies**.



Michelle Carter, CARE International, Managing Deputy Regional Director for Southern Africa (right), here agreeing a regional partnership agreement with Dr. Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Chief Executive Officer & Head of Mission, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN).

3 SHOCKING STATISTICS SOUTHERN AFRICA



In our first **HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE** report, we explain how we are getting started and present figures for the outcomes that our work has contributed to so far in six key areas of change or impact, that help to improve women's lives. We will continue to test and refine our strategies - the **SUPER agriculture principles** - and share information about the results. We will use evidence to convince others to adapt and apply our proven strategies so that positive changes can be scaled up for more women throughout the region. We have entered into strategic partnerships with African lead regional organizations. Together with **FANRPAN***, CARE will engage governments on strategies to scale up climate smart agriculture within the implementation of the CAADP/Malabo declaration. **The Graca Machel Trust (GMT)** and CARE will continue to strengthen the east and Southern Africa CSO alliance on nutrition for more targeted advocacy and influencing. Through this partnership we aim to sharpen the focus on nutrition to Southern Africa and increase investment by closing information gaps about nutrition. To integrate with wider regional processes, CARE will work with **VUNA** to build capacity of CSOs to access climate finance and enable increased agricultural production. CARE will help to disseminate **African Risk Capacity (ARC)** assessments in Southern

* FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

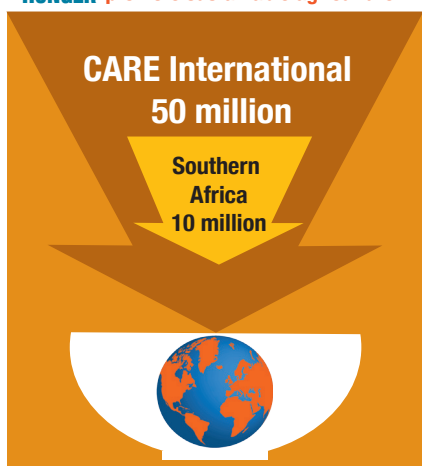
5 <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=2.1.2>
6 <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=2.2.1>
7 <https://esa-un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE Working for change

Africa, and encourage countries to adopt climate risk insurance. The **Africa CSA Alliance (ACSAA)**, aims to support 6 million smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to adopt climate smart agriculture practices by 2021. ACSAA is convened by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), and made up of five international NGOs (CARE, Concern, Catholic Relief Services(CRS), Oxfam, and World Vision) and five technical members from the UN systems and African civil society (CGIAR,* FANRPAN, FAO,** FARA,*** and PAFO****). CARE is well positioned to learn from others and influence their approaches and ways of working.

We are all relying on African governments to achieve the 10 percent spending on agriculture target that they signed up to in the African Union's Maputo Declaration⁸ and reaffirmed under the Malabo Declaration⁹, which highlights the importance of investing in **small-scale farmers, and focusing efforts on women**. We will share our practical experience and results of **SuPER agriculture** through the various fora, including the African Union (AU)/NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Among many other responsibilities, CAADP measures and publishes government's achievements against the Malabo declaration's targets. CARE in Southern Africa has been given a seat on the CAADP non-state actors panel, which gives us an important platform to influence agricultural development policies and practices throughout Africa. As a panel member, CARE will be involved in the biennial review of the Malabo commitments, and will use this opportunity to promote solutions for the challenges faced by small-scale women farmers. The **Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index for Africa (HANCI-Africa)** report will also be used to engage governments on nutrition policies and programming, and encourage them to integrate nutrition into agriculture programs by presenting our evidence from across the region.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security ZERO and improved nutrition and HUNGER promote sustainable agriculture



