

Project Title: Amplifying Holistic Empowerment and Development through Sustainable Food Production and Environmental Conservation.

Baseline Study Final Report

Submitted to: Friends in Development (FIDE)

May 2023

 Contents

 [Contents i](#_Toc139624913)

[List of Table iii](#_Toc139624914)

[List of figure iii](#_Toc139624915)

[**Acknowledgment** iv](#_Toc139624916)

[**Executive Summary** vi](#_Toc139624917)

[About the project vi](#_Toc139624918)

[Why the baseline study vi](#_Toc139624919)

[The methodology used vi](#_Toc139624920)

[Key findings vi](#_Toc139624921)

[Conclusions viii](#_Toc139624922)

[Recommendations viii](#_Toc139624923)

[**1.0** **Introduction** 1](#_Toc139624925)

[1.1 About the organization 1](#_Toc139624926)

[1.2 About the project 1](#_Toc139624927)

[1.3 Purpose and Objective of Study 1](#_Toc139624928)

[1.3.1 Baseline Objectives 1](#_Toc139624929)

[1.4 Scope of works (the TOR) 2](#_Toc139624930)

[**2.0** **Study Methodology** 2](#_Toc139624931)

[**2.1** Study Approach 2](#_Toc139624932)

[2.2 Study Sites, Sampling Methods, and Sample Size 2](#_Toc139624933)

[2.3 The study phases 3](#_Toc139624934)

[2.3.1 Study Inception 3](#_Toc139624935)

[2.3.2 Training data collectors 3](#_Toc139624936)

[2.3.3 Field data collection 3](#_Toc139624937)

[2.3.4 Data Entry, Cleaning, and Analysis 3](#_Toc139624938)

[2.3.5 Study Reporting 4](#_Toc139624939)

[2.4 Data quality control 4](#_Toc139624940)

[2.5 Limitation of Study 5](#_Toc139624941)

[**3.0** **Presentation of Results** 5](#_Toc139624942)

[3.1 Geographic and Demographic Characteristics 5](#_Toc139624943)

[**3.2 Education Attainment** 5](#_Toc139624944)

[**3.3 Gender Inclusion** 6](#_Toc139624945)

[**3.4 Economic Production** 6](#_Toc139624946)

[**3.5 Household Income** 7](#_Toc139624947)

[3.2.1 **Improved Living Standards** 8](#_Toc139624948)

[**3.3** **Output 1: Increased community skills in climate resilient and sustainable agriculture practices** 9](#_Toc139624949)

[3.3.1: Farmers applied climate resilient and sustainable agriculture practices 9](#_Toc139624950)

[**3.3.2: Farmers’ awareness of climate resilient practices** 9](#_Toc139624951)

[**3.3.3 Farmers increased their agriculture Production** 10](#_Toc139624952)

[**3.3.4: Attitudes supportive to gender equality** 11](#_Toc139624953)

[**3.3.5: Men and boys engaged and sanitized for gender equality** 11](#_Toc139624954)

[**3.4 Output 2: Enhanced earnings and livelihoods of women through production and entrepreneurship** 12](#_Toc139624955)

[**3.4.1:** **Women Earning through entrepreneurship opportunities** 12](#_Toc139624956)

[**3.4** **Output 3: Increased usage of efficient wood stoves for cooking to reduce high consumption of forest resources** 13](#_Toc139624957)

[**3.6 Output 4: Improved Environmental conservation in Duru, Riroda, and Ayasanda wards through tree planting at households, schools, health centres, land, and forest reserves** 14](#_Toc139624958)

[**3.7 Output 5: Strengthened capacity of FIDE staff monitoring, evaluation, gender equality, climate action, and environmental protection** 15](#_Toc139624959)

[4.0 Conclusions 16](#_Toc139624960)

[4.0 Recommendations 16](#_Toc139624961)

[Annex 17](#_Toc139624962)

[Annex 1. Updated log frame 17](#_Toc139624963)

# List of Table

[Table 1: Total Number of Respondents in the Wards and Villages 3](#_Toc138165928)

[Table 2: Population distribution of the surveyed area by Gender 5](#_Toc138165929)

[Table 3: Education attainment of respondents (N=259) 6](#_Toc138165930)

[Table 4: Main source of Income (N = 284) 6](#_Toc138165931)

[Table 5: Descriptive Statistics on annual income of respondent (N=284) 8](#_Toc138165932)

[Table 6: Sustainable Agriculture applied in Survey areas \*Multiple Response\* (n=284). 9](#_Toc138165933)

[Table 7: Crop Production 10](#_Toc138165934)

[Table 8: Gender equality attitudes between men and women (N=284) 11](#_Toc138165935)

[Table 10: Monthly women’s income earning on entrepreneurship opportunities within the community 12](#_Toc138165936)

[Table 11: Access to Saving stoves and use at household and community level (N=284) 14](#_Toc138165937)

[Table 12: Staffs capacity skills assessment 15](#_Toc138165938)

# List of figure

[Figure 1: The main sources of Income of the household 7](#_Toc138157232)

[Figure 2: Income of the Household 7](#_Toc138157233)

[Figure 3: Household Living Standards 8](#_Toc138157234)

[Figure 4: Awareness of climate resilient practices (N=284) 10](#_Toc138157235)

[Figure 5 Men and boys engaged and sensitized in supporting gender equality (N=284) 12](#_Toc138157236)

[Figure 6: Respondents’ membership in VSLA (n=284). 13](#_Toc138157237)

[Figure 7: Access and use of wood-saving stoves at schools (N=284) 14](#_Toc138157238)

# **Acknowledgment**

On behalf of the consultants’ team, I am grateful to FIDE Management, who trusted me to carry out this assignment. This baseline exercise was undertaken with the collaborative effort of the consultant and the FIDE team.

Special gratitude to the FIDE Director Mr. S.V.G. Mgalla, the management team led by Head of Program Tevy Maria Mgalla, M&E officer Matilda Senkondo, project officers Joseph Sonola and Adrian Mnzava, Rabin Yonaza, project accountant, and Sheila Bruno, volunteer, who devoted most of their time to lead, direct, and guide all logistics for undertaking the baseline survey. Equally highly appreciated was the support from the driver, Mr. Baraka Munuo, who was so committed to safely and timely driving us to the study areas.

