



## COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

### MPTF RWEE FUND

Country:	Tanzania
Duration of the project:	25/05/2022 – 24/05/2027

#### UN Organization

Name of Representative: Sarah Gordon-Gibson

Title: Country Director and Representative

Signature:



Name of Organization: World Food Programme

Date & Seal: 27 September 2022

#### Chair of ISC – RWEE Fund

Name of Representative: Seemin Qayum

Title: Policy Advisor, Sustainable Development

Signature:



Name of Organization: UN Women

Date & Seal: 10 October 2022 1:04 EST

## Country Programme Proposal for Tanzania April 2022

<i>Total budget requested</i>	<b>US\$ 5 million</b>
<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<b>40,000: 8,000 direct beneficiaries (85 percent women and 15 percent men)</b>
<i>Indirect beneficiaries</i>	<b>32,000 indirect beneficiaries<sup>1</sup></b>
<i>Duration of project:</i>	<b>5 years</b>
<i>Implementing partners:</i>	<b>FAO (LGAs, NGOs), IFAD (NGOs, Service providers), UN Women (direct implementation, LGAs, CSOs) WFP (LGAs, NGOs)</b>

### 1. Background and Context

The United Republic of Tanzania is a lower middle-income country of 59.4 million people, 30.3 million (51.9 percent) of whom are women and 29.1 million (48.9 percent) are men.<sup>2</sup> A total of 13.9 million people live below the poverty line.<sup>3</sup> The UNDP 2020 Human Development Report ranks Tanzania 163<sup>rd</sup> out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index, while the Gender Development Index is 0.948 (2019). Agriculture constitutes the major source of livelihood, providing an estimated 77 percent of total employment, 26.9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 65 percent of inputs to the industrial sector.<sup>4</sup> Subsistence farming is a source of livelihood for an estimated 80 percent of women.<sup>5</sup> Men are more likely than women to be employed in the formal sector, while women earn lower incomes and work in more insecure, informal sector jobs. There is a wide gender gap in the national average monthly income (US\$120 for men and US\$71.5 for women).<sup>6</sup>

Most production in Tanzania still occurs within smallholder farm units. The government's current Agricultural Development Strategy (2015/16-2024/25) asserts that most agricultural products in Tanzania remain of poor quality and are non-responsive to markets. Enhancing women's participation in the agriculture sector and supporting women's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in agribusiness has been prioritized by the government.

Gender inequalities, rooted in discriminatory patriarchal systems and social norms, mean that women are less likely to access agricultural extension services, markets, land, and formal financial services despite their high participation in the agriculture sector. Only 12.2 percent of women use bank services compared to 21.4 percent of men.<sup>7</sup> There are huge gaps in access to and control over

<sup>1</sup> Household members calculated on average of 5

<sup>2</sup> Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

<sup>3</sup> Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics; Household Budget Survey 2017/2018

<sup>4</sup> Final Evaluation of the UN Women Tanzania Country Office Strategic Note (2017 – 2022)

<sup>5</sup> UN Women Tanzania

<sup>6</sup> National Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates, 2021

<sup>7</sup> Tanzania Finscope survey 2017

land, with only 9 percent of women having sole ownership of land and 25 percent joint land ownership, whereas 30 percent of men have sole ownership and 7 percent joint ownership.<sup>8</sup> Women's plots are on average 40 percent smaller than those of men and have lower yields.<sup>9</sup> The gender division of labour in food production shows that, on average, women work 14 more days than men during the whole agricultural period.<sup>10</sup> Women and girls often have less access to resources, including those related to food security and nutrition.

Agriculture productivity in Tanzania is further affected by climate change due to temperature increases, increased frequency of droughts, variability in rainfall and rising sea levels. Future projections on temperature increases are between 1–4 degrees by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>11</sup> This would be devastating for agriculture and livestock production as an increase of 2°C is projected to result in smaller farm yields, while in Zanzibar sea water and sea temperature rises affect seaweed production. As 95 percent of agricultural activity in Tanzania depends on rainfall,<sup>12</sup> the impact of changes in precipitation on agriculture would be far reaching. Climate change impacts disproportionately affect women due to their reduced access to agricultural resources and inputs, lack of decision-making authority, and consequent weak adaptation strategies. The overreliance on rainfed agriculture for livelihoods restricts the adaptive capacity of rural communities and often leads to negative coping mechanisms with regards to livelihoods and food consumption. Furthermore, the economic shock generated by COVID-19 resulted in an increase in the poverty rate from 26 to 27 percent<sup>13</sup>. The pandemic impacted the agricultural sector and local food systems through restricted market access and increased costs of inputs (such as imported seeds, fertilizers, tools). The impact on women was severe, particularly considering that they are mainly employed in the informal sector and that their burden of unpaid domestic work increased during the pandemic. Despite substantial progress having been made in several health indicators in recent years, malnutrition remains a problem and particularly affects women and girls due to gender inequitable food consumption practices. Approximately 420,000 children are affected by acute malnutrition while anaemia affects 45 percent of women of child-bearing age, and 60 percent of children.<sup>14</sup> Women's limited access to economic opportunities also renders them vulnerable to gender-based violence: almost four in ten women have experienced violence, spousal violence is high (44 percent) and one in five women reports experiencing sexual violence in her lifetime from the age of 15.<sup>15</sup> Rates of physical, sexual and psychological violence are higher in rural areas and among the less educated.<sup>16</sup> Low representation of women in leadership denies women the opportunity to decide and plan on critical issues affecting their lives and livelihoods. Whilst women may participate in village meetings, ward meetings, community social groups, school and health committees etc. the general accepted

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8 Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics; Women and Men Facts and Figures, 2018.

9 Ibid.

10 Gender Division of Labour in Food Production and Decision-Making Power and Impact on Household Food Security and Child Nutrition in Rural Rukwa, Tanzania.