Together we need more resources to transform the lives of more than **50% of people** in this region who are food insecure: **130 million people**¹⁰. CARE has a **global target of improving food security, nutrition and climate change resilience for 50 million**¹¹ people as part of our contribution to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**). **Southern Africa's commitment is to contribute 10 million to this target**. We need increased investments from our committed donors, including the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States, the European Commission, United Nations agencies, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other foundations, corporate sponsors and private donors, who are all already investing in women in this region. We are not only talking about money for CARE, but asking that increased investments in **SuPER agriculture systems** should be made by all: **governments, donors, and the private sector**. And we don't want to intimidate potential supporters by the scale of the problem, small investments can also be **transformative**, particularly by giving us the flexibility that we need to work across programs and partners, understand results and promote **HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE**. We know that alone, we cannot bring about lasting changes in so many people's lives and so we are asking you to unite with **CARE for good** to promote equity by tackling the root causes of poverty and building effective resilience to shocks.

* CGIAR: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
** FARA: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
*** FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
**** PFAF: Platform of African Farmers' Organizations

⁸ <http://www.nepad.org/resource/au-2003-maputo-declaration-agriculture-and-food-security>
⁹ <https://au.int/en/documents/31247/malabo-declaration-201411-26>

¹⁰ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/>

¹¹ www.care.org/food

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE **Understanding change**

SuPER¹² is a set of principles that guides our work with small-scale women farmers in a changing climate, and helps us to understand how the work we do helps to transform lives. **Sustainable agriculture protects natural resources** through tested practices, strong institutions and effective policies that **prioritize gender equality and community decision making**. **Productive** and **profitable** agriculture increases food and incomes by planting high-yield, drought-resistant varieties of crops. **Equitable** programs create equal access to opportunities, resources and services, and promote access to nutritious food for all. **Resilient** communities are able to withstand and recover from climate-related and other shocks, through better management of resources, access to markets and savings, reliable climate information, planning and preparedness.

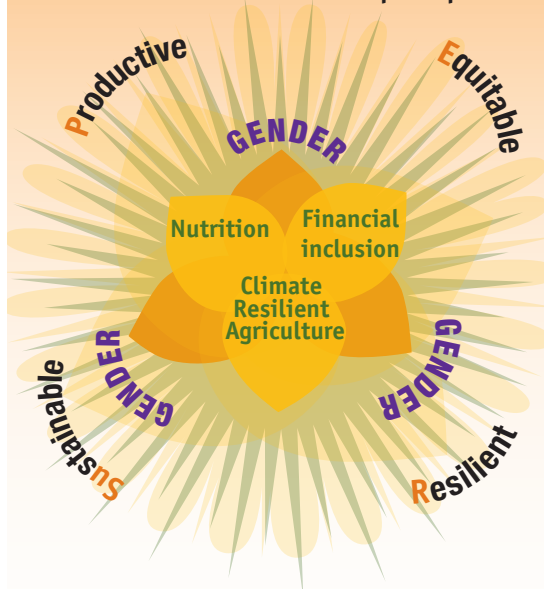
CARE has developed, refined and tested **SuPER** interventions that produce transformative results for women. **Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)** promote individual and group savings for investments in development, and strengthen household risk management and community solidarity in the face of disasters. **Farmer Field and Business Schools (FFBS)** provide training to increase farmer's skills through practical demonstration of improved techniques, and provide agricultural tools and seeds. **Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCA)** allow communities to realistically assess their situations with regards to climate change and initiate **Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)** processes that help them to anticipate shocks, plan their responses and become more resilient. **Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA)** techniques ensure yield in the face of climate fluctuations, promote adoption and maintenance of new ways of doing things and produce increased yields and profits. **Social Analysis and Action (SAA)** and other structured gender dialogues support women in their communities to express themselves. Women challenge gender norms and barriers to progress to develop solutions that bring about lasting changes in the way that men and women relate to each other and society. **Cash Transfers** help to provide flexible, timely and cost efficient support for emergency affected populations. Combining these proven approaches brings huge returns for families and communities: **Pathways** in Malawi, for example, generated \$32 in social and economic value for every \$1 invested.