More appreciation should go to government leaders, including agriculture extension officers, village executive officers, community development officers, and village chairpersons, who allowed the exercise to take place in villages and provided credible information.

We also recognize the zeal and availability of all data collectors, key informants, and community members who actively participated in the baseline survey exercise by giving their opinion on the development perspective within their respective areas.

Gasper Firimin

Lead Consultant

P.O.Box 14998

Arusha

Email:gfirimin@yahoo.com

 List of Abbreviation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Acronym** | **Definition** |
| FIDE | Friends in Development |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| TZs | Tanzania Shillings |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| VEO | Village Executive Officer |
| CI | Confidence Interval  |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SPSS | Statistic Package for Social Sciences |
| ToR | Terms of Reference  |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| HH | Household |

# **Executive Summary**

## About the project

The project of Amplifying holistic Empowerment and Development through sustainable food production and environmental conservation is 4 years funded project by HORIZONT 3000. The project goal is to contribute towards the establishment of sustainable food production in an environmental management manner that contributes to sustainable development goal number 1, 2, 5, and 13. This goal is expected to be achieved by improving the standards of living of marginalized women through climate-resilient agricultural practices in Babati District by the year 2026.

## Why the baseline study

The overall aim of the baseline study is to collect and document empirical baseline data on how to assess and benchmark farmers’ practices on climate resilient and sustainable agriculture, climate resilient awareness, crop production, household income, VLSA, gender equality, renewable energy, and environmental conservation through tree planting. The data collection and analysis have helped to develop this report as the benchmark for project implementation.

## The methodology used

Data collection took place in seven villages within three wards of Duru, Riroda, and Ayasanda from April 18 to 25, 2023, where the survey team largely employed both qualitative and quantitative techniques to gather baseline project information. The targeted villages that were surveyed were Ayasanda, Endanachan, Hoshan, Yaratonik, Endaberg, Hewasi, and Duru in Babati District. All targeted respondents and groups were reached and interviewed.

# Key findings

Demographic Characteristics

**Household distribution and characteristics**

The population was distributed in 284 surveyed households, of which 1029 (528 males and 501 females) were found to live in surveyed households with an average of 7 people per household (household size). At least two people reported leaving a household, and 15 was the maximum observation. According to the analysis, children with an age between 6 and 17 years old are the largest group in the population, covering 33.5%, followed by 19% of children (0–5 years), then 18.4% of youths aged 17–29 years old, 10.3% group age above 54, 10.1% group age 30-41, and lastly 8.6% of elder’s groups of 42–53 years. The summation of the two last groups of older people between 42 and 53 years and 54 years and above gives the percentage, which is almost the same with children of 6 to 17 years old.

**Education attainment for respondents**: A large (82.6% of 259) proportion of those who attended school have attained primary education, whereas males seemed to be more educated than females by more than half (53.7%).

**Gender inclusion**: More than half of respondents (58.6 percent of 284) highlighted that the mother (12.3 percent) or both mother and father (57.0 percent) were the only main sources of income in the household.

**Outcome 1: Improved standards of living of marginalized women through climate-resilient agricultural practices in Babati District by the year 2026.**

* Only 3 households (1.1 percent) reported having to live a quality life by spending more than 2.15 USD per day per person.

**Output 1: Increased community skills in climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture practices**

* 52.5% (149/284) of farmers in surveyed areas reported applying sustainable agriculture practices, of which 47.5% (77/284) are male and 41.5% (72/284) are female. The mostly applied methods reported by respondents included intercropping by 45.1%, followed by 39.8% of Organic manure and 31.3% terraces/contours.
* 66.5% (189/284)-108 males and 81 females interviewed respondents reported being aware of climate resilient practices, while 33.5% (95/284)-44 males and 51 females were not aware.
* Only 3 households that planted beans and were headed by a father and another 4 households that were headed equally by both sexes (father and mother) reported increasing productivity in acreage by more than 10 percent in 2022.
* 168/284 (59.15%) females and 118/284 (41.5%) males were found to be positively supporting gender equality in the community while 58.45% (166/284) males have negative attitudes toward supporting gender equality.
* The assessment of men and boys engaged and sensitized in supporting gender equality within the surveyed villages was tracked in four gender aspects, including decision-making, unpaid domestic and care work, gender-based violence, and reproductive choices. The results show that in decision-making, 162 and 154 (57.04% and 54.23%) respondents admitted that men and boys are engaged and sensitized to supporting gender equality.

**Output 2: Enhanced earnings and livelihoods of women through production and entrepreneurship**

* Only 10.9% (26/239) of women reported earnings above Tzs. 200,000 per month in agriculture, 2.6% in financial services, 1.4% in chicken keeping, and 5% in petty business and weaving.
* 46%.5% (132/288) of interviewed respondents were found to be VSLA members, of which 17.6% (50/284) are male and 28.9% (82/284) are female. Further analysis indicates that 43 VSLA groups were found within the surveyed area, of which Duru has 16, Ayasanda 3, Yaratonik 4, Hewasi 11, Endanachan 6, Hoshan 3, and Endaberg.

 **Output 3: Increased usage of efficient wood stoves for cooking to reduce high consumption of forest resources**

* 12.3% (35/284) - 6.3%/ (18/284) are male and 6.0% (17/284) are female and reported having access and use of saving cooking stoves even though 35 respondents admitted to having access to and using saving cooking stoves in their communities, only 2.5% (7/284) of male respondents indicated that they used saving cooking stoves in their households.
* 12.0% (34/284) of respondents reported on access and use of wood-saving stoves in schools.

**Output 4: Improved Environmental conservation in Duru, Riroda, and Ayasanda wards through tree planting at households, schools, health centers, and forest reserves**

* 56% of interviewed respondents reported planting trees within their community, while 44% of respondents didn’t plant any trees. This implies that the community tree planting habits in the project operation area are encouraging, which has to be embraced as community strength. Further analysis indicates that 269 and 338 trees have been planted in the community in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
* In the project operation area, only 15.5 acres of land was found to be reserved for tree planting. The reserved acres are found in 4 villages of Yaratonik by 10 acres, Ayasanda 4 acres, Hoshan 0.5 acre and Endabarg by one acre.

