



ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2023

Programme Title & Project Number - Programme Title: Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) - Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>) - MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00132320	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results² (<i>If applicable</i>) Country: Tanzania Regions: Dodoma, Singida, Zanzibar (Unguja Kusini (South) and Unguja Kati (Central)) - District: Chamwino vin Dodoma, Ikungi in Singida and Unguja Kusini in Zanzibar - Villages: 17 villages in Chamwino, 5 in Ikungi, 13 in Unguja Kusini and Kati (35 villages in total) Direct beneficiaries: 8,000 (6,800 women, 1,200 men) Indirect beneficiaries: 32,000 (for 2023 and the total programme period)
Participating Organization(s) Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme. FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP	Priority area/ strategic results a) improved food security and nutrition; b) increased income, decent work and economic autonomy; c) enhanced participation and leadership in rural life and institutions; d) more gender-responsive policy environment. Implementing Partners National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations Government Ministries- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock (Zanzibar), Ministry of Blue Economy (Zanzibar) Regional and Local Government Authorities: Regional Secretariat Dodoma, Regional Secretariat Singida, Regional Secretariat Unguja Kusini, Chamwino District Council, Ikungi District Council and Unguja Kusini District Council Implementing partners (NGOs/CSOs): FARM Africa, Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC), Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA), Forum for African

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g., UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

	Women Educationalists (FAWE), Zanzibar Maisha Bora Foundation (ZMBF)
Programme/Project Cost (US\$) Total approved budget as per project document: USD5,000,000.00 for 5 years MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ : • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>: FAO: US\$ 97,070 IFADL US\$ 177,872 UN Women: US\$ 214,926 WFP: US\$ 325,948 Government Contribution (If applicable): N/A Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable): N/A TOTAL: US\$ 815,816	Programme Duration Overall Duration (<i>months</i>): 60 months Start Date ⁵ : 25.05.2022 Original End Date ⁶ : 25.05.2027 Current End date ⁷ : 25.05.2027
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> N/A	Report Submitted By ○ Name: Sarah Gordon-Gibson ○ Title: WFP Country Director and Representative ○ Participating Organization (Lead): World Food Programme ○ Email address: sarah.gordon-gibson@wfp.org

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

List of Acronyms

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CCROs	Certificate of Customary rights of Occupancy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FYDP III	Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEF	Generation Equality Forum
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
JP RWEE	Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
LGA	Local Government Authority
MIC	Middle-Income Country
MoF	Ministry of Finance
PUNOs	Participating United Nations Organizations
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SBC	Social Behaviour Change
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWCC	Tanzania Women's Chamber of Commerce
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VICOBAs	Village Community Banks
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report covers the first full year of implementation of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE) in Tanzania. The baseline survey, carried out in the final quarter of 2022, was finalized with key recommendations for interventions and the setting of outcome and output targets and was jointly validated with government and implementing partners. An exit strategy for the programme was also developed and validated by the same stakeholders.

During the course of the year, the JP RWEE formed numerous partnerships with key stakeholders in women's economic empowerment, including various government bodies, public and private institutions such as banks and energy companies, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Activity implementation took place across all four programme outcomes, with notable achievements such as the use of Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST)⁸ technology to formalize land parcels, resulting in 204 women (and men) gaining land ownership, and supporting improved land administration. A total of 2,619 (2,571 females, 48 males) acquired knowledge on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), leading to the establishment of demonstration plots. The programme also contributed to supporting local sustainable seed systems, stimulating an increase in demand for sorghum and sunflower seeds in some of the targeted regions, with 45% of programme participants (1,050 out of 2,300 farmers) procuring locally certified seed.

Over 1,300 female entrepreneurs received training entrepreneurship and financial literacy sessions were conducted to empower over 4,000 women in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), in order to enhance their financial autonomy. Additionally, two women-led cooperatives were established, alongside the establishment of mentorship networks and positive masculinity awareness sessions.

The programme also witnessed the launch of the Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan in Zanzibar, which was supported by the JP RWEE, showcasing government commitment to gender-responsive policies. District planning officers agreed to integrate unpaid care and clean cooking issues into strategic plans, while national workshops empowered rural women in policy forums. In addition, the Government of Tanzania, in collaboration with the UN, hosted a high-level event on Financing for Gender Equality during the Generation Equality Forum held in November 2023. The event was preceded by training sessions facilitated by the JP RWEE on gender-responsive budgeting into public policy, aligning with SDG 5.c.1.

At the start of the year, the programme faced delays in interventions due to lengthy partner onboarding processes, while late rains caused waterlogging and flooding in Dodoma and Singida, affecting agricultural activities. Despite these challenges, corrective measures were implemented, and the vast majority of activities in the workplan were either completed or ongoing at the end of the year. Best practices such as regular review meetings, collaboration with stakeholders, and workplan alignment were established and facilitated progress through discussion and the timely addressing of challenges, with active participation from the Technical Working Group and multi-actor coordination platform⁹. The country team also participated in a number of learning exchanges and workshops within the JP RWEE at global level.

I. Purpose

⁸ By leveraging mobile technology, MAST aims to streamline and digitize the land registration process, providing individuals, especially rural communities, with greater access to secure land tenure rights. The technology helps to address challenges such as land disputes, insecure land rights, and lack of formal documentation, ultimately promoting land tenure security and supporting sustainable development efforts.

⁹ Field level coordination platform that brings together PUNOs and Implementing Partners to discuss progress, joint work and address any challenges.

The four participating UN organizations (PUNOs) contribute to the Tanzanian UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes for people and prosperity, aligned with outcomes 1 and 2. The people's strategic priority aims to enhance the well-being of Tanzanians, fostering a healthy, educated populace with improved capabilities to support the realization of the country's Middle-Income Country (MIC) aspirations. Simultaneously, the prosperity priority focuses on elevating production, productivity, and incomes, facilitating the creation of quality formal sector jobs and driving structural transformation for heightened economic growth—a core aspect of the Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 (FYDP III) and Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026 (ZADEP).

In line with this framework, the Joint Programme seeks to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The programme has four programme outcomes: (i) improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households (ii) increased income, decent work and economic autonomy for rural women; (iii) rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership; (iv) gender responsive legal frameworks, policies, and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

This section details the progress made in 2023 against the annual workplan. It should be noted that given the initial phase of project implementation, this section highlights mostly activity and output level results. Changes at outcome level will be captured in the next annual report, as per the country M&E plan and performance results framework. Section II) Indicator Based Performance Assessment provides details on the figures reported at output and activity level.

Outcome 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems.

N/A

Output 1.1 Increased access to resources, assets, and technologies critical for climate-resilient agricultural production, food security and nutrition

Under this output, the programme facilitated a number of interventions that have contributed to women's ability to access resources, improve their capacity to practice climate smart agriculture techniques and take steps to strengthen household food security and nutrition. The programme has contributed to promoting increased participation of rural women in green and blue economy food systems through interventions related to land tenure security, sustainable agriculture practice promotion for sorghum, sunflower and horticulture farmers, and gender equality sensitization activities to target communities including seaweed farmers. This is expected to yield a positive shift in terms of increased community awareness of rural women's rights and the promotion of meaningful participation in economic activities and the ownership of productive resources, such as land.

During the reporting period, the programme successfully supported the formalization of land parcels for 204 rural women and men beneficiaries through a customary land formalization process with local government. Women were supported to secure Certificate of Customary rights of Occupancy (CCROs) in 2 villages (Nayu and Manyemba) in Chamwino and Ikungi districts in Dodoma and Singida regions respectively. This initiative seeks to increase the security of land tenure for rural women, meaning that in future, they will be able to confidently safeguard their land rights. Security of land tenure is key for rural women to be able to access finance and other opportunities for their economic empowerment. This programme initiative also aims to advocate for gender equality within customary systems, sensitize communities and leaders on equal

distribution and management of land, and gender equality within land registration systems. In addition, the programme capitalized on the adoption of the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST)¹⁰ technology by the Ministry of Lands and the respective districts have made notable progress in issuing CCROS. By the end of the year, a total of 150 CCROS had been identified for allocation by Ikungi District and will be distributed in 2024, while Chamwino District has produced and distributed 204 CCROS (98 CCROS for women (48.04%), 54 CCROS for men (26.47%), and 52 CCROS for joint ownership (spouses) (25.5%).