GIANT STRIDES TOWARDS RESILIENCE SOUTHERN AFRICA



CARE AND PARTNERS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR OVER

1.5
million people



JOIN US TO IMPACT 10 MILLION BY 2020



PARTNER WITH US TO SCALE UP TESTED STRATEGIES AND HELP CLOSE THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP



INVEST IN US TO CONTINUE OUR WORK

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE **Understanding change**

SuPER agriculture is the solution to food insecurity and malnutrition and promotes resilience to emergencies. Don't just take our word for it; here's what others have said about the value and importance of our work:

*CARE Mozambique is at the very cutting edge of the many NGOs that are promoting agroecology across Africa
(Roland Bunch, Independent Evaluation)*

*WE-RISE is making significant contributions to women's empowerment. Women show great progress in expressing self-confidence in the leadership and community domain, and government agricultural extension services have become much more engaged with and responsive to female farmers than previously
(WE-RISE Tanzania, External Evaluation)*

*You see, CARE may not be working in every ward in the district, but what it can do is help regularly convene local officials and organizations so they can be better aware of the situation and come up with solutions to address it together
(Mpika District Administrator, Kaweme Mumbi, in Zambia)*

CARE gathers information about our programs once a year through our **Project and Program Information and Impact Reporting system (PIIRS)** which includes global indicators through which we measure our contributions to the **SDGs**. We analyzed and verified the data in Southern Africa from 2015/2016 to quantify our results across projects and countries. These results enable us to tell a regional story about the **4.2 MILLION** people we have **REACHED** (people we interact with) and the **1.5 million** people for whom we have seen **IMPACT** (people whose lives CARE and partners have helped transform) through **SuPER**.

We are investing in **four learning hubs**, bringing people together to focus on one aspect of a complex picture. The hubs are **Climate Resilient Agriculture, Financial Inclusion, Nutrition** and **Gender Transformation**. The hubs develop and pursue joint learning agendas. The Gender hub, for example, will champion women's empowerment and men's engagement and ask how best to impact on and improve relations between men and women. In next year's **HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE** report the learning hubs will each report in progress detailing learning themes and questions, explaining their efforts to engage and collaborate with others and outlining ambitious targets for expanding our joint programming.



Learning Hub Coordinators

The following section presents 6 key programmatic **IMPACT** areas where we have seen **CHANGE**, and through which we measure and track the progress achieved by **HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE**.

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE

Results for June 2015 to June 2016

RESULT 1: FOOD SECURITY



SuPER agriculture produces improved yield. Pigeon peas in Mozambique are growing beautifully after being cut back at the right time, causing them to produce more seeds and deeper roots. These stronger plants survived an intense drought to produce food when other crops failed. Better varieties and inter-cropping can help to reduce times of hunger.

Reduced levels of food insecurity for over

300,000

(a reduction of **24%** points across 10 projects)

Malawi's Pathways and WE-RISE projects increased average household dietary diversity by 10%, and women's access to food by 8%, while over 50% of households reported that they felt the project had improved their food security. Farmers' Field and Business Schools (FFBS) have proven to improve access to information and extension services.

DIPECHO IV in Madagascar saw households with a Food Consumption Score above the threshold increase from 55% to 91%, with no change seen for a comparison group. This result relates to the Nutrition Impact area as well as Food security, demonstrating that the IMPACTS of programming are overlapping and mutually reinforcing.

Over

2,500

children under 5

were helped to escape stunting (an average reduction of **4.5 %** points)

Nutrition programs improved food security for

(across 2 projects)

12,500

RESULT 2: NUTRITION

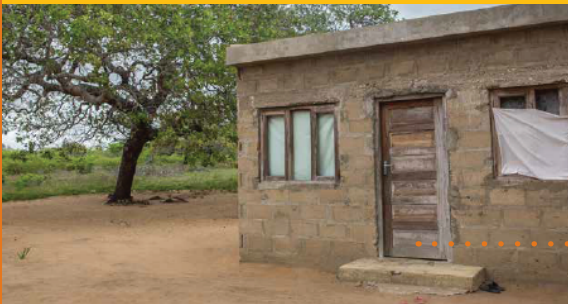


Improved Nutrition is at the heart of SuPER. Women in Zambia are teaching simple water management for better hygiene, which supports good nutrition. They provide training in cooking techniques that maximize the nutritional content of food. Nutrition programs encourage a diverse, healthy diet which helps to avoid stunting in children and promotes good nutrition in adults.