**Output 5: Strengthened capacity of FIDE staff monitoring, evaluation, gender equality, climate action, and environmental protection**

* Only one staff male was found to have skills in Monitoring and Evaluation, 3 staffs (2male and 1female) have Gender equality skills, 2 staff (1male and I female) have report writings skills, 2 staffs have environmental protection skills and only one man has skills on climate changes (See table 12). Further analysis indicates that, in 2023 all 4 staff except accountant have been capacitated on gender equality, environmental protection, and Climate change and Action.

# Conclusions

The comprehensive and participatory approach strategies to address gender equality, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and environmental conversation is highly encouraged during project implementation by the involvement of all partners and stakeholders who operate in the project area. This helps to have a well-harmonized strategy to tackle issues of gender inequality and climate change effects for all partners and stakeholders who implement related projects with seven villages of project operation.

# Recommendations

1. Gender equality attitudes among the men are persisting within the project-surveyed villages, where women are deprived of their rights to leadership, decision-making, access, and control of resources within their families and the community at large. A robust sensitization and mobilization strategy should be developed to tackle the issue of attitude and perception of gender equality. Such cultural issues take time to change. Use of village assemblies, traditional leaders, village leaders, ward education officers, and women models like male role models.
2. Involve or target a wider spectrum of beneficiaries, including youth, teachers, students, village government, gender police desks, and community members, during sensitization fora. The organization therefore should devise various mobilization strategies that relate to a particular target group, including songs, poems, and drama kits, among others, to pass relevant messages of gender equality and violence.
3. It is important to establish gender clubs in schools and use them as a platform to educate, sensitize, and inform on positive attitudes that enhance gender rights.
4. The project must capacitate the target groups in climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture to create awareness among the community members and hence improve farming practices.
5. The community already has existing VSLA groups that are in operation. The project should articulate the operation strategy that can differentiate the operation of the existing groups from how FIDE wants the groups to operate. Otherwise, it is better to introduce new groups that will be well-trained and operate as per the organization's strategy. This helps to increase the number of VSLA groups within the community and enhance the saving habits of farmers for community safety nets.
6. Climate resilience and its adaptation to climate change require understanding, planning, and action in a way that not only reduces the negative impact of climate change but also creates opportunities to become safer and more resilient. Therefore, the project should work closely with the government, community members, and other stakeholders and partners who operate within the project area to join efforts and develop an actionable plan to act on climate change and adaptation to sustainable agriculture.
7. The project should plant trees that are environmentally friendly and preferred by community members within the project operation area. This creates a sense of ownership and helps with the management of trees.
8. The project should encourage the farmers to maintain the contours and continue with contouring on their farms that have no contours to reduce soil erosion and fertility in highland farms.
9. The project should capacitate all 5 staff in monitoring and evaluation, Gender equality, report writings, climate action, and environmental conservation for building an understanding of those aspects to staff and eventually support the project implementation.
10. The project should develop monitoring tools based on output indicators to track the project progress and thus help to inform management for decision making.
11. **Introduction**

## 1.1 About the organization

Friends in Development (FIDE) is Local Non-Governmental, not-for-profit organization registered on 8th May 1992. The organization is based in Babati, Manyara region, Tanzania. For over a quarter of a century, FIDE has been collaborating with local communities, stake holders and partners to alleviate poverty by improving crop production and livestock keeping systems. A lot of emphases is also put on empowering women and youth and on supporting environmental conservation initiatives.

Certainly, FIDE has been implementing projects which are related to plan objectives/results/activities of the requested project. For instance, in the year 2001 to 2002 FIDE was involved in a Climate change mitigation project supported by World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The project was involved in tree planting and rehabilitation of degraded areas. Another project was ’Combating malnutrition among pregnant mothers and stunting among children’ - a nutrition program of 5 years (2013 – 2017) funded by Africare (under USAID). Another project was ’Strengthening socio economic activities’ a project funded by TRIAS (Belgium). It was a five year project (2003 – 2007) focusing on maize and beans production, introduction of dairy cattle and agro-forestry and enhancing social economic status of women. Similarly, FIDE implemented a ’Promotion of biogas use’ - a five year program (2010 – 2014) project supported by SNV/HIVOS Netherlands.

## 1.2 About the project

The project of Amplifying holistic Empowerment and Development through sustainable food production and environmental conservation is 4 years funded project by HORIZONT 3000. The project goal is to contribute towards establishment of sustainable food production in an environmental management manner that contributing to sustainable development goal number 1, 2, 5 and 13. This goal is expected to be achieved through improving standards of living of marginalized women through climate resilient agricultural practices in Babati district by the year 2026.

## 1.3 Purpose and Objective of Study

The purpose of the study was to understand the changes brought about by the project and it necessary original situation. The baseline study has established benchmarks against which project performance will be evaluated. All data assessed have sex-disaggregated and qualitative information about the situation of men and women, boys and girls were considered in regarding to the project indicators.

#  1.3.1 Baseline Objectives

The primary objective is to collect the baseline values (sex and age disaggregated) of the project indicators at the start of the project, against which progress will be measured in the annual report, the midterm review, and the end-term evaluation. Therefore, the baseline study provided the partner organization with the necessary data for benchmarking project indicators in a logical framework. Specifically, the baseline survey achieved the following broad objectives:

1. The baseline survey determined quantitatively and qualitatively the current situation in relation to the main elements of the project among the target beneficiaries in Babati.
2. A baseline survey established baseline quantities for the project´s key indicators that constituted the basis for measuring the project's performance. The baseline has to be used as an evidence-based lobbying and advocacy tool.
3. The baseline survey assessed the baseline findings against the risk assessment and risk management and proposed recommendations for project strategy and a way forward to achieve the project goal, outcome, and output.
4. The study collected in-depth information on various socio-economic and cultural aspects of the targeted communities so as to develop a data bank that supports any future developmental actions.
	1. Scope of works (the TOR)

The consultant worked hand in hand with FIDE staff in coordination and communication with FIDE management to carry out the assigned tasks and responsibilities of reviewing relevant materials and literature related to the project. Developed data collection tools; prepared the plans of data collection and shared them with FIDE; developed methodology and sampling framework for a baseline survey for necessary data collection from different groups of people; trained six FIDE staff as enumerators on data quality and how to conduct interviews; data entry, analysis, and interpretation were carried out in report writing, and a draft and final English report were produced for information and learning.