Under the programme, there was also an improvement in land administration institutions at the district and village levels, particularly in the area of land dispute settlement. A total of 324 (173 women) beneficiaries in Chamwino district and 256 (179 females) in Ikungi District have increased knowledge on land rights as a result. This follows capacity development initiatives (3 training sessions in Ikungi District and 4 training sessions in Chamwino District) focused on women and local-level institutions regarding women's land rights, which in turn has led relevant land administration authorities to promote gender equality and rights within communities, ensuring both men and women targeted by the certification exercise understand the importance and participate fully. Additionally, simplified communication materials on land-related issues, including factsheets, are in the process of being published, with the aim creating awareness of women's land rights and dispute resolution mechanisms at ward and village levels. This action by local government in recognizing women as legal owners of land represents a step towards fundamental systemic change with regards to women's security of land tenure, which is critical for unlocking women's access to resources, finance, opportunities and economic autonomy.

Along with the above-mentioned contributory factors to promote access to productive resources such as land, capacity building of 106 (54 females and 52 males) gender champions was carried out. Selected Gender Champions included community leaders, religious leaders, paralegals, and protection committee members. Equipped with various strategies for community sensitization, these Champions were trained in understanding power relations related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) including Power within, Power over, Power with, and Power to; communication of GBV and Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG); activism and active bystander skills. Leveraging global tools such as SASA¹¹, the JP RWEE trained gender champions conducted community sensitization meetings and dialogues, reaching a total of 19,075 (12,418 females and 6,657 males) community members in targeted Local Government Areas (LGAs) and villages. This activity supported the LGA's own efforts at improving their capacity to address GBV/VAWG.

In Mainland Tanzania's Dodoma and Singida regions, the programme utilized existing government structures and strengthened the capacity of extension officers and selected lead farmers as trainers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). A total of 2,619 farmers in the sunflower and horticulture value chains (2,571 female, 48 males including 550 female youth) acquired the knowledge to implement sustainable production practices following capacity strengthening on GAP, enabling rural women and men to shift from the conventional agricultural practices, to using improved climate smart agriculture practices. A total of 30 demonstration plots for sorghum were identified, with 4 fully ploughed and planted. However, due to late and heavy rains causing water logging and flooding in Dodoma and Singida, the cultivation of the remaining demonstration plots was delayed and is planned for January and February 2024. With regards to sunflower and horticulture, the GAP trainings included promoting conservation farming and the use of improved seeds that are drought and disease resistant, in addition to mainstreaming proper management of sunflower stocks to maintain good quality as well as support to women to access markets by linking them to selected agribusiness and other commodity off-takers.

The programme also contributed to supporting local sustainable seed systems which in turn stimulated an increase in demand for sorghum and sunflower seeds in some of the target regions by working closely with 52 village-based lead farmers and 15 Quality Declared Seed (QDS) farmers who mobilized and sensitized

¹⁰ By leveraging mobile technology, MAST aims to streamline and digitize the land registration process, providing individuals, especially rural communities, with greater access to secure land tenure rights. The technology helps to address challenges such as land disputes, insecure land rights, and lack of formal documentation to promoting land tenure security.

¹¹ The SASA! approach aims to change social norms by addressing the imbalance of power between women and men.

2,300 farmers through village meetings and campaigns. This effort resulted in the establishment of a demand for 9.2 metric tonnes of sunflower and 13.8 metric tonnes of sorghum seeds. To date, 45% of the farmers (i.e., 1,050 out of 2,300 farmers) have placed orders for 2.1 metric tonnes of sunflower seeds and 3.13 metric tonnes of sorghum seeds to meet the demand for their produce. To access these certified seeds, the programme facilitated linkages between farmers and input suppliers such as ZAMSEED, NACO, TARI, TARI Hombolo, TARI Ilonga, ByTrade, and MBAMBA traders. A total of 123 beneficiaries accessed sunflower Quality Declared Seeds (QDS), totaling 1.4 metric tonnes through linkage activities. This initiative aligns both with the programme's efforts to contribute to sustainable food systems, and to generate demand for smallholder farmers' produce in sunflower and sorghum value chains (outcome 2).

In Zanzibar, twelve plots for banana production in 12 Shehias¹² (6 Shehias in Kusini (South) and 6 in Kati (Central) District) were established following the capacity strengthening of 150 (85 female and 65 male) farmers using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach whereby farmers acquire knowledge from the joint farms and then use the knowledge gained to establish individual farms. Topics covered in this knowledge transfer process include site selection, land preparation, planting techniques, and effective control of pests and diseases. The 150 farmers (85 female and 65 male) were also provided with drought resistant seeds (banana suckers varieties based on the agro-ecological conditions and crop suitability specific to each Shehia), organic manure and farm implements.

Under this output, activities to provide farm and off farm time and labour-saving equipment and technologies were not conducted due to internal lengthy procurement procedures for the procurement of these tools/technologies. Additionally, support to rural women to improve production and productivity of seaweed using Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) was also not conducted due to delays in onboarding of the implementing partners.

Output 1.2: Enhanced skills and capacities to increase food production, food quality and local food security reserves; reduce food losses and waste; and improve household diet.

A total of 4,137 farmers (2,867F, 1270M) involved in sorghum and sunflower value chains, have enhanced capacity to sustainably manage their harvest. Following trainings on postharvest management skills and linkages with suppliers of post-harvest tools such as hermetic bags, farmers are now adopting good storage practices, including the use of brick/wood pallets. Notably, the programme collected a demand for 772 hermetic bags from 352 JP RWEE beneficiaries in Chamwino district. If stored in hermetic bags, produce such as cereals (e.g., sorghum and maize) maintains its quality for between two to three years, unlike conventional sacks, which are susceptible to attacks by pests and rodents and have a much-reduced shelf life. The airtight nature of hermetic bags prevents air/water from getting into the cereals and preserves the contents while restricting the existence of cereal pests by depleting oxygen supply levels and producing carbon dioxide. Hence, as farmers evolve their practices and embrace sustainable methods, the community moves towards achieving food security.

To enhance household diets, the programme strategically utilized Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) as a platform to implement nutrition and resilience-building activities in Dodoma and Singida Regions (Chamwino and Ikungi Districts, respectively). A total of 2,437 farmers (2,371 females and 66 males) were sensitised on off-season agriculture and introduced to nutritious varieties of crops. The approach used by the programme was Social Behaviour Change (SBC) promotion, aiming for beneficiaries to enhance their practices related to nutrition, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and agriculture, particularly those sensitive to nutritional considerations. To date, 1,500 women beneficiaries have started receiving counselling and education on various nutrition related topics, including infant and young child feeding, breastfeeding support, and WASH, facilitated by community promoters trained by the programmes.

¹² A Shehia is a type of administrative area (of one or more villages) in Zanzibar.

Furthermore, the programme supported the improvement of diets for 221 households by providing access to green vegetables through the strengthening of existing kitchen gardens and the establishment of new ones in selected households. Building on skills from previous UN projects, some beneficiaries are adopting vegetable preservation techniques by using simple technologies such as solar dryers, thereby increasing the shelf life of various vegetables obtained from the kitchen gardens. In the context of existing kitchen gardens, refresher trainings were considered, with an emphasis on exposure to and distribution of new improved seed varieties of vegetables such as beetroots, okra, and Amarantha. Some participants expressed interest and initiated seed nurseries, with the intention of offering opportunities to others. Meanwhile, new beneficiaries were mobilised, and awareness campaigns and practical training sessions on establishing and operating gardens were provided. Regarding the solar dryers, one of the existing functional groups with solar dryers received training on packaging and branding their dried products.

The establishment and strengthening of these kitchen gardens activities, coupled with targeted SBC messages, is expected to positively influence nutrition behaviours, particularly within vulnerable groups such as women, girls, and children under 5 years of age. The success of this intervention can be attributed to the role of 92 (52 women and 2 men) nutrition promoters and 40 extension officers. Nutrition promoters include local volunteers and Community Health Workers who are well known to the community.

They are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge related to nutrition by the JP RWEE. These promoters are now actively working to support rural households and looking ahead, the programme envisions expanding this initiative in 2024 to include more households¹³.

Outcome 2 Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience.