In Zambia CARE works through several large scale national level programs to increase coordination and ensure that all partners are learning from each other and adopting successful jointly agreed strategies. CARE currently covers 20% of districts in the country and aims to cover 50% before 2020. Zambia.

Next year we will have a lot more to report on nutrition as large programs start to report on achievements based on mid-term evaluations and nutrition surveys. Anthropometric improvements, moreover, cannot be seen in 1 or 2 years, so we need to see the impact of nutrition activities later in the project cycles.

RESULT 3: RESILIENCE



Resilience means making the most of what we have. This ordinary looking African house in Madagascar has a water gathering system on the roof and a tank for storing water that make life much easier for the household women. They are free from carrying water, and spend their time on more productive activities. These improvements were paid for by profits from cashew farming and the water they store also helps them to keep some crops alive during periods of drought.

205,000

people have improved resilience to the effects of climate change

(62% of those improving their resilience were women and girls. 6 projects)

420,000

people have taken actions to reduce their vulnerabilities to shocks

(40% of those taking actions to reduce vulnerabilities were women and girls)

The DIPECHO IV project in Madagascar saw large increases in households carrying out disaster risk reduction activities with their own means, while over 11,000 households in the MASOALA MIKARY project adopted agricultural innovations that reduced their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and other shocks.

PROSAN in Mozambique helped increase households that have identified at least 3 strategies to adapt to climate change, from 21% to 37%, with a strong emphasis on women and girls, given their particular vulnerability to drought and climate change.

RESULT 4: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



Humanitarian assistance must support people to improve their lives. This woman in Zimbabwe receives cash transfers under an emergency program. She used the money to buy goats and complete the next level of education, as well as keeping her family fed. She is holding her exam certificates in the photo. She can get a job now and has more assets. The support she receives has already helped her to take control of her life.

850,000

disaster-affected people obtained adequate quantities and qualities of food and adopted adequate nutritional practices

(across 13 projects. 54% of those supported were women & girls)

360,000 drought-affected people in Zimbabwe benefited from cash transfers under a CARE emergency program.

CARE and partners in 2015/2016 also supported over 205,000 people affected by drought and floods in Malawi, over 45,000 people affected by drought in Mozambique, and over 40,000 people affected by floods and cyclones in Madagascar

RESULT 5: WOMENS' EMPOWERMENT

188,000

women and girls increased their access to informal financial services such as community savings and loan groups (VSLAs) an increase of 32 percentage points (28 projects)

30,000

additional women participated equally in household financial decision-making

an increase of 13 percentage points, from 46% to 59% (11 projects)

Pathways and WE-RISE in Tanzania contributed to significant increases in the share of both men and women who rejected any justification for a husband beating her wife (31% to 78% for women, and 22% to 79% for men)".

Two thirds of CARE's projects in the region (67%) include community savings groups, while over 40% of projects promoted gender dialogues or actions to engage men and boys in gender equality, as "male champions" or role models.



Women in Tanzania's VSLA projects have a new kind of space to express their opinions. Savings and loans groups encourage women to discuss their challenges and develop solutions. They speak about their lives and situations. Decisions about household spending and investment have always been made by men, while resources are generated by women. We want things to change. Women being involved in household decisions is not just for the sake of equity, it leads directly to improved food security, nutrition and resilience. It is hard to change attitudes, it takes time and we still have a long way to go before women will be equal to men.

RESULT 6: GOVERNANCE



Better governance changes the way that things are done. In Malawi women who participate in agriculture programs are encouraged to take more responsibility in their communities. Many have ended up holding positions in local government, influencing the decisions that are made on behalf of their communities. Government policies for nutrition and food security in Southern Africa are encouraging. We need to work together to maximize the impact of programs and close the gaps in policy implementation.