1. **Study Methodology**
	1. Study Approach

The baseline study is based on a participatory baseline approach that covers both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Both quantitative and qualitative baseline techniques were used to collect and validate both secondary and primary data. The main source of qualitative data is based on focus group discussions (FGDs), field observations, in-depth or key informant interviews (KIIs), and case studies. Quantitative data was mainly collected from seven villages within three wards, for which the HH survey questionnaire was administered and pre-tested. The baseline also used gender-responsive participatory techniques to gather both quantitative and qualitative data, primary and secondary data, and information that adequately captured the end-line information for all project indicators.

* 1. Study Sites, Sampling Methods, and Sample Size

The study was carried out in 7 villages within three wards of Ayasanda, Riroda and Duru in Babati District. Random and purposeful sampling was used to select 284 respondents for the HH survey questionnaires within seven villages (see Table 1 below). In the use of random sampling, it is assumed that the population is uniform in the sense that everyone in the population had a chance to be interviewed. The respondents from the focus group discussion interviewed 63 men and women. The key informants interviewed 24 people included Village Executive Officers (VEO), Village Chairpersons, Agriculture Extension Officers, Community Development Officers, and FIDE staff. They were purposefully sampled due to their positions and the concrete information needed.

Table 1: Total Number of Respondents in the Wards and Villages

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Ward | Village Name | Total |
| Ayasanda | Duru | Endaberg | Endanachan | Hewasi | Hoshan | Yaratonik |
| Ayasanda | 36 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Duru | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 51 | 134 |
| Riroda | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| Total | 36 | 42 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 41 | 51 | 284 |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

## The study phases

The comprehensive data study passed through 4 stages of approach of quantitative data collection, entry and analysis as indicated below.

## Study Inception

In this stage, the review of project documents was involved, particularly the project proposal and its log frame, which helped to develop baseline survey tools. The tools developed were a household survey tool, a key informant tool, and FGD guide tool. All tools were printed and used for data collection after being refined into the final tools. The SPSS template for household survey tools was developed for data entry and analysis.

* + 1. Training data collectors

The data collection process involved a one-day orientation and training for enumerators who had diploma and university education. All data collectors had experience in the project area and the culture of the community members. The training focused on building an understanding of tools, how to conduct interviews, get relevant and quality data, and the ethics of data collection. The pretest of tools was carried out, which helped refine the tools for the data collection exercise in the seven villages.

* + 1. Field data collection

Data collection exercise was conducted from 19th -25th April 2023 by using printed questionnaires for field data collection. All field questionnaires were assessed by supervisor for quality check before entered to the SPSS program.

* + 1. Data Entry, Cleaning, and Analysis

` The collected data was cleaned, coded, and entered into the computer for analysis. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel computer software. Using these packages, two types of analyses were performed: descriptive (frequency and percentage) analysis on the distributional patterns of individual variables and cross-tabulations for exploring the relationships between two or more variables. The results were presented in the form of tables, pie charts, and graphs indicating the state of the variables. Information from the focus group was analyzed through scoring and discussions that triangulated and supported data from the software. While compiling the data and writing the report, the consultants took note of the information obtained from focus group discussions and key informants’ interviews.

* + 1. Study Reporting

The baseline team applied a reflection approach to reporting, where daily reflection and feedback from the data collection team were emphasized and embraced. This discussion noted the respondents’ perceptions and views on the coming project. The discussion helped to collect data in an effective way and provided quality data that was entered into a developed template of SPSS and analyzed in an Excel worksheet for report writing. The draft report was reviewed, and comments were incorporated into the final report.

* 1. Data quality control
1. Frequent consultations took place between the FIDE management and the consultants to discuss the assignment and eventually agree on the TOR and work schedule. The whole process was to ensure the qualified and expected consultant for such an assignment was engaged for a quality report.

2. The consultants prepared the methodology and process of the survey, including the checklists and questionnaires for data collection in the field. This task was facilitated by reading relevant documents, particularly the log frame and TOR. It was shared with the FIDE management to come up with an efficient approach for undertaking the study given the limited budget allocated for the assignment. The designed survey tools (checklists and questionnaires) were screened to make sure that they covered the project framework and the indicators thereof.

3. The checklists and questionnaires were then translated into Kiswahili for easy communication with respondents during the actual survey. Finally, a tentative field work plan was prepared. FIDE, through their Program officers, prepared the logistical arrangements, contacted the focal persons in the two districts about the study, and agreed on the tentative schedule.

4. A semi-structured household questionnaire was the main survey tool for gathering baseline data on key parameters. This was complemented with checklists used for focus-group discussions and gathering district and village profiles.

5. In each target village, a simple random sampling technique was used to randomly select individual interviews. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted among community members comprising village leaders, men, and women.

6. Pre-testing of study tools: The survey tools were tested prior to actual data collection to ensure reliability, acceptability, question flow, familiarization with the questionnaires, and duration of the interview. This exercise helped to provide feedback on the tools and refine the survey tool.

7. Consent and confidentiality: Data collectors required consent from respondents to participate in the study and provided a statement of confidentiality to the respondents.

* 1. Limitation of Study

The study process experienced the following limitations:

1. Data collection was interrupted by village community meetings and funeral ceremonies. Thus, the baseline time is rescheduled for the field by going early in the community before the household members attach community activities
2. The ﬁeldwork period overlapped with the on-going community activities especially farming activities of planting and weeding. Therefore the baseline team reschedule the time of getting in community by going early to reach household head and stayed longer in the community to meet with household heads.
3. **Presentation of Results**
	1. Geographic and Demographic Characteristics

The population was distributed in 284 surveyed households, of which 1029 (528 males and 501 females) were found to live in surveyed households with an average of 7 people per household (household size). At least two people reported leaving a household, and 15 was the maximum observation.