N/A

Output 2.1 Enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to markets and value chains

Within this output, the programme has successfully enhanced the capacity of 1,475 (1,318 female and 157 male) entrepreneurs out of 2000 targeted beneficiaries to initiate and expand their micro and small business ventures through comprehensive training on entrepreneurship. Collaborating with the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), the programme facilitated the acquisition of a diverse set of entrepreneurial and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) skills to selected women beneficiaries. These skills include adding value to various agricultural produce (including vegetables, fruits and grains), fabric production using the tie and dye technique, engaging in commercial poultry farming, cake decoration, housekeeping, laundry, henna drawings and decorating, catering, soap making (including bar soaps), and acquiring other skills such as business development, business management, formalization, and the utilization of knowledge products and technologies from both the public and private sectors. The training initiatives aimed to strengthen and foster the growth of women-led businesses, startups, and self-employment ventures, covering areas such as clean cooking, food processing, value addition, branding, packaging, access to business licenses, and barcodes amongst others.

A total of 13 rural women from Ikungi, Chamwino and South Unguja region participated in learning exchanges and mentoring with in relation to business and marketing experiences through a learning exchange and mentorship with women in Arusha and Burundi. In addition, the programme actively promoted women's access to national and international markets, leveraging national and international events that champion women's empowerment. For instance, during the International Rural Women's Day themed "*Rural women cultivating good food for all*," 32 rural women from South Unguja in Zanzibar, Ikungi and Chamwino District Councils in Singida and Dodoma were supported to attend, showcased, and sold their products at the events held in Arumeru, Arusha region, and Farmer's Day held nationally in Dodoma region. Women participating

¹³ The governments of mainland Tanzania are seeking to formalize the CHW system within government frameworks in the future.

in these exhibitions reported doubling their daily income due to enhanced market access and managed to establish contacts with buyers and potential buyers of their products. At the regional level, 3 rural women engaged in sardines (anchovies) and horticulture value chains from South Unguja region attended the 23rd East Africa Community MSMEs Trade Fair, known as Jua Kali-Nguvu Kazi Exhibition, themed "Connecting EAC MSMEs communities to enhance Intra EAC Trade" held in Bujumbura, Burundi. The rural women in question, successfully sold 300 kg of anchovies, seaweed powder, dried seaweed, seaweed cosmetics, tomato sauce, and pepper, for an amount that would take them six months to sell without the programme interventions. Two of the women, were recognized as the second-best entrepreneurs with the best anchovies at the exhibition in Bujumbura. They further signed a contract to sell anchovies in Burundi and Congo and were provided with the opportunity to expand their businesses in other East African countries by attending the next EAC Trade Fair in South Sudan in December 2024.

Additionally, to reduce the burden of unpaid care work and allow time for women to participate in other activities, the programme is leveraging the refurbishment of childcare centres in Ikungi District Council and the South Unguja region in Zanzibar by supporting the capacity development of caregivers in January 2024. Eight caregivers have been identified for this purpose. These trained caregivers will subsequently contribute to the operation of refurbished community childcare centres in the two districts. By alleviating the burden of unpaid care work, rural women will have the opportunity to engage in other income-generating activities. Under this output, activities to promote and train rural women on value addition for orange flesh sweet potatoes were not conducted as planned due to the initial delays in start-up/implementing partner contracting. They have been deferred until the first quarter of 2024, in line with the planting season.

Output 2.2 Increased access to decent work, including off-farm work, and social protection.

In the pursuit of enhancing economic autonomy and fostering financial inclusion among women, the programme identified 177 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), Village Community Banks (VICOBAs), and other women's groups, comprising a total of 4,365 members (3,848 females and 517 males) in Chamwino and Ikungi Districts (Dodoma Region and Singida Region, respectively). Within this cohort, 30 groups have been prioritized to receive continuing support for income-generating activities in 2024. This selection is based on a needs assessment conducted to inform the programme about the types of business ventures suitable for the beneficiaries. Through this, the programme seeks to provide context- and need-specific support to these women's groups for economic activities, aiming to increase their access to financial resources and promote overall well-being and financial autonomy at the individual and household levels. The identified support for these groups includes community vegetable gardens, tie dye fabric and clothes production, processing and selling of composite flour, catering services, spices processing, condiments processing, and cereal milling. Essential tools such as ledger books and registers will be provided to VSLAs to facilitate record-keeping and enhance the functionality of the groups. The programme will also explore the use of digital technologies in 2024.

Owing to programme interventions such as good agriculture practice trainings cited in outcome 1, which included the promotion of GAP for off-season crops like tomatoes, green vegetables, sweet peppers, and the use of hybrid seeds for increased production in small areas, beneficiaries are now reporting additional income from producing off-season crops. During the reporting period, some programme beneficiaries started generating income from programme activities such as community gardens and Quality Declared Seed (QDS) seed production. Data on actual incomes will be collected in 2024. Beneficiary contact visits indicate that income generated has been allocated for various purposes, including reinvestment in the same businesses, such as community gardens and expanding seasonal crop production (sunflower and sorghum farming). The incomes generated have also been used by beneficiaries to cover household expenses, such as purchasing food and paying school fees for their children.

Additionally, progress has been made in addressing the employment challenges faced by rural women. Specifically, 132 rural women have successfully secured employment opportunities from both informal and formal sectors. Out of these, 131 women have ventured into self-employment through the establishment of

their own business start-ups and 1 rural woman has obtained formal employment with the Uroa Women SACCOs in the South Unguja region.

Output 2.3 Rural women have increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services, ICTs, and other products and services.

As a direct result of the financial literacy knowledge provided through the programme, 108 bank accounts have been opened with formal national banks such as CRDB, NMB, and TCB Banks, and 60 VSLA groups in the horticulture value chain, with about 900 members in total in Zanzibar (Central and South Unguja Districts). Another illustrative example is the case of rural women in the South Unguja region in Zanzibar, who received training and support to establish their own women's Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs). Consequently, one SACCO has been successfully registered with 32 members, with the majority being women (31 women and 1 man) and 11 individual women have secured loans totaling USD 2,000.00 to support economic activities such as cake production and soap making following the programme's support.

The achievements highlighted above follow financial literacy trainings coupled with entrepreneurship trainings to 1,086 (950 women, 136 men) rural women and men, enhancing their capacity in financial matters, including the use of gender-responsive financial services and products such as insurance, entrepreneurship skills for off-farm activities, and access to markets and employment through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). The skills provided to women and youth include financial management, business development and entrepreneurship, formation of Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups and legally recognized Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), access to capital through loans, management of individual and group loans, access to agriculture loans, and insurance services.

In order to realize this enhanced beneficiary capacity, the programme fostered strategic partnerships with private and public institutions, including Vodacom (Mkoba¹⁴ Services), CRDB, NMB, and TCB bank, the Zanzibar Business Technology Incubation, Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency, and Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs) under the Ministry of Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children in Zanzibar, SIDO, Tanzania Bureau of Standards - TBS under the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Tanzania Mainland, and UTT Amis (Unit Trust Investment) under the Ministry of Finance, which trained selected beneficiaries on various financial topics including the importance of having a bank account, savings and lending, business insurance and record keeping.

In addition to conventional entrepreneurship training, 462 JP RWEE women participants have improved digital literacy skills using innovative digital solutions such as the KILIMO BaNDO platform (Agriculture Bundle), which facilitates access to affordable, quality inputs and financing for their farming activities, among many services offered. Specifically, the JP RWEE beneficiaries in question were made aware of the platform and provided with training on how to access/use the platform, and were mobilized to place input demand orders, particularly seeds. Utilization rate for the platform is being monitored during the farming season (late 2023 and early 2024) to track the number of beneficiaries who have successfully adopted the platform.

Outcome 3 Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems.

N/A

Output 3.1 Increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures.

¹⁴ M-Koba is a digital fundraising service with the specific goal of enabling various financial groups such as Family / Friends Groups, VICOPA, VSLA and SACOSS to contribute money, save, raise funds, buy shares, give each other small loans at affordable agreed interest rate among other things.

A total of 173 members from 4 women leadership networks in all the target regions are providing mentorship support to other rural women following capacity building on leadership efforts by the programme. These four leadership networks, play a key role in creating awareness and mobilizing fellow women to engage in community decision-making structures such as cooperatives, women leadership networks, and markets. Through programme initiatives including sensitization, 2 gender clubs with a total of 20 women members were established at Dung'unyi and Puma wards in Ikungi District. Following this, members of the clubs have the capacity to promote gender collaborative partnerships and provide continuous consultative support to rural women interested in participating and engaging in women's economic and leadership decision-making structures while taking advantage of the country's upcoming local and national level elections.