Meaningful participation in formal and informal decision-making spaces was increased for nearly

100,000

(15 projects)

6 projects contributed to changes in policies, legislation, public programs, and/or budgets, from local to national levels

Other examples of influencing others in improving Governance include:

In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Women Affairs has endorsed and adopted the ENSURE project's Gender Training Guide for Field Staff, for use by the Ministry staff at National, Provincial, District and Ward level.

Evidence from the SCALE project in Zambia influenced the design of a new government program for women's empowerment being supported by the World Bank. By working in close collaboration at national and local levels with the Ministry responsible for the Government's Social Cash Transfer program, SCALE's approach of community savings groups (VSLAs) and business training will be scaled up in the new GEWEL project, to reach 75,000 women across the country.

GWI in Tanzania increased investment in agriculture at the district level in Tanzania, where local government allocated significant budget to further testing water-smart agriculture technologies and practices among smallholder farmers, and to incorporating recommendations into Government agricultural extension plans.

HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE Rosa's Story



Following the devastation unleashed by hurricane Dineo in Inhambane Province, Mozambique, people from a CARE farmer field school were still struggling to cope with the consequences in March 2017, four months after the disaster struck. Rosa Koli, second from right in the photo, showed us the destruction of her house and fields.



The tin roof blew off her house leaving her exposed to the elements. Her family's fields were completely flooded destroying their crops. All of her possessions and hard earned supplies of food were literally washed away. She explained "when the storm came I could only think of protecting my family members, I couldn't do anything to save my property. If I had enough money I would have secured my house to protect my supplies, and moved my loved ones somewhere safe, but we were unable to do anything." Women in disaster affected areas all over Southern Africa faced similar trials over the last twelve months.

Rosa received emergency food supplies and basic necessities like water containers after the storm. The farmer field school in her village is up and running again, and you can see from the picture that the crops in this area are recovering. People will have food to eat. They will also still have some cashew nuts to sell, although many cashew trees fell during the cyclone. Rosa is debating how best to get over the disaster. She said "Now there's an opportunity to plant some new cashew trees, young trees produce more fruit, than the old trees we have in this area." Starting farming again as soon as possible after a catastrophe like Dineo is one way that people recover, but, Rosa explained, it does not make up for the losses that they suffered, she is much worse off after the cyclone than before.

Rosa wants to be better equipped to survive if another disaster hits her district in the future. She needs money to rebuild a stronger house and make a storm proof food store. She wants to be able to save money so that she always has enough to get her through times of immediate crisis. And she needs a good yield from her fields to feed her household and have an income. She is proud of herself, rightly, for surviving the cyclone, but needs more help to get back on her feet. Her story is repeated throughout this part of Africa, where women and their families are strong, resilient and self-reliant, but, at times, face overwhelming odds. We can make a difference helping people to recover quickly, rebuild and become more resilient for the future whether disasters strike or not.

Rosa's story shows how important it is to link development and humanitarian assistance. People should benefit from our tried, tested and integrated solutions. For example, agricultural projects should create access to savings and loans associations for people. HER HARVEST OUR FUTURE will enable us to support 10 million Rosas across Southern Africa by harmonizing our programming, scaling up successful strategies across programs and encouraging others to adopt **SuPER**.

Support women like Rosa all over Southern Africa, UNITE with CARE and partners to:

- Advocate and attract more resources for **SuPER** food systems
- Convince governments to prioritize **women** small-scale farmers
- Promote links between **agricultural** development and **nutrition**
- Prioritize **gender** transformation **NOW** as real change takes time
- Ensure engagement of men and boys in **gender** activities
- Work closely with governments and CSOs to ensure **sustainable impact**, successful **advocacy** and scale-up

CARE International in Southern Africa

in collaboration with our partners

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HER HARVEST
OUR FUTURE