Specific age groups of young children (0–5) years, other children (6–17) years, youths (18–29) years, adults (30–41) years, elders (42–53) years, and 54 years and above were used to describe different characteristics of people in this population. According to the analysis, children with an age between 6 and 17 years old are the largest group in the population, covering 33.5%, followed by 19% of children (0–5 years), then 18.4% of youths aged 17–29 years old, 10.3% group age above 54, 10.1% group age 30-41, and lastly 8.6% of elder’s groups of 42–53 years. The summation of two last groups of older people between 42 and 53 years and 54 years and above gives the percentage, which is almost the same with children of 6 to 17 years old, as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Population distribution of the surveyed area by Gender

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age Category | Frequency | Total | Percent | Total |
| Male | Female | Male | Female |
|  0 -5 | 107 | 89 | 196 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 19% |
| 6-17 | 181 | 164 | 345 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 33.5% |
| 18-29 | 106 | 83 | 189 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 18.4% |
| 30-41 | 50 | 54 | 104 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 10.1% |
| 42-53 | 31 | 58 | 89 | 3 | 5.6 | 8.6% |
| Above 54 | 53 | 53 | 106 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 10.3% |
| Total | 528 | 501 | 1029 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 100% |

 Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

### **3.2 Education Attainment**

Table 3 below shows a large proportion (91.1 percent) of 284 respondents who attended school for at least primary education, Form II secondary education, Form IV secondary education, vocational college (pot secondary education), or universities. A large (82.6% of 259) proportion of those who attended school have attained primary education, whereas males seemed to be more educated than females by more than half (53.7%). Additionally, the higher education attainment at the university level covers the minimum proportion of those who attended school. Only 1.2 percent (3 men) attained the highest level of education in the population, and all of them were men aged 30–41 years and 42–53 years, respectively (see table 3).

Table 3: Education attainment of respondents (N=259)



Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

### **3.3 Gender Inclusion**

More than half of respondents (58.6 percent of 284) highlighted that the mother (12.3 percent) or both mother and father (57.0 percent) were the only main sources of income in the household. The percentage of male and female respondents who pointed out that both mother and father were the main sources of income was almost equal. Among the 35 respondents who highlighted that mothers are the main sources of income for the households, only one respondent was a man (see table 4).

Table 4: Main source of Income (N = 284)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Main Source of Income** | **Responses** | **Percent** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Mother** | 1 | 34 | **35** | 2.9% | 97.1% | **12.3%** |
| **Father** | 58 | 21 | **79** | 73.4% | 26.6% | **27.8%** |
| **both Father & Mother** | 87 | 75 | **162** | 53.7% | 46.3% | **57.0%** |
| **A child** | 5 | 2 | **7** | 71.4% | 28.6% | **2.5%** |
| **Other** | 1 | - | **1** | 100.0% | 0.0% | **0.4%** |
| **TOTAL** | **152** | **132** | **284** | **53.5%** | **46.5%** | **100.0%** |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

### **3.4 Economic Production**

Women reported having a positive contribution to household economic production. They contributed 40.8 percent to livestock keeping and farming, 54.6 percent to farming, 45.5 percent to entrepreneurial practices, 20.0 percent to employment, and 100% to livestock keeping. Since livestock keeping and farming are the leading sectors in household economic contribution, women have only contributed 40.8 percent to this sector and have contributed to other leading sectors. The majority of people in the surveyed area normally practice smallholder farming on small pieces of land. They mostly cultivate maize, beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, sorghum, and/or lablab.

Figure 1: The main sources of Income of the household

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

### **3.5 Household Income**

The annual income of the household has been distributed in 5 specific income groups, as shown in **Figure 2** below, which have been calculated from the monthly income collected from the data. Results show that the majority of the households (93%) generated an annual income of TZS 4 million or less. A small proportion of 20 households out of 284 generated more than TZS 4 million to TZS 20 million, respectively. This shows that the more income generated, the fewer households involved, and vice versa. The results furthermore show that the highest income of TZS 1,905,000.00 under the group of (16,000,001.00–20,000,000.00) has been generated by only one household, which was represented by a man who is living with 12 household members, and the decision-making on any economic issue is for both a father and mother in the house.

Figure 2: Income of the Household

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

**3.2. Outcome1: Improved standards of living of marginalized women through climate resilient agricultural practices in Babati District by the year 2026.**

## 3.2.1 **Improved Living Standards**

According to the demographic information above, each household in the surveyed area has been engaged in one or more economic activities to generate income. The overall minimum and maximum amount of income generated per household in a year ranged from TZS 60,000/= to TZS 19,050,000/=, with an average of TZS 1,344,342.80 per household. Total income from all households was TZS 381,793,356.00, which has been distributed to the total population of 284 to get an average spending per person per day (366 days). The calculated amount has also been converted to USD and compared to the current poverty line of Least Developed Countries (LDC) countries of 2.15 USD per day per person as defined by World Bank. The exchange rate used was (1 USD = TZS 2,335.00). Therefore, the average amount of income spent per day per person per household of marginalized women was TZS 517.69 (or 0.22 USD). This amount is far less compared to the poverty line of LDC countries, which is 2.15 USD.

|  |
| --- |
| Table 5: Descriptive Statistics on annual income of respondent (N=284) |
|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Sum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| ANNUAL\_INCOME | 284 | 60000.00 | 19050000.00 | 381793356.00 | 1344342.8028 | 2221722.25915 |
| Total number of people in a household | 284 | 2 | 15 | 1029 | 7.10 | 2.515 |
| Valid N (list wise) | 284 |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

According to figure 3 below, majority of people (281 of 284 or 98.9 percent) were living below poverty line (2.15 USD per Day per person). Only 3 households (1.1 percent) reported to have living in a quality life by spending more than 2.15 USD per day per person.