11 OneWorld; Climate Change Analysis Report, 2020.

12 Ibid

13 World Bank Tanzania Economic Update, February 2021

14 Final Tanzania National Nutrition Survey\_July2019.indd (unicef.org)

15 McCleary-Sills, J., Namy, S., Nyoni, J., Rweyemamu, D., Steven, E., Salvatory, A; Help-Seeking Pathways and Barriers for Survivors of Gender-based Violence in Tanzania: Results from a Study in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, and Iringa Regions; 2013.

16 Ibid.

norm is that decision-making is an exclusive role of men. Such adverse social norms prevent women from expressing themselves freely or being taken seriously in decision-making forums.

Tanzania has ratified various international and national instruments that aim to guarantee gender equality and to empower women and girls. These include the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17–2021/22, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22 – 2025/26), the Zanzibar Strategy of Growth and Eradication of Poverty (MKUZA III 2016/7-2020/21), the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000, Generally, there has been good progress in the implementation of these policies and strategies, resulting in significant improvement in some key national indicators. In 2020, Tanzania was classified as a lower middle-income country by World Bank, five years ahead of the planned target. However, despite the existence of these policies, women remain excluded from key decision-making processes and societal norms continue to inhibit the realisation of women’s rights. There have been challenges in achieving most SDG gender - related indicators such as the 50-50% in the leadership positions at central and local government levels. A number of outdated policies and strategies are now being reviewed, although there is a lack or review of existing policies to benefit the reflection and learning process.

## 2. Geographical Location and Targeting

The Joint Programme ‘Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment’ (JP RWEE) in Tanzania will be implemented in Mainland Central Zone in Singida (Ikungi district) and Dodoma (Chamwino district) and in Zanzibar (pilot villages)<sup>17</sup>, building on previous and existing UN Women, WFP, IFAD and FAO interventions. The areas were selected based on 1) regional GDP share and the poverty headcount ratio by region; 2) women’s land ownership and title holding; 3) prevalence of spousal violence and female genital mutilation (FGM); 4) low representation of women in leadership within the communities; 5) climate change effects in the respective project areas and 6) presence of participating PUNOs.

The Central Zone of the country reports a lower economic status and the highest prevalence of violence against women and girls. According to the National Accounts of the Tanzania Mainland 2007 – 2016, regional shares of GDP in Singida Region in the Central Zone in 2016 were 1.85 percent, one of the lowest in the country. Tanzania’s poverty headcount ratio (percent of population below the basic needs poverty line of TZS 36,482) was 27.5 percent in 2012 nationwide. Singida has a total of 38.2 percent of the population below the basic needs poverty line, just below the Kigoma and Geita regions’ poverty headcount ratio of more than 40 percent. Regarding women’s ownership of assets, 53.2 percent of women in the Central Zone do not own land, while 90.8 percent of women who own land do not have a land title or deed and only 1.5 percent of them have their names on title/deeds. In addition, the Demographic and Health Survey 2015 – 2016 reports a prevalence of physical, sexual and spousal violence of 44 percent in Singida Region.

In Zanzibar, the poverty rate in male-headed households declined by almost 6 percentage points in recent years, from 30.5 in 2014/15 to 24.4 in 2019/20, while the poverty rate for female-headed households remained the same (30.2) within the same period. Only 24.7 percent of women in

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<sup>17</sup>The programme will focus on selected villages, to pilot the initiative and generate evidence of the impact for possible replications, as recommended by the government of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar have access to land compared to 66.8 percent of men<sup>18</sup>. Seaweed farming is the main component of aquaculture in Zanzibar, the main barriers for women involved in the seaweed value chain being lack of access to sustainable markets, combined with other factors, such as climate change impacts and lack of value addition capacities. Females spend 87 percent of time annually for unpaid domestic and care work compared to males who spend 13 percent of their annual time in the same work. In mainland Tanzania, women spend 3.7 times more of their time on unpaid care and domestic work than men, thus having less time at their disposal to engage in productive work or other activities.<sup>19</sup>

The JP RWEE in Tanzania will benefit 8,000 direct beneficiaries (6,800 women and 1,200 men) and 35,000 indirect beneficiaries who are household members. Addressing the multi-faceted challenges facing rural women in areas of extreme poverty and food insecurity requires rigorous targeting and close engagement with beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries has been determined based on the nature of the programme interventions. The 8000 registered beneficiaries are expected to benefit from interventions including capacity building on climate smart agriculture, business development, leadership training, access to markets for self-help groups, support existing and new Village Savings and Loans Associations to become officially registered and financial access. The majority of beneficiaries will receive these interventions. The project will also benefit 35,000 indirect beneficiaries. The project will develop materials and use mass media to support the dissemination of nutrition gender sensitive SBCC messages. Specific messages targeting men, youth and adolescents will be integrated. The messages are expected to reach an additional 10,000 community members through awareness raising and community level meetings at the village level.

The programme will benefit women in rural and coastal areas, mainly involved or with potential to be involved in agriculture. Targeting criteria will include rural women who are part of Village Loans and Savings Associations (VLSAs) and/or Producers Organizations; rural women already involved in agriculture at a small scale and with low productivity. Amongst them, priority will be given to rural women with children under 5 years old, rural women with people with disabilities in their household, single female head of household and young mothers.

In line with the principle of *leave no one behind*, part of the targeted group will be selected amongst people under the current beneficiaries of TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund)<sup>20</sup>, a Social Protection agency of the Government of Tanzania implemented within "Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN-II) programme which is set to address the needs of the most vulnerable households across the country. TASAF targets people who are unable to meet basic needs.

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18 HBS, 2020.