In addition, awareness on positive masculinity was raised through meetings and dialogues between women influential leaders, religious and traditional leaders, on male engagement to advance women's leadership. A total of 19,075 (12,418 females and 6,657 males) community members were reached. During these sessions, challenges hindering women's participation in leadership were discussed, including male-dominant customs and traditions, lack of confidence among women, disproportionate care responsibilities on women, and low economic status of women.

Furthermore, because of JP RWEE interventions following community awareness and sensitization activities, feedback about lack of clean running water in Uzi and Uroa Shehia in Kati district and Kajengwa shehia in Kusini district both in Zanzibar, was communicated to the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals where Uzi shehia is now benefiting from the clean running water from the water pipes installed by the Ministry. This means women in these communities can allocate more time to engage in economic activities as less time is spent on fetching water.

One activity, on rolling out the GALS methodology to promote gender-equitable relations at household and group levels for improved livelihood planning, was not conducted in 2023 due to delays in onboarding the GALS implementing partner. This activity is set to begin in the second quarter of 2024, following preparatory work, as the partner is now onboarded.

Output 3.2 Strengthened organizational capacities and social capital to form, participate in and sustain producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups.

For the 2023 reporting cycle, women beneficiaries have strengthened capacity to mobilize, form, and participate in various leadership platforms.

The programme supported the establishment of women's cooperatives with a total of 44 members and provided training on financial literacy and entrepreneurship. One of the cooperatives belongs to a group of 14 young rural women who took the initiative to start and formalize their cooperative known as Iman Uzi Cooperative Society to increase their collective bargaining power and boost their business and social capital to further access loans and markets. In addition to the aforehand mentioned, women beneficiaries belonging to VSLAs now have increased awareness of the importance of formal registration. Once registered, VSLAs will be able to access different opportunities such as securing loans from various financial institutions, as well as technical support from different organizations that intend to support groups with sustainability mechanisms. Prior to these sessions, the programme conducted a needs assessment for 66 VSLAs in Ikungi District in Singida to establish existing practices, capacity needs, and resources required for the VSLAs to be officially registered. This is part of the effort to ensure that VSLAs have access to financial services and opportunities available in their respective localities from both government and non-government structures. The report from this assessment shows that 72% of all groups were not registered, despite engaging in various economic activities such as crop farming, livestock keeping, and savings and loans. Reasons cited for non-registration include, but are not limited to, a tedious registration process, fear of associated costs, and reluctance of some members to register due to lack of awareness. Two assessments for Chamwino District in Dodoma Region and Kusini (South) Unguja and Kati (Central) Districts in Zanzibar have been planned for the first quarter of 2024.

Outcome 4 Gender responsive legal frameworks, policies, and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience.

N/A

Output 4.1 Enhanced capacities of policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets.

Under this output, the programme's collaborative efforts are contributing to systemic changes aimed at addressing root causes and promoting lasting improvements in policies and structures supporting women's economic empowerment. Notably, different partnerships facilitated the finalization and launch of the Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan, addressing key issues such as women's limited access to resources and markets. Furthermore, initiatives to integrate Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) into national policies and dialogues, including a high-level event on Financing for Gender Equality, demonstrate a shift towards gender-responsive public policy. At the district level, capacity-building efforts seek to enhance public officials' abilities to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and redistribute care responsibilities, leading to more effective strategies and plans, such as the Blue Economy and Fisheries Action Plan. Additionally, partnerships with the public and private sectors have resulted in investments in care infrastructure, with the objective of reducing women's time spent on cooking and enabling greater participation in economic activities. Through workshops and policy briefs, the programme is advocating for institutional capacity-building based on gender equality assessments, aiming to influence policy reform dialogues at all levels.

In the 2023 reporting cycle, the programme, in collaboration with other stakeholders, supported the finalization and witnessed the launch of the first Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan by the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in Zanzibar. The launch took place during the World Fisheries Day in November 2023. The strategy addresses key issues, particularly women's limited access to resources, finance, and markets, while the Action Plan outlines concrete steps to bridge this gap by supporting women engaged in the blue economy.

At the national level, the programme supported government Ministries, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Fisheries to identify priority sectors for gender-responsive budgeting in the year 2024/25, following consultations and engagements. This is a result of the programme's continued efforts to train 12 officials from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and other sector ministries in both Mainland and Zanzibar on the gender-differentiated impact of budget and fiscal reforms and the role of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) to address the gender gaps in planning and budgeting. The programme also provided guidance on gender indicators requiring increased investment, particularly in the green and blue economy.

Building on these GRB training sessions and engagement, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under its capacity of Generation Equality Forum (GEF) hosted a high-level dialogue and capacity-building event on Financing for Gender Equality in collaboration with the UN and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 15th to 17th November 2023 in Dar es Salaam. The event, which followed two days of GRB training by the JP RWEE, focused on integrating gender-responsive budgeting at the center of public policy. This aligns with Action Area 4 of the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, aiming to increase the focus of national budgets on gender equality in line with SDG 5.c.1. Topics covered during the training included links between Public Finance Management and GRB, national and sectoral gender strategies, importance of gender-disaggregated statistics, gender statements, and gender impact assessments.

At district level, a strong focus was made in addressing GBV and the redistribution of care responsibilities which made significant progress in enhancing the capacities of officials and leaders in Ikungi and Chamwino District Councils in Tanzania Mainland and the South Unguja region in Zanzibar. A total of 102 (61 women and 41 men) individuals, including Ward Executive Officers, Community Development Officers, Dodoma Regional Officer, Shehas, male and female gender champions, Extension Officers, religious leaders, and

women leaders, have enhanced their capacities on the adoption of the Anti-GBV accountability tool known as RESPECT¹⁵, early childhood development, care economy, and gender-responsive budgeting. Participants had the opportunity to explore and share best practices that can inform policies and feasible social and physical care infrastructures. The enhanced capacities of officials have led improved contribution/inputs into the development of more effective strategies and plans, including the Blue Economy and Fisheries Action Plan. Additionally, these capacities are foreseen to lead to strengthened efforts to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and promote gender equality in care responsibilities and budgeting processes.

Furthermore, District Planning Officers have agreed to integrate issues of unpaid care and clean cooking into the new five-year district strategic plan to be developed in 2024 and the next Medium-term Expenditure Forecast (2024-2025). This resulted from the programme's efforts to strengthen the capacity of 44 local government officials from Chamwino and Ikungi District Councils and South Unguja District (In Dodoma Singida and Zanzibar respectively) on the role of gender-responsive planning and budgeting and illustrates how the programme can contribute to bringing about systemic change at local level. In addition, in Singida (Ikungi District), capacities of district planners and traditional leaders in understanding the importance of recognizing, reducing, and redistributing unpaid care work associated with cooking have been strengthened through policy document reviews such as the Blue Economy and Fisheries Policy, local-level policy dialogues, and dissemination of brochures, policy briefs, and clean cooking stoves.

In addition to supporting the development of a Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan at policy level, the programme is supporting the implementation of the clean cooking initiative and complemented in the review of the National Clean Cooking Vision and its implementation strategy, which is under the Vice President's Office in collaboration with different sector Ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture.

The programme leveraged its public and private sector partnerships to advocate on the issue of unpaid care work to further complement the above stated efforts. As a result, the government and private sector have jointly invested in appropriate care infrastructure to enhance women's economic participation. Partnerships with the Ministry of Energy, Water and Irrigation and private sectors like Oryx Gas Company have provided 340 gas stoves to rural households in South Unguja. Similarly, partnerships with Ikungi Local Government and the Ministry of Energy in the mainland facilitated the provision of 235 efficient clean cooking stoves to rural households, benefiting a total of 575 rural households. This support has reduced these women's time spent on cooking, addressing time poverty and allowing more time for women to engage in farming, trade activities, and leadership platforms.

A workshop involving 14 participants (9 women) from national-level Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government institutions was conducted focusing on building institutional capacity based on the Tanzania mainland SDG 5.a.2 assessment report). Key issues from the report were extracted as recommendations, to be presented in the form of a policy brief during policy reform dialogues and processes at all levels in the 2024 activity plan of the project. The policy brief will cover both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Output 4.2: Capacity of rural women and their organizations increased to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national, regional and global levels.