Figure 3: Household Living Standards

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

* 1. **Output 1: Increased community skills in climate resilient and sustainable agriculture practices**

**Indicator 1: Number of Farmers (f/m) applying climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices and technologies mainstreaming women’s expertise, interests or needs.**

## 3.3.1: Farmers applied climate resilient and sustainable agriculture practices

The baseline survey realized that, 52.5% (149/284) farmers in surveyed areas reported to apply sustainable agriculture practices, of which 47.5% (77/284) are male and 41.5%(72/284) are female. Only 47.5% (135/284) were found not to apply sustainable agriculture, of which 26.4% (75/284) were male and 21.1(60/284) female. The mostly applied methods reported by respondents including intercropping by 45.1%, followed by 39.8% of Organic manure and 31.3% terraces/contours. According to FGD and KII, it was reported that some community members apply Organic manure of cow dung, intercropping and terracing in which justify the reports of HH survey. Further analysis through observation shows that some of the farms are intercropped with Maize and Sunflower, Maize and Pigeon peas.

Table 6: Sustainable Agriculture applied in Survey areas \*Multiple Response\* (n=284).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sustainable Agriculture methods applied.  | Frequency  | Total | Percentage | Total |
| Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Terrace | 89 | 195 | 284 | 31.3% | 68.7% | 100 |
| Organic Manure | 113 | 171 | 284 | 39.8% | 60.2% | 100 |
| Composite Manure | 15 | 269 | 284 | 5.3% | 94.7% | 100 |
| Zero tillage | 2 | 282 | 284 | 0.7% | 99.3% | 100 |
| Crop rotation | 27 | 257 | 284 | 9.1% | 90.5% | 100 |
| Intercropping | 128 | 156 | 284 | 45.1% | 54.9% | 100 |
| Others (fertilizers) | 6 | 278 | 284 | 2.1% | 97.9% | 100 |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

## **3.3.2: Farmers’ awareness of climate resilient practices**

Indicator 2: Number of Farmers aware of climate resilient practices

The majority of respondents were noted to be aware of climate resilient practices, of which 66.5% (189/284)-108 males and 81 females interviewed respondents reported being aware of climate resilient practices, while 33.5% (95/284)-44 males and 51 females-were not aware. More details are presented in the figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Awareness of climate resilient practices (N=284)

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

## **3.3.3 Farmers increased their agriculture Production**

**Indicator 3: Number of farmers (f/m) who have increased their agricultural production by 10%, focusing on women’s expertise, interests or needs**

The baseline survey noted that farmers around the project operation area planted six types of crops, including maize, beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, sorghum, and lablab, in 2022 and 2023. The crop production in 2022 was reported to be 223,108 tons of maize, followed by pigeon peas at 542.9 tons, beans at 70.2 tons, sunflower at 32.8 tons, 2.8 tons of lablab, and lastly, 0.76 tons of sorghum. Despite the fact that the majority of farmers have not harvested their crops in 2023, yield production is reported to be low compared to 2022. Further analysis indicates that only 3 households that planted beans and were headed by a father and another 4 households that were headed equally by both sexes (father and mother) reported increasing productivity in acreage by more than 10 percent in 2022 (see table 7). According to ward agriculture officers of project operation areas, the crop production of 2022 was good, while 2023 production is alarming to hunger because the majority will harvest below the standard of 14 bags of maize per acre in lowland areas and 10 bags in highland areas.

Table 7: Crop Production

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of crop** | **N** | **Observation** | **Percent** |
| **Father** | **Father & Mother** | **A Child** | **Father** | **Father & Mother** | **A Child** |
| **Maize** | 278 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| **Beans** | 217 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1.4% | 1.4% | 0.5% |
| **Total** | **284** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **1.4%** | **1.7%** | **0.5%** |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

## **3.3.4: Attitudes supportive to gender equality**

Indicator 4. Percentage of beneficiaries (f/m) with attitudes supportive of gender equality

The baseline survey noted that gender equality attitudes and views within the surveyed area vary in both men and women, of whom 168/284 (59.15%) female and 118/284 (41.5%) male were found to be positively supporting gender equality in the community while 58.45% (166/284) male have negative attitudes toward supporting gender equality. This implies that the majority of men in the community have negative attitudes toward gender equality. Further analysis during FGD denotes that the majority of people in the community have negative attitudes toward women due to traditional and cultural norms. The score rates in discussion indicate that within ten men, only two are positive, while eight have negative attitudes toward gender equality. More detailed information is shown below the table 8.

One of the respondents was quoted as saying, "Gender stereotyping and violation are still persisting at a high rate in the surveyed area, and even women selected for village council were stopped by their husbands from attending meetings and leadership training. As I am speaking now, there are still two vacancies to fill, but women don’t want them.”

Table 8: Gender equality attitudes between men and women (N=284)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Frequency |  Total | Percentage | Total |
| Positive  | Negative |  | Positive  | Negative |  |
| Male attitudes toward gender equality in community | 118 | 166 | 284 | 41.5% | 58.5% | 100% |
| Female attitudes toward gender equality in community | 169 | 115 | 284 | 59.5% | 40.5% | 100% |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

## **3.3.5: Men and boys engaged and sanitized for gender equality**

**Indicator 5. Number of men and boys engaged and sensitized for gender equality regarding topics such as household decision making, unpaid domestic and care work, GBV, reproductive choices, etc.**

The assessment of men and boys engaged and sensitized in supporting gender equality within the surveyed villages was tracked in four gender aspects, including decision-making, unpaid domestic and care work, gender-based violence, and reproductive choices. The results show that in decision-making, 162 and 154 (57.04% and 54.23%) respondents admitted that men and boys are engaged and sensitized to supporting gender equality. The decision-making process shows that it has been supported more than other gender aspects assessed because the results indicate that it is below 50% of respondent’s reports (See figure 5 below).