19 International Labour Organization; Tanzania: Gender-Responsive Public Works as a Key Building Block of Social Protection for All. Available at [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_emp/documents/publication/wcms\\_675197.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_675197.pdf)

<sup>20</sup>Targeting is done at two levels. First, intra-district targeting based on the wards and on the following criteria: Remoteness, inaccessibility, deprivation, environment degradation, relatively poorer than neighbourhood, low cash income, high unemployment, and inadequate labour availability at household level due to excessive rural urban migration. The second level is at individual household; this is done through a participatory, community-based, process. The community in the targeted area identifies the vulnerable persons/groups using wealth ranking tool. Wage rate for the beneficiaries is 10% below the prevailing daily wage in the districts or locality. This criterion was deliberately set so as attract only the needy. Female-headed households and youth groups are deliberately targeted.

Targeting for vulnerable group beneficiaries is based on the inability to meet basic needs. Vulnerable persons to be supported include: orphans, chronically ill persons, persons living with HIV, the elderly, people with disabilities, malnourished children, children headed households, other vulnerable children such as abandoned children, street children, widows and widowers, unemployed youths (ex-primary school), and single mothers.

[https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov\\_uploads/documents/TASAF\\_II\\_NEWS\\_LETTER\\_JANUARY\\_-\\_AUGUST\\_2009\\_sw.pdf](https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/TASAF_II_NEWS_LETTER_JANUARY_-_AUGUST_2009_sw.pdf)

Targeted men will be mainly youth and partners of targeted rural women.

### 3. Justification

The programme will respond to the challenges outlined in the context section by combining the expertise of the four agencies to achieve sustainable and transformative change for the economic empowerment of rural women. A WFP Tanzania food systems study (2021)<sup>21</sup> indicates that taking context dynamics into account can result in great potential to support viable livelihoods, provide adequate and affordable nutrition, protect natural resources, and minimize climate and environmental impact. Women's empowerment in the agricultural sector can be advanced through the strengthening of their capacity and efficiency in production and productivity, improved nutrition through diversified food intake, increased income, enhanced social capital of rural entrepreneurs and policy development.<sup>22</sup>

The results from the Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI) Tanzania (OECD and UN Women, 2022) show that women and girls continue to face significant levels of discrimination in social institutions. The results also indicate that discrimination is more acute in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (32%) in various dimensions, including family level dynamics such as limited girls/women's decision making at family level, as well as access to productive and financial resources in the community at large. The World Bank Tanzania Economic Update, 2022, highlights that the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Tanzania is estimated at 20-30 percent, explained mainly by women's diminished access to male family labour, lower levels of access to agricultural implements and pesticides, and overall access to productive resources.

A WFP Gender Analysis in Tanzania 2021 confirmed that women are less likely than men to own land and other resources, and that the feminization of poverty is a persistent phenomenon, combined with a higher unemployment rate, unequal access to services (e.g. financial, education, and health services) and limited access to markets.

Recently, at the Generation Equality Forum (2021),<sup>23</sup> Tanzania undertook ambitious commitments to achieving women's economic justice and rights including expanding women's access to, and control over, productive resources such as land, gender-responsive financial products and services, and designing and implementing gender-responsive macro-economic plans and budget reforms. The JP RWEE is well placed to contribute to the achievements of these commitments

The collaboration between the three Rome Based UN Agencies and UN Women brings together specialist expertise in agricultural and rural development interventions and expertise in gender mainstreaming. The combined mandates and technical expertise will each cumulatively contribute to outcome level impact, whilst the combined weight of the four agencies also increases the level of influence with government relating to policy and advocacy on gender equality and women's economic empowerment..

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<sup>21</sup> World Food Programme; Food Systems Study Tanzania; Investing in Distribution to Trigger Systemic Change, 2021

<sup>22</sup> Ibid

<sup>23</sup> Generation Equality Forum concludes in Paris with Announcement of Revolutionary Commitments and Global Acceleration Plan to Advance Gender Equality by 2026 | Generation Equality Forum

Through the four interrelated programme outcomes, the JP RWEE will significantly contribute to responding to the challenges and barriers rural women face, facilitating access to local nutrient dense foods to ensure food security and nutrition, enhancing rural women smallholder farmers' livelihoods and income, improving skills and knowledge to mitigate climate change, enhancing marketing business ventures and sustainability, and contributing to creating a conducive environment for rural women's economic empowerment. Each of the participating agencies will ensure complementarity and contribute to the achievement of the four outcomes by building the capacities of targeted rural women in relation to their specific agency expertise, including: enhancing skills and good agricultural practices, including climate smart agriculture (FAO and WFP); improving the competitiveness of products and services produced and offered in the market; increasing women farmers' active participation in value chains and interaction with other market actors (IFAD, FAO and WFP); developing women's agency and negotiation skills (IFAD, FAO, UN Women); working with respective authorities to create an enabling environment for women's access to productive resources, land, financial services (FAO and UN Women). This combined expertise will include the use of specialized tools, approaches and techniques which are well proven within the experience of each agency and which, applied collectively, will enhance long lasting outcomes for the beneficiaries.

There is a strong correlation between women's economic empowerment and malnutrition – a lack of access to resources, combined with discriminatory and unequal social norms result in women's reduced access to and control over food. A recent WFP study on Food Systems in Tanzania<sup>24</sup>, provides evidence that, in many communities, men have control over productive resources and yields, yet the presence of productive resources and the large number of women in the agricultural workforce provides the opportunity to create a positive, reinforcing feedback loop. Therefore, there is an opportunity to improve food security and nutritional outcomes if men and women's awareness on equitable practices and access are raised, and women are empowered within food systems.

The four participating UN agencies will provide integrated interventions to enhance rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience, and address the multiple forms of discrimination faced by rural women whilst also taking into account the effects of climate change and COVID-19 and mitigating against risks. The programme will align with the national priorities highlighted above and work in close collaboration with existing governance structures, stimulating ownership and sustainability of the interventions within the Government and other key stakeholders.