A total of 821 individuals (721 women and 100 men) have gained increased awareness and understanding of legal rights concerning the violation or neglect of women's access to productive resources, such as land, gender-based violence, child abuse, the reduction and redistribution of care responsibilities, and the promotion of rural women's leadership. Leveraging national programmes such as the Mama Samia Legal Aid programme, in collaboration with a network of paralegals, provided additional legal support according to established laws, policies, and procedures. Such initiatives are expected to improve amongst others, women's access to resources, increased voices and bargaining power such as prices for their produce, increased women representation in forums and inclusion of women issues in the budget.

¹⁵ A framework for preventing violence against women.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Tanzania Women's Chamber of Commerce (TWCC), the programme organized a national women and youth forum. Attended by 130 women engaged in cross-border trade, along with key government policymakers and regulators, the forum enhanced women's knowledge by providing insights into the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) market requirements and trading procedures through a simplified guide disseminated during the event. The forum served as a dialogue platform for women entrepreneurs, including those from Chamwino and Ikungi districts in the mainland Tanzania and women from Zanzibar by addressing policy and regulatory issues, ultimately expected to contribute to increased access to international markets particularly the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Due to the delays in onboarding implementing partners, some activities under this output were carried over to 2024. These were the promotion of the participation of smallholder women producers and organizations at district, and regional forums and the development of policy briefs on issues such as gender equity in agricultural productivity and value addition in seaweed for the same reason. The activity relating to developing and presenting policy briefs for the Tanzania official report of SDG indicator 5a.2 was completed to draft stage. Consultations for finalization of the policy briefs will be done in 2024.

Output 4.3: Rural women's economic empowerment strengthened through regional and global policy dialogues and processes.

N/A

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

Challenges

1. In this reporting period, some UN agencies including UN Women transitioned from using the Atlas Management System to using the Quantum Management System (along with several UN Agencies outside of the JP RWEE). This transition impacted programme implementation as the time taken to create vendor and payment processes was lengthy. The system is now smoothly up and running.
2. There have been delays and challenges related to identification and selection of implementing partners with the right mix of capacities and competencies to undertake diverse activities in Zanzibar. After several consultations with Government and non-Government stakeholders, a non-Government partner has been recruited using a competitive process. Such delays affected some WFP activities including implementation of nutrition and VSLAs activities. To address this, the process of onboarding the partner for Zanzibar was fast-tracked and implementation of activities has already started with close follow up to ensure quality of results and adherence to the timelines. Reviews and approval processes required by the government in Zanzibar regarding Letters of Agreements for working with Ministries are lengthy and affected the commencement of some activities for FAO. Lengthy contracting procedures in IFAD, coupled with challenges with staff turnover, slowed down implementation for the agency as the technical focal point position was vacant for a number of months. This delayed the start-up of activities, notably the Gender Action Learning System (GALS).
3. Regarding rural women's access to capital and finance, it is noteworthy that in 2023, the scheme providing interest-free loans to women, youth, and people with disabilities through Local Government Authority (LGA) own collections underwent a review. Consequently, LGAs ceased issuing interest-free loans to these demographics, posing a challenge for many women and girls who lack collateral to secure loans from LGAs. This means programme beneficiaries in VSLAs and group MSMEs are likely to also impacted since these loans are interest-free and require no collateral, most of the beneficiaries targeted by the programme have the opportunity to obtain them and use them as seed funding. They provide a solid foundation for growing their businesses, and as they progress, other forms of financing can be explored.
4. Heavy rains in Dodoma and Singida, stalled some agricultural related activities including those related to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) i.e., the establishment of demonstration plots.

Lessons learned and best practices

1. Regular meetings and dialogue among the PUNOs can prevent duplication and ensure streamlined efforts. The RWEE coordination team and PUNOs meet monthly to address emerging issues. Furthermore, a multi-stakeholder platform consisting of PUNO representatives, implementing partners and local government technical focal points. meets quarterly to discuss implementation progress, challenges, and joint solutions.
2. Leveraging individual PUNOs existing partnerships with government and different stakeholders is an effective tool in the identification of new opportunities and plans which can be used to enhance programme results. For example, discussions with Ikungi District Council revealed the launch of the Mama Samia Legal Aid Programme in February 2023. This government initiative aims to provide legal assistance across the country for three years, particularly focusing on improving access to rights, especially for women and children. Aligned with the JP RWEE, the campaign addresses various issues such as inheritance management, land law, property rights, and conflict resolution especially for the leaders of local governments, ward executives, villages, members of land councils, traditional elders and famous elders as well as religious leaders. By coordinating efforts with relevant stakeholders, the programme can synergize with existing initiatives and enhance scalability for better outcomes.
3. Expanding partnerships beyond the JP RWEE implementing partners, including collaborations with banks, telecommunication service providers like Vodacom, and government organizations such as SIDO, enriches the programme with diverse expertise on various relevant issues.
4. In addition, linkages with the economic empowerment agencies and local government authorities existing opportunities both in the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have improved national and regional physical access to markets for rural women through national and international commemorations and exhibitions as well as joint planning and evaluation post events with the government a practice that needs to be continually used to enhance meaningful participation of women farmers and entrepreneurs in national and local exhibitions.
5. Identifying and noting scalable interventions like the different leadership platforms like the “Jukwaa la Kilimo” (Agriculture forum in Chamwino District in Dodoma) helps in future replication and scalability.
6. PUNOs engaged bilaterally to discuss the approaches to jointness in JP RWEE interventions. It is deemed important for PUNOs to align implementation strategies to ensure a cohesive effort among all stakeholders following a review of the programme activities and identifying risks for overlaps. This was done to convey unified messages to implementing partners, especially in activities identified with potential for duplication and/or creating synergies.

Qualitative assessment:

The programme aligns well with ongoing government commitments and progress in implementing transformative programmes linked with key government commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. All of the initiatives are aligned with government policies, strategies and plans. Additionally, 2023 marked the midpoint year for the Generation Equality Forum, where Tanzania co-hosted the midpoint moment. The JP RWEE was able to leverage the occasion of the GEF to bring attention to the issue of gender responsive budgeting, including carrying out training for government as lead up to the event. The ability of the PUNOs to leverage such high-level policy occasions involving the highest level of government and multiple actors such as the private sector, enhances the programmes efforts to bring about systemic change and create an enabling policy environment for the empowerment of rural women. As seen in this year's report, private sectors like Oryx Gas Company, through engagement with the Gender Ministries and Generation Equality Advisory Committee, committed to supporting access to clean cooking to contribute to the government's clean cooking strategy and the advancement of women's economic justice in line with Generation Equality. This commitment was reiterated during the Generation Equality Forum high-level event held in Dar es Salaam. Following on from the event, the Oryx Gas Company partnered with a RWEE participating organization and in Zanzibar supplied gas stoves to JP RWEE

beneficiaries. Further partnerships with government on different issues, including women's burden of unpaid care work, have been highlighted in the sections above.

To enhance programme synergies, the PUNOs convened monthly meetings to discuss the programme's progress, challenges, and areas for improvement (PUNO technical working group). Ad-hoc PUNOs meetings were also arranged to address any urgent issues requiring the PUNO's attention. During the development of the annual workplan for 2024, the agencies worked together in to identify areas for potential synergy building and joint working, planning programme approaches in a cohesive manner. This included breaking down sub-activities under each major activity and identify links, as advised by the National Steering Committee (NSC), which convened in October.

As referenced in the reporting section above, specific examples of synergy building emerged during the reporting period. Additional examples include how WFP supported the strengthening of kitchen gardens and income generation activities, including for a women's group engaged in salt making. Subsequently, some of the rural women who benefited were trained by UN Women on value addition, including packaging, and branding. Furthermore, gender sensitization activities conducted Gender Champions trained by UN Women laid a good foundation for implementing land interventions by FAO in villages in Chamwino District.

Engagement between the PUNOs, local government and implementing partners was also strengthened. In August, the multi-actor coordination platform, consisting of the afore mentioned actors, was initiated and met twice. This platform provides a critical space for information sharing, learning, collaboration and the enhancement of joint working and synergy building, discussion of challenges and identification of solutions. An exit strategy was also developed and shared with government and implementing partners for input and agreement.

At the global level, the JP RWEE Tanzania team participated in a number of learning exchanges and workshops between JP RWEE country teams. This was particular useful for learning about JP RWEE programme findings and experiences from countries who had participated in the first phase of the programme. It also supported the development of activities in relation to technical areas such as gender transformative approaches and digital financial inclusion.