Figure 5 Men and boys engaged and sensitized in supporting gender equality (N=284)

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

# **3.4 Output 2: Enhanced earnings and livelihoods of women through production and entrepreneurship**

**O2.1 Number of women who have increased their income by at least 10% through assistance provided (through improved entrepreneurship opportunities including from agriculture, training/ education, financial services and chicken keeping)**

## **3.4.1:** **Women Earnings through entrepreneurship opportunities**

The baseline survey tested income earning of women per month in Agriculture, Financial services, chicken keeping and others-petty business and weaving. The result shows that TZs, 12,440,719 earned in Agriculture, followed by 3,074961 in financial services-VSLA, Petty business and weaving by TZs. 705,000 and lastly TZs. 691, 900 in chicken keeping. Further analyst indicates that majority of women earning less than 50,000 TZs per month- 46.9% (112/239) in Agriculture, 78.8% (89/113) in financial services, 90.1% (64/71) chicken keeping and 80% (16/20) in petty business and weaving (others). Only 10.9% (26/239) women reported to earn above Tzs. 200,000 per month in agriculture, 2.6% in financial services, 1.4% in chicken keeping and 5% in petty business and weaving. Other details information see in table 10 below.

Table 9: Monthly women’s income earning on entrepreneurship opportunities within the community

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Women monthly earing  | Agriculture | Financial services | Chicken keeping | Others |
| Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Less than 50,000 | 112 | 46.9 | 89 | 78.8 | 64 | 90.1 | 16 | 80 |
| 50,000-100,000 | 65 | 27.2 | 18 | 15.9 | 3 | 4.2 | 2 | 10 |
| 101000-150,000 | 19 | 7.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 3 | 4.2 | 1 | 5 |
| 151,000-200,000 | 17 | 7.1 | 2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 200,000 | 26 | 10.9 | 3 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 239 | 100 | 113 | 100 | 71 | 100 | 20 | 100 |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

**3.4.2: VSLA Identified and Respondent Membership**

**O2.2 # of VSLA groups formed**

The baseline survey tested respondents’ membership in the Village Savings and Loan Association for the purpose of understanding their status. The analysis of respondents’ membership in VSLA was found to be 46%.5% (132/288), of which 17.6% (50/284) are male and 28.9% (82/284) are female, while 54% are not member groups, whereby males are 35.9% (102/2084) and 17.6% (50/284) are female (see Figure 6 below). The involvement of females in VSLA groups is higher than that of men. The project has to ensure both men and women are sensitized to VSLA activities by using the positive-minded men who have benefited from VSLA. Further analysis indicates that 43 VSLA groups were found within the surveyed area, of which Duru has 16, Ayasanda 3, Yaratonik 4, Hewasi 11, Endanachan 6, Hoshan 3, and Endaberg.

Figure 6: Respondents’ membership in VSLA (n=284).

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

* 1. **Output 3: Increased usage of efficient wood stoves for cooking to reduce high consumption of forest resources**

O3.1 Number of individuals (f/m) with gender equitable access to renewable energy and energy saving technologies through project support, focusing on improving women’s health and/or reducing their domestic workload (hours)

The survey noted that, 88.7% (249/284) of majority respondents justified that community members haven’t access to saving stoves and use while 12.3% (35/284) - 6.3%/ (18/284) are male and 6.0% (17/284) female reported to have access and use of saving cooking stoves. Despite the fact that 35 respondents admitted to having access to and using saving cooking stoves in their communities, only 2.5% (7/284) of male respondents indicated that they used saving cooking stoves in their households. According to FDG and KII, it was noted that most households in the community use indigenous cooking stoves, which consume a lot of wood in cooking processes.

Table 10: Access to Saving stoves and use at household and community level (N=284)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Saving stoves accessed and used in community | Total | Percent of saving stoves access and use in community |  Saving stove accessed and used in household level | Total | Percent of saving stoves access and use in HH level |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | NO | Yes | No |
| Male | 18 | 134 | 152 | 6.3% | 47.2% | 7 | 145 | 152 | 2.5% | 51.1% |
| Female | 17 | 115 | 132 | 6.0% | 40.5% | 0 | 132 | 132 | 0 | 46.4% |
| Total | 35 | 249 | 284 | 12.3% | 88.7% | 7 | 277 | 284 | 2.5% | 97.5% |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

O3.2 Three (3) schools have access to wood saving stoves

The baseline survey realized that there is only one school, namely Kambi Primary School, which has cooking stoves under the support of FIDE. Further analysis indicates that 12.0% (34/284) of respondents reported on access and use of wood saving stoves in schools.

Figure 7: Access and use of wood-saving stoves at schools (N=284)

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

# **3.6 Output 4: Improved Environmental conservation in Duru, Riroda, and Ayasanda wards through tree planting at households, schools, health centres, land, and forest reserves**

O4.1 Number of trees that have been planted and grown

The baseline study realized that 56% of interviewed respondents reported planting trees within their community, while 44% of respondents didn’t plant any trees. This implies that the community tree planting habits in the project operation area are encouraging, which has to be embraced as community strength. Further analysis indicates that 269 and 338 trees have been planted in the community in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Figure 8: Tree planting status by Respondents (n=284)

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

O4.2 Area of Land (ha) that has been restored or assisted in its natural regeneration, and of those, area of Land (ha) mainstreaming women’s expertise, interests or needs

In the project operation area, only 15.5 acres of land was found to be reserved for tree planting. The reserved acres are found in 4 villages of Yaratonik by 10 acres, Ayasanda 4 acres, Hoshani 0.5 acre and Endabarg one acre. The remained three surveyed villages of Hewasi, Duru and Endanachan have not reserved land for tree planting. The project management should mobilize the village leaders to set aside land for tree planting.

# **3.7 Output 5: Strengthened capacity of FIDE staff monitoring, evaluation, gender equality, climate action, and environmental protection**

O5.1 Number FIDE staffs increased knowledge M&E and reporting

The FIDE staffs’ capacity skills assessment was conducted in four area including Gender equality, Monitoring and Evaluation, Climate Action and environmental protection. The results indicates that, the organization has staffs with professionals in Agriculture, Animal health and production, Politics and social development, Public health, Accountant and Lawyer. Some of the staffs have been trained in Gender equality, monitoring and evaluation, environment protection, and climate change and its action. The table 12 below shows, only one staff male was found to have skills in Monitoring and Evaluation, 3 staffs (2male and 1female) have Gender equality skills, 2 staff (1male and I female) have report writings skills, 2 staffs have environmental protection skills and only one man has skills on climate changes (See table 12). Further analysis indicates that in 2023 all 4 staff except accountants have been capacitated on gender equality, environmental protection, and Climate change and Action. This training adds value to staff capacity in project implementation and enhances project goal and outcome achievement.