As an example of how the joint approach will bring added value for rural women, the programme will develop a gender sensitive value chain approach for agricultural produce.

FAO will focus on developing women's access to climate smart inputs, assets, and natural resources for agricultural production, which will increase the quality and amount of produce which can be used for sale, as well as household production. UN Women will promote women's access to and ownership of productive resources, along with equitable distribution of unpaid care work to be able to engage in climate smart agriculture WFP will focus on developing good practices in value chain specific post-harvest handling and storage rural women using improved and practices, meaning that the increased produce will be more marketable and less likely to perish. WFP will also increase women's access to markets through improved skills and capacity in marketing and value adding, meaning that there is increased produce, greater quality of market produce and the means to sell it.. IFAD will focus on

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid

increasing the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities. All of these combined inputs will result in women being able to develop more gender sensitive value chains.

At community level, the interventions of each of the agencies will be synchronized and implemented in close collaboration, ensuring that each activity is appropriately timed, complements and builds on the activities implemented by each respective agency/implementing partner. Experiences and lessons learnt from previous and recent rural based joint programmes provide solid ground for the PUNOs to consolidate their expertise. For example, the agencies will build on existing experience in joint programming, including the Kigoma Joint Programme I and II and Zanzibar Joint Programme and Delivery of UNDAF II: Economic Growth and Employment Outcome Group 2016/2017 – 2021/2022 that the PUNOs were part of. They will also analyze gaps and challenges (including trade-offs) and make a set of concrete recommendations for strengthening synergies, increasing ambition, advancing implementation action, maximizing co-benefits and stimulating multi-stakeholder partnerships. The ways of joint working will be documented throughout the programme for learning.

#### 4. Programme Description by Outcome

**Outcome 1: *Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food system***  
**(8,000 direct beneficiaries: 6,800 women and 1,200 men)**

This outcome will be achieved through two interrelated outputs focusing on closing the gaps in access to land, knowledge, tools and assets. Improving the food security and nutrition of rural women and their households is key to build resilience and to achieve long term changes towards sustainable and equitable food systems. Capacity strengthening, improving knowledge and skills of rural women, combined with increased access and control over assets and resources will strengthen their productive potential. The programme will focus on women's rights to land and water resources, as well as supporting women to secure Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) in order to increase their security of land tenure. Outcome activities will include capacity building on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP), climate-smart agricultural production for improved productivity, post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest and nutrient losses including creating awareness, and access to and provision of time and labour-saving technologies, as well as improved household diets through social behavior change communication on production and gender equitable consumption of diverse, safe and nutrient dense foods.

**Output 1.1: Rural women have increased access to resources, assets and technologies critical for climate-resilient agricultural production, food security and nutrition**

To achieve Output 1.1 the following activities will be implemented:

- Sensitize the community including male and family gender champions using SASA<sup>25</sup> Tools to prevent economic violence and promote women's access and ownership of productive

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<sup>25</sup> SASA is uniquely designed to address a core driver of violence against women and HIV: the imbalance of power between women and men, girls and boys. Documented in a comprehensive and easy-to-use Activist Kit, SASA! inspires and enables communities to rethink and reshape social norms.



resources and equitable distribution of unpaid care work to be able to engage in climate smart agriculture. (UN Women)

- Support women's access to land and security of tenure including creating awareness in the community on rights and procedures for land tenure security. (FAO)
- Support women to secure Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) (FAO) Provide and training women on the utilization of farm and off farm time and labour-saving equipment and technologies for improved productivity and value addition (horticulture and sunflower). (FAO)
- Support rural women to improve production and productivity of selected crops using Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). CSA Approach will focus on promoting conservation farming, use of improved seed that are drought and diseases resistant, crop diversifications, agroforestry/conservation agriculture. To take advantage of each agency expertise and field presence, IFAD will focus on seaweed and sunflower, FAO on horticulture, WFP on Sorghum depending on the area of implementation. Farmer Field School Methodology and demonstration plots will be used to implement the activity.
- Support women to access quality and affordable seeds to improve production and productivity of seaweed, sardine and Sunflower (IFAD)

**Output 1.2: Rural women have enhanced skills and capacities to increase nutritious food production, food quality and local food security reserves; reduce food losses and waste; and improve household diets.**

To achieve Output 1.2 the following activities will be implemented:

- Train rural women on post-harvest and storage techniques for loss reduction. Training will be conducted with practical demonstrations to rural women farmers on proper usage of postharvest technologies and equipment such as hermetic technologies, tarpaulins, threshing machines etc. (WFP on Sorghum and FAO on horticulture and seaweed).
- Link rural women farmers and their households to suppliers to access post-harvest management technologies and tools. (WFP)
- Train and equip rural women farmers on hygiene education and nutrition using ToT methodology<sup>26</sup>, SBCC and nutrition sensitive agriculture manual. (WFP).
- Implement hygiene education and nutrition sensitization activities targeting women, men, boys and girls both at community and household level. (WFP)
- Support improved dietary diversity through the promotion of enriched complementary foods and the establishment of kitchen gardens (WFP)
- Develop materials and use mass media to support the dissemination of integrated WASH and nutrition gender sensitive SBCC messages. (WFP).

**Outcome 2 *Rural women's income and decent work increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience***

**(8,000 direct beneficiaries: 6,800 women and 1,200 men)**

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<sup>26</sup> ToT methodology: facilitators, who are a lower-level cadre of paid workers, will train groups of 12 or so (rural women volunteer, and each volunteer will be responsible for 10–15 households

Outcome 2: will be achieved by building the market competitiveness of rural women's enterprises and through facilitating reliable and sustainable market linkages with off-takers and other value chain actors. Activities will include promoting value addition, off farm activities such as small-scale processing, enhancing entrepreneurship skills through rural women entrepreneurs' networks, and improving working conditions, including access to productive resources, time and labour-saving equipment and technologies, business development services, and finance. The project will establish and also strengthen existing community managed savings and loan groups (often called VICOBA). The savings groups will provide rural women and their households with a mechanism for accumulating savings for investment, loans, and risk mitigation. VSLAs will be supported to be formally registered, which will enable them to access government loans. The project will also take advantage of existing digital platforms such as M-Kilimo and Ungani Kiganjani hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance women's digital skills and improve their access to information such as weather information and access to market requirements including pricing.