For the 2023 reporting cycle, the PUNOs conducted a series of meetings with implementing partners and government stakeholders from August to December to review programme implementation. These discussions included progress of implementation, lessons learned, review of the programme exit strategy, presentation of the baseline study per region, areas for joint implementation and synergies, and introduction of the Annual Workplan for 2024. Preceding these discussions, the coordination team, PUNOs, government, and implementing partners conducted a joint field visit to selected programme villages to inform discussions on progress made and strategies for improvement. Another technical support mission was conducted with support from the JP RWEE Global Coordinator in Chamwino District in November 2023. Noteworthy is that during these consultations, the government provided inputs regarding priority areas for the 2024 annual workplan and advice on detailed activity implementation which supported the identification of opportunities for synergy building.

Furthermore, the programme conducted community consultations regarding different Community Feedback Mechanisms. The programme employed qualitative data collection techniques through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The Key Informant Interviews involved community leaders at village level whilst the Focus Group Discussions involved 5-10 participants split by gender per village. Respondents who included beneficiaries and LGAs suggested several mechanisms for providing feedback and complaints, including utilizing current LGA structures, relevant technical focal persons, group leaders, and project-based structures such as lead farmers and gender champions. For sensitive feedback, suggestions included individual visits, suggestion boxes, and toll-free numbers. However, challenges such as awareness and proper usage of

feedback mechanisms were noted. Recommendations emphasize the importance of sensitisation on available mechanisms and filling the feedback loop to maintain trust in the system. Additionally, it is suggested to display communication materials about the programme in government offices and village offices to enhance understanding and awareness among beneficiaries and community members.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

The table below reports changes (increase and decrease) **after 12 months implementation cycle¹⁶** of the first intervention over the baseline and against global programme indicators at **Goal, Outcome and Output level** as per the approved Country's Performance Result Framework. Baseline figures are representative of the Country targeted population (total) and therefore they appear in % as per the JPRWEE M&E guidelines. Yearly targets also appear in % (in most cases and as per the indicator requirement to calculate changes overtime) and are established by the country team during the Annual planning exercise, while endline targets are established and validated internally right after the finalization of the baseline. Endline targets are also mentioned in this table to understand the progresses against the final expected change. In addition, this table reports also at **activity level**. Activity Targets are also established during the Annual Plan exercise and are specified in 2 reporting categories: N. of beneficiaries to be reached and related N. of inputs to be delivered. The achievement is marked as: **NA, NOT ACHIEVED, PARTIALLY ACHIEVED, ACHIEVED, OVERACHIEVED**. NA: When the indicator is "optional" as per the Country's PRF and the country did choose to report against across the programme cycle because not relevant to the country context, or when the indicator is measured every 4/5 years or at mid-term, not annually. **0%**: When no changes could mature for that particular output due to short spam implementation (example: Activities directed to distribute seeds are planned in August, but harvest season and market season would not allow the generation of changes before the reporting period).

Baselines and <u>targets</u>	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Yearly Target (if any)	Source of Verification
OUTCOME 1			
OUTCOME 1.1. Percentage increase in production of nutritious crops by rural women (% change in production volume, kg/ha), disaggregated by food crop			
Baseline: 0% Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline Target: + 10% increase for each crop	0%	Reason for variance: Activity intervention under this outcome has not completed the 12 months cycle and the seasonal calendar for harvesting.	SAMS survey (Agriculture production module administered at individual level)
OUTCOME 1.2. Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) (% increase from baseline)			
Baseline: 44% Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline Target: +6%	0%	Reasons for Variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this output indicator in 2023 due to the fact that the implemented activities directly linked to this indicator have not completed the 12-month cycle and could not produce a change at outcome level.	▪ MDDW light module (Individual Interview with women aged 15-49)
OUTCOME 1.3. Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)			
Baseline: 59% Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline Target: -14%	NA	NA: measured only every 2 years (at midterm and endline) ¹⁷	▪ Household Food Expenditure Share (Household Survey)

¹⁶ IMPORTANT NOTE: In Tanzania, most of 2023 activities began to gain momentum after the mid-year mark, resulting in less than 12 months of implementation for many of them. Therefore, individual and household surveys to monitor increase over the baseline will be conducted when a more mature cycle of implementation has been attended (2 rounds, June and December 2024).

¹⁷ To be rectified in the Validated Target document, where Tanzania mentioned a decrease of 3% in 2023 instead.

OUTCOME 1.4. Optional: Decrease in rate of rural women farmers' post-harvest losses over time (disaggregated by crops)¹⁸			
Baseline: 0% Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline Target: +20%	0%	Reasons for Variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this output indicator in 2023 due to the fact that the implemented activities directly or indirectly linked to this indicator have not completed the 12-month cycle and could not produce a change at this level.	IP reports and distribution lists, training attendance list
Output 1.1			
1.1.1. Increase in the proportion of rural women with access to productive resources as measured by the relevant WEAI (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 75% Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline Target: +5%	NA	NA: Measured at baseline and endline only as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Por-WEAI module (Control over resources and assets).
1.1.2 Increase in the number of rural women with access to climate-smart inputs, assets and natural resources for agricultural production such as high-quality drought resistant seeds, tools and machinery, water and irrigation, land, greenhouses/ polytunnels (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 50% Planned yearly Target: +0 %* Endline Target: +10%	+0%	Reasons for Variance No increase/change has been foreseen under this output indicator under the reporting year.	- Implementing partner's report, - Distribution list, - Individual interview with rural women (SAMS survey)
1.1.3 Increase in the number of rural women adopting improved value -chain specific, climate-smart and indigenous agricultural production techniques (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned yearly Target: +5% Endline Target: +20%	+5%	ACHIEVED*	- Implementing partner's report - Distribution list. *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
1.1.4 Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labor-saving technologies (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline Target: +20%	+0%	Reasons for Variance: Activity intervention under this output has not completed the 12 months cycle and those inputs have not been distributed yet. Changes under this indicator will be measured and reported in mid-year output monitoring.	- Implementing partner's report, - Distribution list, - Individual interview with rural women.
Activity (under output 1.1 level)			

¹⁸ To be rectified in the Validated Target document where this indicator have not been included.

Beneficiary yearly target: 4600 (2,600 F and 2,000 M) Input target: 24 Training/Sensitization sessions 600 CCROs - Labour Saving Equipment and Technologies	Beneficiary Achieved: 9,075 (12,418 F and 6,657 M) Input distributed/delivered: 24 Training sessions 204 CCROs 0 Labour Saving equipment and technologies	OVER-ACHIEVED: + 4,475 Reason for Variance: Several activities have been undertaken to support women's land rights in Ikungi, including training 580 women, supporting 150 rural women and men with farm inputs, and producing 204 Community Change Agents (CCROs) in Chamwino Districts. The distribution of CCROs in Chamwino Districts was 48.04% women, 26.47% men, and 25.49% joint ownership. Ongoing activities such as GAP and CSA trainings, as well as access to quality and affordable seeds, aim to further contribute to this indicator.	- Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly), - Agency’s progress report, Beneficiary list update, - Attendance list and distribution list (training and delivery of agriculture inputs).
Output 1.2			
1.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women and men with improved skills and capacity for nutrition, health and food safety disaggregated by sex (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline:0 Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline Target: +50%	0%	Reasons for Variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this output indicator in 2023.	- Implementing partner’s report, - Distribution list, - Individual interview with rural women
1.2.2 Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline:60% Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline target: +15%	0%	Reasons for Variance: Activity intervention directly or indirectly linked to this output have not been planned in 2023. Therefore, no changes were expected under this output indicator in 2023.	- Implementing partner’s report, - Distribution list, - Individual interview with rural women
1.2.3 Increase in the number of rural women utilizing improved and value-chain specific post-harvest handling and storage practices (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline:0 Planned Yearly Target: +10% Endline Target: +45%	+10%	ACHIEVED*	- Implementing partner’s report, - Distribution list. *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
1.2.4 (optional) Number of local food security reserves in target groups disaggregated by household and cooperative level (% increase from baseline)			
Baseline: NA* Planned Yearly Target: NA	NA: Tanzania does not report against this indicator under JPRWEE (no interventions are planned to address this change directly or indirectly)		
Activity (output 1.2 level)			