### **Output 2.1: Rural women have enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to market opportunities and value chains**

To achieve Output 2.1 the following activities will be implemented:

- Contribute to balanced and reduced workloads for women through access to and use of labour and time-saving technologies e.g.: solar dryers for seaweed, *sardine*, and energy saving cooking stoves. (IFAD)
- Train women entrepreneurs in profitable business models for processing and value addition (seaweed, sardine and sunflower). (IFAD)
- Promote and strengthen women's self-help groups and link them to producers, aggregators, village shops and traders through learning exchanges with farmer producer groups and aggregators in their areas.
- Linking with financial institutions and digital platforms for young women through trainings to access information and access to finance. (IFAD)
- Link women with agro dealers' networks and seed producers to access seaweed-based production, crop seeds and value addition systems for increased production and productivity of nutritious food, both for own consumption and sales surplus. (IFAD)
- Promote and train rural women on value addition for orange flesh sweet potatoes. (FAO)
- Support and train rural women to access markets, including linking them to selected agribusiness firms and other commodity off-takers. (WFP focusing on Sorghum Value Chain; IFAD Seaweed and sardine value chains; FAO Horticulture and Sunflower value chains)
- Develop materials (guidelines, manual, brochures) to sensitize the communities and local government institutions to have greater understanding and knowledge of women's disproportionate unpaid care work burden and the 3Rs (reduce, redistribute and recognize unpaid care work). (UN Women)
- Establish mentoring services and an exchange programme between women's groups and women entrepreneurs. (UN Women)
- Support women's self-help groups to access market information and exposure visits (IFAD)

- Business development services and financial literacy trainings to improve seaweed and sardine production, marketing and income generation. (IFAD)
- Support the development of business plans using the Rural Invest (RIV) methodology and tool kits. (FAO)

**Output 2.2: Rural women have increased access to decent work, including off-farm work, and social protection**

To achieve Output 2.2 the following activities will be implemented:

- Capacity building to improve skills on off farm activities including value addition for selected crops. (FAO)
- Provide rural women with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to develop skills for new employment opportunities and linkages to formal economic empowerment opportunities. (UN Women)
- Support VSLAs members to start IGAs (Income generating activities) based on their skills and interests. (WFP)

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

To achieve Output 2.3 the following activities will be implemented:

- Support rural women’s businesses to access credit, other financial and business development services. (UN Women)
- Partner with financial institutions and other providers to strengthen their financial and business development products and services to meet the needs of women clients and their organizations. (UN Women)
- Train, build capacity (planning and management) and provide tools<sup>27</sup> to make existing and new VSLAs operative. Special focus on ensuring that VSLAs can carry out nutrition sensitive and resilience building activities. (WFP)
- Support access to and utilization of existing digital platforms providing agriculture information such as M-Kilimo and Ungani Kiganjani. (FAO)

**Outcome 3: “Rural women’s voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems” (8,000 direct beneficiaries: 6,800 women and 1,200 men)**

This outcome will be achieved through building the managerial capacities of rural producer groups, strengthening their positioning within key value chains and in value chain management groups, women’s groups, and associations. Women and young people (men and women) will be encouraged to take up communal or group leadership positions at community, and institutional levels. Participatory methodologies, such as GALS, will be used to tackle discriminatory gender norms and practices at household and community level, and contribute to creating a conducive environment for rural women’s economic empowerment and gender equality.

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27 VICOBA (Village Community Banking) toolbox: ledger books, registers and the boxes

### **Output 3.1: Rural women have increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures**

To achieve Output 3.1 the following activities will be implemented:

- Establish a network of women leaders to provide peer-to-peer support and learning exchange, and act as role models for other women. (UN Women)
- Strengthen the capacity of rural women including young women to take on high quality leadership positions in local governance systems and producer organisations. (UN Women)
- Engage with men as religious and traditional leaders, chiefs, local authorities and men in general to guarantee political and social recognition of the role of women. (UN Women)
- Roll out GALS methodology to promote gender equitable relations at household and group levels for improved livelihood planning. (IFAD)
- Pilot Business Action Learning Initiative (BALI GALS) tools to promote women's entrepreneurship and income generation in seaweed and dagaa production. (IFAD)
- Increase women's access to knowledge, skills, and inputs through training, exposure visits and other GALS fairs (including learning and exchange with women from other counties and engaging in dialogue with county officials. (IFAD)
- Increase representation of women as valuable actors in the value chains through quotas focusing on mentoring young women. (IFAD)
- Build the managerial and leadership capacity of farmers organizations. (FAO)
- Build the capacity of women and men, especially women and young women, to participate and take up leadership positions in various organs including local government producer groups/organizations. (FAO)

### **Output 3.2: Organizational capacities and social capital strengthened to form, participate in and sustain gender-responsive producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups**

To achieve Output 3.2 the following activities will be implemented:

- Train and create awareness on gender and social relations amongst smallholder farmers and fishers. (IFAD)
- Leadership training for women leaders in the self-help groups through mobilization of groups, mentoring and leadership support. Functional literacy will also be incorporated based on an initial needs' assessment (IFAD)
- Support existing and new VSLAs to become officially registered. (WFP)

### ***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"*<sup>28</sup>**

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<sup>28</sup> Outcome 4 will mainly focus on enhancing Government capacity and supporting the creation of an enabling environment for rural women, so some activity will specifically target Government officials. However direct beneficiaries will be benefitting from awareness raising and other activities.

**(8,000 direct beneficiaries: 6,800 women and 1,200 men)**

This outcome will be achieved by supporting the development and/or review of the Government's gender mainstreaming strategies; supporting capacity enhancement on gender analysis at the national level for gender-sensitive evidence-based decision making on policies and programmes; and working with respective local government authorities (LGAs) to support the implementation of gender policies and strategies in their respective sectors. The latter will include strengthening the capacities of gender focal points in local government to conduct gender responsive planning and budgeting and support gender responsive disaster risk management. This can be applied in all aspects of risk preparedness, prevention, response, and rebuilding after climate-related disaster strikes. This will entail working with Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, and Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups), Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and local and regional authorities to promote the participation of rural women and their organizations in relevant policy forums to influence food and agriculture related decisions on a national level.

**Output 4.1: Capacities of policy makers and other relevant stakeholders enhanced to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets**

To achieve Output 4.1 the following activities will be implemented:

- Advocate and provide support to policy analysis (Blue Economy Policy, Agriculture Policy and Social Protection Policy) and enhance the design and implementation of gender-responsive budgets, strategies and plans including in resilience building, preparedness and response, and social protection. (UN Women)
- Build institutional (MDAs & LGAs) capacity for gender transformative changes and resilience building. (FAO)
- Build the capacity of government staff at Ministerial level to analyse and design gender responsive agricultural and rural development policies, strategies and plans. (FAO)
- Sensitize the LGAs, ward, village and community leaders including male and family gender champions using RESPECT<sup>29</sup> Tools to prevent economic violence and promote women's access and ownership of productive resources and equitable distribution of unpaid care work to be able to engage in climate smart agriculture. (UN Women)

**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**

To achieve Output 4.2 the following activities will be implemented

- Use participatory approaches to work with communities and rural women to raise awareness about their rights, community listening clubs and community radios, community conversations and other forums and platforms for communication. (UN Women)

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<sup>29</sup> The RESPECT tool is aimed at helping policy makers and practitioners to design and implement evidence-based, ethical and effective national and sub-national, policies, programmes and interventions for preventing violence against women focusing on attaining results including Relationship skills strengthened, Empowerment of women, Services ensured, Poverty reduced, Environments made safe and Transformed attitudes, beliefs and norms

- Support the development of policy briefs on issues such as gender equity in agricultural productivity and value addition (e.g. sunflower, maize, beans and seaweed). (IFAD)
- Promote the participation of smallholder women producers and organizations at district, regional, national and global level forums. (IFAD)
- Capacity building to local government and NGOs working on land, on SDG indicator 5.a.2. on women's legal land rights. (FAO)

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

- Develop and present policy briefs of the Tanzania official report of SDG indicator 5 a. 2 (FAO)

## 5. Participatory Methodologies

The participating agencies will focus all interventions on the same beneficiary groups, ensuring complementarity.

To ensure that beneficiaries needs, and perspectives are listened to and taken into account, consultations with programme beneficiaries will take place throughout the programme. Regular sessions will be held to provide an opportunity for feedback and the findings will feed into the implementation plans. A community response and feedback mechanism will be established in consultation with beneficiaries to ensure accountability. Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) information will be disseminated amongst beneficiaries.

Consultation will also be carried out with implementing partners, and government stakeholders, who will each have their own tools in place for enabling beneficiary participation and feedback.

Several participatory programme methodologies will be used, such as Training of Trainers and a snowball model for food security and nutrition awareness raising activities, so that a network of volunteers can reach targeted households, while maintaining cost-efficiency, sustainability and intensive support to volunteers and beneficiaries. The Gender Action and Learning System Methodology (GALS) will be used to tackle gender inequality, mobilize and empower women and achieve more equitable relations at household level, including, to: i) address gender inequalities such as distribution of work, ii) improve control over income (iii) promote women's leadership and collective agency through working with women's groups and representation in farmers and producers' organizations. The SASA tool will also be used to engages a critical mass of people across all levels of society in order to create social norm change.

At a sub- national level, all UN Agencies will work with the local government authorities to strengthen their functions on gender transformation and resilience and promote coordination between the implementing partners and the rural women in the respective districts and villages. Government authorities and community leaders will be engaged at various programme levels. The programme will also strengthen the capacities of the local government authorities to effectively oversee the programme. Engagement with the local government authorities at the district and village level will be critical for linking the programme with ongoing interventions on the ground and therefore existing structures, human resources and expertise at local government authorities will actively be incorporated in the implementation of the programme.

Simultaneously, downward flowing information about the project progress will be provided to beneficiaries so that they are fully aware of the mandate of the programme, that expectations are clear, and that they receive updates on programme progress and results. Systems for these information flows will be developed and used on a regular basis, including through stakeholder review meetings, planning workshops and other information and communications materials. A newsletter will be shared with the broader community in-country and globally, such as the Government, and other implementing partners, including greater engagement with existing women's platforms and social networks.

## 6. Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) and ToC narrative presented in Annex I systematically describes how rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience will be secured and how change will be achieved given the context and prevailing challenges in the country.



## 7. Monitoring & Evaluation

An M&E plan has been developed for the programme which provides the framework for the monitoring and evaluation system and activities. In line with the nature of the programme, this fully gender responsive M&E plan and tools will take into account the changes that occur (or do not occur) in the lives of women, men, girls and boys involved in the JP RWEE. The four agencies have experience in different types of M&E tools which enables a comprehensive M & E system covering the necessary range of indicators required to measure Women Economic Empowerment.