Beneficiary yearly target: 8000 (6800F, 1200M) 400 households Input target: 6 Training Sessions on GAP 10 training sessions on Post Harvest technologies, SBC and Nutrition - Kitchen gardens best practice training - Training on postharvest management skills to improve crops quality and reduce crop losses for selected crops. - Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on nutrition education, hygiene and food safety.	Beneficiary reached: 6,574 (6407F, 167 M) 221 households Inputs delivered/distributed. 6 training sessions on GAP, 10 training sessions on post-harvest management. 221 households trained on best practices on kitchen garden interventions. 819 post-harvest technologies 0 IEC tools to beneficiaries	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED: -1426 Reasons for variance: Delays in identifying suitable implementing partners in Zanzibar. Challenges in selecting partners with required capacities. Lengthy review and approval processes by government ministries for Letters of Agreements.	- Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly), - Participant Attendance and distribution lists
OUTCOME 2			
OUTCOME 2.1 Percentage increase in rural women's average annual farm incomes			
Baseline: \$89.6 Planned Yearly Target: +0% * Endline Target: +10%	+0%	Reasons for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	Individual interview with rural women (SAMS survey during outcome monitoring)
OUTCOME 2.2 Percentage increase in rural women's average annual off-farm incomes (including from micro-enterprises and wage employment promoted by the project), disaggregated by employment type			
Baseline: \$98.2 Planned yearly Target: 0% Endline target: +10%	+0%	Reasons for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	Individual interview with rural women (Off-farm and self-employment survey module)
OUTCOME 2.3 Increase in the proportion of rural women with control over the use of their income and expenditures as measured by the relevant WEAI			
Baseline: 87% Planned Yearly Target: NA* Endline Target: +4%	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI module (Control over income)
OUTCOME 2.4: Household redistribution in the average number of daily hours spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by sex and age (adapted from SDG 5.4.1) as measured by the relevant WEAI			
<u>Baseline:</u> Men: 1.6 hours Women: dual HH - 6.85 hours Female-single (FHH): 4.8 hours	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI module (Time allocation module)

Planned Yearly Target: NA* Endline Target: Men: 3 hours Women: dual HH - 4 hours Female-single (FHH): 3.5 hours			
Output 2.1			
Indicator 2.1.1 Increase in the number of rural women with improved financial literacy and/or entrepreneurship skills (% of increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 12% Planned yearly Target: +2% Endline Target: +18%	+2%	ACHIEVED*	- Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly), - Women's group production report *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
Indicator 2.1.2 Increase in the number of rural women who initiate new agribusiness and/or self-employment activities, disaggregated by sector (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 38% Planned yearly Target: +2% Endline Target: +4%	+2%	ACHIEVED*	- Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly), - Women's group production report *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
Indicator 2.1.3 Increase in the number/percentage of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities			
Baseline: 0% Planned Yearly Target: +2% Endline Target: +45%	+2%	ACHIEVED*	- Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly), *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
Activity (under output 2.1 level)			
Beneficiary yearly target: 3800 (3151F, 649M) Input target: Training/Sensitization sessions on entrepreneurship and financial literacy	Target achieved: 2,606 (2,468F, 138M) Input delivered: 4 Training sessions	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED: -1,194 Reasons for variance: Delays in partner selection in Zanzibar hindered activity commencement. Staff turnover in one agency caused implementation slowdown.	Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly)
Output 2.2			
Indicator 2.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women who enter employment in the formal labour market (% increase over baseline)			

Baseline: 6% Planned yearly Target: +0% Endline target: +4%	0%	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	Individual interview with rural women
Indicator 2.2.2 Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline)			
Baseline: 70% Planned Yearly Target: +0% Endline target: +10%	0%	Reason for variance: Activity intervention directly or indirectly linked to this output have not been planned in 2023. Therefore, no changes were expected under this output indicator in 2023.	Individual interview with rural women
(optional) Indicator 2.2.3 : Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies			
Baseline: NA* Planned Yearly Target: NA	NA: Tanzania does not report against this indicator under JPRWEE (no interventions are planned to address this change directly		
Activity (output 2.2 level)			
Beneficiary yearly target: 1000 women 30 VSLAs Input target: 2 Training sessions on decent work	Beneficiary reached: 571 women 0 VSLA Input delivered: 2 training sessions on decent work	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED -429 rural women -30 VSLA Reasons for Variance: Challenges in selecting partners with required capacities. Lengthy review and approval processes by government ministries for Letters of Agreements. Delayed commencement of some activity.	Implementing partners progress reports (monthly/quarterly)
Output 2.3			
Indicator 2.3.1 Increase in the number of rural women using gender-responsive financial services and products (including savings, credit, and insurance), disaggregated by type and total amount (USD)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Year Target: +11% Endline target: +50%	+ 11.25%	ACHIEVED*	Implementing partners progress reports *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
Indicator 2.3.2 Increase in the number of rural women who access and use new business knowledge, products, services and technologies for improved market access			
Baseline: 0 Planned yearly Target: +3% Endline Target: +10%	+3%	ACHIEVED*	Implementing partners progress reports *Triangulation of individual interview with Rural women
Activity (under output 2.3 level)			

Beneficiary yearly target: 4250(3400F,850M) Input target: - Training sessions/Capacity strengthening on financial literacy and business plan development. - VICOBA Tools (ledgers, registers, boxes etc.)	Beneficiary reached: 1,686 (1062 F, 624M) Input delivered: 2 Training sessions 0 VICOBA tools	PARTIALLY REACHED.: -2564 Reasons for variance: Delays in identifying and selecting implementing partners in Zanzibar with suitable capacities and competencies postponed the start of various activities. Staff turnover in one agency led to slowed implementation, as the technical focal point position remained vacant for several months.	- Implementing partners progress reports - Participant attendance lists
OUTCOME 3			
OUTCOME 3.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with decision-making power over production and productive assets as measured by the WEAI ('Instrumental Agency' in Pro-WEAI).			
Baseline: 86% Planned Year target: NA Planned endline Target: +6%	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI (Control over productive resources and assets)
OUTCOME 3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by the WEAI ('Collective Agency' in Pro-WEAI)			
Baseline: 10% Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline Target: +15%	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI (Leadership module)
OUTCOME 3.3 Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures (increase in % as measured by the pro-WEAI module on membership)			
Baseline: 0% Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline Target: +1%	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI (Membership module)
OUTCOME 3.4. (Optional) Increase in the proportion of participating women who are empowered or whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households according to the WEAI Gender Parity Index			
Baseline: 60% Planned yearly target: NA Endline target: +15%	NA	NA: This indicator is measured only at baseline and endline as part of the pro-WEAI index.	Pro-WEAI gender parity index
Output 3.1			
3.1.1 Increase in the proportion of women members in community decision-making structures, including producer organizations, cooperatives			
Baseline: 63% Planned yearly Target: +0% Endline target: +15%	0%	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	- Women's group reporting - IP's reporting - FGD with women's group (output monitoring)
3.1.2 Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves			
Baseline: 10% Planned yearly Target: +0%* Endline Target: +10%	0%	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	- Women's group reporting - IP's reporting

			FGD with women's group (output monitoring)
Activity (under output 3.1 level)			
Beneficiary yearly target: 4150 (3,130 F, 1020M) Input target: Training/capacity development /dialogue sessions	Beneficiary Reached: 395 (286F, 109M) Input delivered: 2 financial literacy training sessions	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED: -3,775 Reasons for variance: Challenges in selecting partners with required capacities. Lengthy review and approval processes by government ministries for Letters of Agreements.	- IP reporting - Participant attendance list
Output 3.2			
3.2.1 Increase in the number of informal rural women's groups which become formally registered producer organizations, cooperatives and unions			
Baseline: 43% Planned Yearly Target: 0%* Endline Target: +35%	0%	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	- Women's group production report - FGD with women's group
3.2.2 Increase in the number of producer organizations, cooperatives and unions that adopt a gender policy/ strategy/ training/ women's quota for their board, etc.			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 0% Endline target: +10%	0%	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	- Women's group production report - FGD with women's group
Activity (output 3.2 level)			
Beneficiary yearly target: 700 (681F, 49 M) 30 VSLAs Input target: - Training/Awareness sessions - Needs assessment	Beneficiary reached: 412 (353F, 59 M) 30 VSLAs Input delivered: 2 training Sessions 1 needs assessment	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED: -288 Reasons for variance: A total of 177 VSLAs/VICOBAs and other women's groups made up of a total of 4,365 members (3,848F, 517M) have been identified from which 66 groups have been assessed on their needs to enable their formal registration. Any progress will be captured during the outcome monitoring household survey planned for June/July 2024.	Women's group production report
OUTCOME 4			
OUTCOME 4.1 Number and type of revised or adopted national or regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in agriculture, national food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and economic and labour systems			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline target: Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan (1) .	NA	NA: This indicator is measured every 2 years (at midterm and endline)	- Desk review - KII with national stakeholders and government representative at central and local level.
OUTCOME 4.2 Increase in the number of programme countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the agricultural sector (adapted from SDG 5.c.1)			

Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline target: 1 Climate change gender Action Plan (1)	NA	NA: This indicator is measured every 2 years (at midterm and endline)	▪ Desk review ▪ KII with national stakeholders and government representative at central and local level.
Output 4.1			
4.1.1 Increase in the number of national women's machineries and policymakers with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 0 Endline target: 10 institutions	0	Reason for variance: No increase/change has been foreseen under this indicator in 2023.	▪ Women's group production report ▪ FGD with women's group ▪ Individual Interviews with rural women's member of groups.
4.1.2 Increase in the number of rural women engaged in local and national-level government meetings on policy formulation, budget allocation and monitoring for gender commitments			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 100 (90 W and 10 M). Endline target: 200	44 (30 W and 14 M)	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED:-66 Reason for variance: The initial number of members participating in national processes, including budget discussions recorded at the end of the year . Discussions are still ongoing until end of June.	▪ FGD with women's group ▪ Individual Interviews with rural women's member of groups. ▪ IP reporting
Activity (under output 4.1 level)			
beneficiary yearly target: ▪ 500 (400 F,100 M) ▪ 20 institutions Input target: Training/Sensitization /Advocacy sessions	Beneficiary reached: ▪ 397 (325F, 59M) ▪ 14 institutions Input Delivered: 3 Training sessions	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED -103 -6 Institutions Reasons for variance: Variance attributed to competing priorities among stakeholders resulting in fewer participating institutions. Advocacy efforts and technical support at the policy level reached 397 individuals (325 female, 59 male), expected to impact the indicator positively. Sensitization activities utilizing the RESPECT tool aimed at contributing to the indicator. Progress will be assessed during the outcome monitoring household survey scheduled for June/July 2024.	▪ IP reporting ▪ Participant attendance list ▪ Agency reporting
Output 4.2			
4.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women who demonstrate increased awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy mechanisms.			
Baseline: 44%	0%	NOT ACHIEVED	▪ IP reporting

Planned Yearly Target: +2% Endline target: +11%		Reason for variance: Activities linked to this output have not been fully implemented due to delays in IP onboarding.	Individual interview with rural women (output monitoring)
4.2.2 Increase in the proportion of women's groups linked to advocacy networks and alliances, by network focus (e.g., gender, climate action, etc.)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: +5% Endline Target: +25%:	0%	NOT ACHIEVED Reason for variance: Activities linked to this output have not been fully implemented due to delays in IP onboarding.	- IP reporting - Individual interview with rural women (output monitoring)
Activity (output 4.2 level)			
Beneficiary yearly target: 640 (130 F, 110 M) 20 Institutions Input target: 2 Capacity building on women's legal land rights and the roles to play on strengthening women's land rights. 2 national and local level dialogues around rural women empowerment # Policy briefs on issues such as gender equity in agricultural productivity	Beneficiary reached: 821 (721 F, 100M), 14 Institutions Input delivered: 2 Awareness sessions 1 Dialogue	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED +221 -6 institutions Reasons for variance: This activity has not been finalized. Due to delay in identifying policy brief thematic and local expert to develop the research	- UNWOMEN's reporting - Participant lists
Output 4.3			
NA			

iii) A Specific Story

Harnessing the Intra-Africa Regional Market for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

Limited access to resources and markets hindering the economic empowerment of rural women engaged in the blue economy in Tanzania, exacerbating gender inequalities in the sector.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenge addressed through the Programme interventions?

Contribution to the development of the Zanzibar Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan: JP RWEE supported the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in developing a comprehensive strategy to address women's constrained access to resources, finance, and markets in the blue economy sector.

Direct support to women in the blue economy: The programme provided targeted support to women engaged in seaweed farming and other blue economy activities in the South Unguja region, to enhance their capacity and opportunities for economic advancement.

Access to markets through participation in trade fairs: Beneficiaries from South Unguja in Zanzibar were supported to participate in the East Africa Community (EAC) Trade Fair, where they showcased their products and successfully secured contracts to expand their businesses in Burundi, Congo, and other East African countries.

In December 2023 Burundi hosted the 23rd East Africa Community (EAC) Trade Fair for Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) known as "Nguvu Kazi Jua Kali" Trade Fair in its capital city Bujumbura. The theme of the 23rd edition was "Connecting East African MSMEs to enhance intra-EAC trade" and took place for 10 days from the 5th to 15th December and attracted more than 1,500 entrepreneurs from all the seven EAC member states.

JP RWEE beneficiaries who participated in this fair include Maryam Makame (38) and Ramia Moh'd Ali (57) from South Unguja region in Zanzibar. Both women are engaged in seaweed farming and selling anchovies commonly known 'dagaa' as their Income Generating Activity (IGA) for more than ten years. For the fair, Maryam Makame and Ramia Moh'd Ali displayed Zanzibar anchovies, seaweed powder and dry seaweed, value added horticulture products like tomato sauce and pepper mix.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable **change** that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community life change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

Access to Intra regional markets:



As a result, Maryam and Ramia managed to sell all their anchovies' stock of 300 Kgs. The two women were declared the second-best entrepreneurs with the best anchovies at the Fair. Maryam and Ramia Ali also signed a contract to sell anchovies in Burundi and Congo and were further provided with an opportunity to expand their businesses in the other East African Countries by attending the next EAC Trade Fair in South Sudan in December 2024 further enhancing their economic prospects.

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

- *Participation in regional trade platforms can enhance market access and economic opportunities for rural women entrepreneurs.*
- *Addressing unpaid care work and promoting gender equality norms are integral to sustainable economic empowerment initiatives for rural women.*
- *Generally, the programme's efforts seek to boost the economic standing of women such as Maryam and Ramia but also such interventions have a significant role in fostering wider societal shifts towards gender equality and the empowerment of women within rural communities.*

Programme interventions like the ones cited have not only provided Maryam Makame and Ramia Moh'd Ali and other JP RWEE beneficiaries with new capacities, access to resources, increased time, and opportunities, but also led to changing social norms. Having women empowered in economic activities and ensuring they have the time and capacity to do so normalizes women's own agency.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

For the 2023 reporting cycle, the country team finalized the JP RWEE Baseline report for the survey that was concluded in October 2022. It provided programmatic recommendations guiding interventions and informed the setting of programme output and outcome level targets. The baseline report underwent validation by the government and other stakeholders, including implementing partners, in a joint consultation conducted in August 2023. Programmatic recommendations from the baseline include aiming to improve food security and nutrition among rural women by promoting dietary diversity with a focus on protein and micronutrient-rich foods. Strategies in place include promoting small animal keeping and nutrient-dense crops like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. To increase rural women's income and economic autonomy, the programme recommends reducing women's burden of unpaid care work through labour-saving technologies and male engagement. Strengthening market linkages for remote communities and promoting comprehensive financial inclusion are also proposed to enhance women's access to markets and financial services. Additionally, leveraging existing interventions to form and strengthen women's groups,

understanding regional dynamics, and engaging men for gender equality are essential to empower rural women and enhance their voice and agency. Finally, to create an enabling environment for rural women, the programme suggests strengthening land rights and legal ownership through various initiatives including awareness-raising campaigns, and institutional capacity building.

In addition, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted. The JP RWEE activities were screened by the PUNOs against their respective Environment and Social Frameworks. Each PUNO assessed the programme activities based on its own Framework, guided by SIDA's Guide on "How to Conduct an Environmental Assessment," which proved particularly beneficial in identifying positive impacts of the programme, often aligning with mitigation measures. Overall, the JP RWEE did not raise concerns in terms of the interests of key stakeholders such as the government and other implementing partners. The JP RWEE Tanzania programme was considered low risk in terms of environmental and social impact, with established good practices among the PUNOs and within the country to address potential minimal impacts. ESIA monitoring will be part of the annual review process going forward.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.