The design and implementation of the M&E plan and tools will consider and adhere to the agencies data protection and beneficiary privacy policies. Gender responsive monitoring depends largely on the collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated. This will be guaranteed by examining and interpreting quantitative and qualitative information documenting and understanding the lives of women and men, girls and boys (for example, their circumstances, needs, interests, roles, responsibilities, relations, activities, opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities, participation, power, command of resources and exercise of rights).

As part of the strategy, a baseline study will be undertaken at the start of the project to set a benchmark for monitoring progress. An endline study will also be undertaken at the final year of the programme; both the baseline and endline studies will use similar methodology and will be conducted by participating agencies. The key methods that will be used in monitoring progress towards the project outcomes/outputs will entail regular project coordination meetings, ensuring good planning, learning, follow-up, and results, and use of participating UN agencies' information management systems, which will be fostered for the effective tracking of implementation and results. Participating agencies will have a joint approach to monitoring and evaluation at country level. Whilst each agency will be responsible for monitoring the activities that they are implementing (and as defined in the M&E plan), the country level Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Coordinator will coordinate joint activities, such as baselines, endline and field supervision and oversee the implementation of the M&E plan and data consolidation. Joint supervision and monitoring visits will be carried out throughout the programme. The combined effort of the four agencies and the comprehensive aspects of WEE that they address will also help to enhance the likelihood of sustainability of the interventions, alongside the involvement of local and national structures. Quarterly reviews will take place within the technical working group and annual programme review meetings will be organized at country level, involving all the programme's staff and implementing partners and relevant government and agency staff.

Upon reaching the mid-point of the project (2.5 years), a Mid Term Review (MTR) will take place focusing on programme relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of JP RWEE. The MTR will inform the UN participating agencies, the government, project stakeholders, and partners on the progress of implementation. The overall objective will be to assess the extent to which the programme will have achieved and delivered the intended results to date, its impact on the community and lessons learned at this mid-point. Good practices and action-oriented recommendations will be integrated into programme adjustments, if any, and will be used for informed decision-making on programme implementation. Gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation will produce informed

recommendations that can be used for planning and refining implementation, ensuring that it equitably benefits women, men, girls and boys and advances gender equality.

A final independent evaluation of the programme will be commissioned to inform the four participating UN Agencies, the Government, project stakeholders and partners whether the Programme delivered the intended outputs and achieved its expected outcomes, taking into consideration the cross-cutting issue of gender transformative approaches. The evaluation will focus on effectiveness, sustainability and impact, it will also identify lessons learned from implementation and action-oriented recommendations, to inform the design of similar future interventions.

The partnership approach to implementation will involve: a) joint review of the workplan b) planning for joint training activities in the programme areas c) joint field missions d) joint meetings to review progress towards implementation of the workplan e) joint reporting and development of joint progress reports and f) joint communication to the implementing partners. This will all help to enhance effectiveness of delivery and contribute to the jointness of interventions.

## **8. Sustainability and Exit Strategies**

The participating UN agencies will promote a gender transformation and resilience agenda by enhancing the social and economic status of rural women in the selected regions through leadership skills and economic empowerment and through enhancing the capacity of communities and local institutions to respond to women's economic discrimination. The holistic approach of the JP RWEE, which focuses on different levels (individual, community and policy), will enable the facilitation of long-term changes towards gender equality. Engaging with different groups, including men and boys and local leaders, will be a crucial component to guaranteeing a conducive enabling environment, paramount for sustainable and effective rural women's economic empowerment.

To ensure scalability and sustainability, the UN Agencies have integrated this programme within their areas of strategic interest. The programme is in line with Government plans, as well as with existing interventions by the private sector already doing business and engaging in respective local communities, something that has been considered to ensure sustainability and complementarity of interventions. Government authorities (both in mainland and in Zanzibar) have been involved in the development of JP RWEE proposal. In addition, the programme will strengthen the capacities of the local government authorities' and will involve local government authorities' existing structures, human resources and expertise to implement the programme. The JP RWEE will work closely, in particular, with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Blue Economy, and activities will be implemented not only through specialized Implementing Partners but also through the local government extension officers, whose proactive engagement is key to project sustainability.

The JP RWEE will promote an early and proactive involvement of the community, crucial for ownership and sustainability of the project results. JP RWEE will work with local communities to innovate and adapt appropriate approaches to create a sense of ownership and sustainability of the different interventions. The use of snowball and participatory methodologies to improve skills and knowledge of rural women, will promote local ownership, representing a key step for an appropriate exit strategy. The steps required to ensure ownership and sustainability will be detailed in the

development of a sustainability strategy, including exit strategies, during the start-up of the programme and sustainability milestones will be monitored.

## 9. Knowledge Management and Communications

A knowledge management and communication strategy for the JP RWEE will be developed at the country level at the start of the programme. The United Nations in Tanzania has a Communications Strategy in place implemented by the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG). This group comprises Communications Officers from all UN agencies and implements joint visibility activities. The JP RWEE KMC strategy will be aligned to the UNCG and strictly connected to the M&E plan, so to ensure that data collection and analysis can feed into learning processes and the development of evidence-based KM deliverables. The strategy will comprise people, processes and products.

**People:** the strategy will first define the key audiences for KM and Communications, identifying their different information needs and the most suited products for each type of audience. These will range from beneficiaries themselves who will benefit from learning and self-reflection processes of participatory assessment (e.g. the participatory gender review process included in the GALs), to local and national authorities, PUNOs and donors.

Participating UN agencies will maintain a strong coordination role and provide support to partners to systematically share information. Dissemination of knowledge products will be facilitated through existing channels with innovative methodologies and formats with multiplier effects, including the UN Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG) and the Development Partner's Group on Gender (DPG GE), policy dialogues and seminars led by participating UN agencies, monthly meetings and an email list. The United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) will facilitate knowledge sharing among the UN System in Tanzania, while an email distribution list for the project will be maintained by the joint programme management unit.

**Processes:** To create a project environment that benefits from the expertise and existing knowledge of partners, participating UN agencies will use its existing networks within the Tanzania Delivering as One system to share news and progress towards the project goals, including the UNCG.

Quarterly review meetings with implementing partners will be organized by the participating UN agencies to discuss progress and will explicitly include a focus on lessons learnt.

**Products:** The KMC strategy will include media outreach, media campaigns, engagements in social media platforms, engagement with traditional media (TV, print and radio), field visits, collection of human-interest stories, and photography. It will also include Study Tours and exchange visit for lateral knowledge transfer. The strategy will place a specific focus on digital products: knowledge products will be published and disseminated through social media channels (Instagram, youtube, facebook and twitter) for broader engagement of stakeholders and development community at large.

To facilitate quick uptake of partner knowledge products, both soft and hard copies of all deliverables will be collated by the participating UN agencies. Hard copies will be kept in participating UN agencies' libraries and shared with other UN agencies through the UN Communications Group for storage in their libraries. Soft copies will be posted on the [UN Tanzania Website](#), and participating agencies' websites and official JP RWEE channels.

The internal JP RWEE KM platform (developed at global level) will be used to foster lessons learnt and good practices sharing. KM Strategy will include measures to encourage wider take up of good practices within the agencies.

## 10. Coordination Mechanisms

A National Steering Committee composing of FAO, IFAD, UN Women, WFP and the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (Government MDAs) will be formed and will meet at least once a year. The steering committee members will play a key advisory role and will have overall oversight of the programme.

WFP will take the role of lead agency thus a National Coordinator and a Monitoring and Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Coordinator will be hosted by WFP and will form a programme management unit. They will work closely with the Global Coordinator and the global level M&E Specialist. They will be responsible for coordinating programme implementation, monitoring and reporting, ensuring the building of synergies and engaging with government.

Additionally, a Technical Working Group, comprised of representatives from each of the PUNOs, will meet monthly to provide technical guidance to the programme, and to jointly plan programme activities, including monitoring, reporting, and communication strategies. In order to ensure maximum programme effectiveness, synergy and complementarity of ongoing programmes a coordination mechanism between PUNOs, LGAs, and other stakeholders, will be established, and existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will be engaged as much as possible.

Coordination and joint implementation will build on the agencies existing experience of UN partnerships. The Zanzibar Women Economic Empowerment Programme (ZWEEP), which includes FAO, UN Women, and UNIDO and UNDP and aims to improve working conditions and decent employment is a good initiative for this project to build on. The four participating UN agencies are among nine other UN agencies in Tanzania implementing the Economic Growth and Employment (EGE) outcome of Inclusive Growth thematic area under the United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAP) II which focuses on accelerating economic transformation for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness, and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment. This involves working together through joint and area-based programmes. Additionally, the four agencies are also part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) people and prosperity outcomes. These ongoing collaborations set a strong foundation for the four agencies to jointly implement the proposed programme.

## 11. Risk Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment

For a detailed risk assessment see Annex 3

### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

The selected project areas are prone to adverse impacts of climate change, natural disasters, disease outbreak and conflict on agricultural production and livelihood systems. Singida and Dodoma are in the arid and semi-arid areas of Tanzania with poor and erratic rainfall. These regions, especially Dodoma, experience degradation and deforestation due to a growing population, rapid expansion of informal settlements and the increased demand for agricultural land. Agriculture productivity is highly affected by poor climatic conditions. Adaptation to climate change, including women's engagement in these processes, is of great importance.

As a low-lying, developing island archipelago, Zanzibar is vulnerable to climate related sea level rises which also affects human settlements, agricultural land, infrastructure, transport, and water resources. Women's vulnerability to unpredictable weather patterns and other events brought about by climate change is aggravated by their small farming land size, a reduction in availability of natural resources namely water and forest products, inadequate access to timely and relevant meteorological [weather] information to support resilience, and limited participation in various committees making climate related decisions.


To ensure environmental concerns are taken into account, the programme will promote climate-resilient and nature-based agricultural practices, promote the use of climate-resilient inputs, the use of indigenous knowledge to conserve the environment, ensure that Government officials, community members, men, women and other influential actors are capacitated to prioritise and appreciate differentiated gender roles in environmental conservation, and provide opportunities for the participation of women and girls in various environment committees such as forestry committees and land use management committees.

## 12. Overall Budget


### PROGRAMME BUDGET (USD)

Category	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UN women	Total
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs	115,942	115,942	398,263	115,942	746,089
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	240,000	0	271,000	0	511,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	0	0	70,742	0	70,742
4. Contractual Services	604,459	666,766	82,468	839,266	2,192,959
5. Travel	40,000	100,000	197,106	50,000	387,106
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	0	0	390,000	0	390,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	57,307	257,000	14,849	52,500	381,656
<b>Total Programme Costs</b>	<b>1,057,708</b>	<b>1,139,708</b>	<b>1,424,428</b>	<b>1,057,708</b>	<b>4,679,552</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	74,040	79,780	92,588	74,040	320,448
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,131,748</b>	<b>1,219,488</b>	<b>1,517,016</b>	<b>1,131,748</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

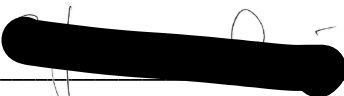
### 13. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(On behalf of FAO)


Name: Nyabenyi Tito Tipo  
Title: FAO Representative  
Date: 27/09/2022

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(On behalf of IFAD)

Name: Francesco Rispoli  
Title: IFAD Country Director  
Date: 29/09/2022

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(On behalf of WFP)

Name: Sarah Gordon-Gibson  
Title: Country Director and Representative  
Date: 27 September 2022

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(On behalf of UN Women)

Name: Hodan Addou  
Title: Country Representative  
Date: 30 September 2022