Table 11: Staffs capacity skills assessment

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Skilled Assessed  | Male | Total | Female | Total |
| Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | 1 | 2 | 3 |  0 | 2  | 2  |
| Gender Equality | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Report Writing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Environmental protection | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Climate Action | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Source: Baseline survey (April 2023)

# 4.0 Conclusions

The comprehensive and participatory approach to strategies to address gender equality, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and environmental conversation is highly encouraged during project implementation by the involvement of all partners and stakeholders who operate in the project area. This helps to have a well-harmonized strategy to tackle issues of gender inequality and climate change effects for all partners and stakeholders who implement related projects with seven villages of project operation.

# Recommendations

1. Gender equality attitudes among the men are persisting within the project-surveyed villages, where women are deprived of their rights to leadership, decision-making, access, and control of resources within their families and the community at large. A robust sensitization and mobilization strategy should be developed to tackle the issue of attitudes and perceptions toward gender equality. Use of village assemblies, traditional leaders, village leaders, ward education officers, and mindset transformation models like male role models.
2. Involve or target a wider spectrum of beneficiaries, including youth, teachers, students, village government, gender police desks, and community members, during sensitization forum of gender equality. The organization therefore should devise various mobilization strategies that relate to a particular target group, including songs, poems, and drama kits, among others, to pass relevant messages of gender equality and violence.
3. It is important to establish gender clubs in schools and use them as a platform to educate, sensitize, and inform on positive attitudes that enhance gender rights and equality.
4. The project must capacitate the target groups in climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture to create awareness among the community members and hence improve farming practices.
5. The community already has existing VSLA groups that are in operation. The project should articulate the operation strategy that can differentiate the operation of the existing groups from how FIDE wants the groups to operate. Otherwise, it is better to introduce new groups that will be well-trained and operate as per the organization's strategy. This helps to increase the number of VSLA groups within the community and enhance the saving habits of farmers for community safety nets.
6. Climate resilience and its adaptation to climate change require understanding, planning, and action in a way that not only reduces the negative impact of climate change but also creates opportunities to become safer and more resilient. Therefore, the project should work closely with the government, community members, and other stakeholders and partners who operate within the project area to join efforts and develop an actionable plan to act on climate change and adaptation to sustainable agriculture.
7. The project should plant trees that are environmentally friendly and preferred by community members within the project operation area. This creates a sense of ownership and helps with the management of trees.
8. The project should encourage the farmers to maintain the contours and continue with contouring on their farms that have no contours to reduce soil erosion and fertility on highland farms.
9. The project should capacitate all five staff members in monitoring and evaluation, Gender equality, report writing, climate action, and environmental conservation to build an understanding of those aspects among staff members and eventually support the project's implementation.
10. The project should develop monitoring tools based on output indicators to track the project's progress and thus inform management for decision-making.

# Annex

# Annex 1. Updated log frame

Indicators measured in the baseline survey

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Anticipated Impact:** To contribute towards the establishment of sustainable food production in an environmental management manner - Sustainable Development Goal Number 1,2,5 and 13 | **Baseline Value** |
| **Project expected outcome:** “Improved standards of living of marginalized women through climate-resilient agricultural practices in Babati District by the year 2026” |  |
| **Project Outputs** | **Indicators of achievements** |  |
| **Project Output 1:** Increased community skills in climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture practices | O1.1 Number of Farmers (f/m) applying climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices and technologies mainstreaming women’s expertise, interests, or needs. | 77 male and 72 female. |
| O1.2 Number of Farmers Aware of climate resilient practices | 108 males and 81 females |
| O1.3 Number of farmers (f/m) who have increased their agricultural production by 10%, focusing on women’s expertise, interests, or needs | only 3 households that planted beans and were headed by a father and another 4 households that were headed equally by both sexes (father and mother) reported increasing productivity in acreage by more than 10 percent in 2022 |
| O1.4 Percentage of beneficiaries (f/m) with attitudes supportive of gender equality  | 59.15% of females and 41.5% of males have positive attitudes toward supporting gender equality. |
| O1.5. Several men and boys engaged and sensitized for gender equality regarding topics such as household decision-making, unpaid domestic and care work, GBV, reproductive choices, etc. | 162 and 154 men and boys are engaged and sensitized to supporting gender equality. |
| **Project Output 2:** Enhanced earnings and livelihoods of women through production and entrepreneurship | O2.1 Number of women who have increased their income by at least 10% through assistance provided (through improved entrepreneurship opportunities including agriculture, training/ education, financial services, and chicken keeping) | 26 out of 239 women earn above Tzs. 200,000  |
| O2.2 # of VSLA groups formed | 43 VSLA groups were found in the operation area. |
| **Project Output 3:**Increased usage of efficient wood stoves for cooking to reduce high consumption of forest resources | O3.1 Number of individuals (f/m) with gender-equitable access to renewable energy and energy-saving technologies through project support, focusing on improving women’s health and/or reducing their domestic workload (hours) | 18 are male and 17 female  |
| O3.2 Three (3) schools have access to wood-saving stoves | 12.0% (34/284) of respondents reported on access and use of wood-saving stoves in schools.  |
| **Project Output 4:**Improved Environmental conservation in Duru, Riroda, and Ayasanda wards through tree planting at households, schools, health centers, land, and forest reserves | O4.1 Number of trees that have been planted and grown  | 269 and 338 trees have been planted in the community in 2022 and 2023, |
| O4.2 Area of Land (ha) that has been restored or assisted in its natural regeneration, and of those, area of Land (ha) mainstreaming women’s expertise, interests, or needs | 15.5 acres of land restored for tree planting  |
| **Project Output 5:**Strengthened capacity of FIDE staff monitoring, evaluation, gender equality, climate action, and environmental protection | O5.1 Number FIDE staff increased knowledge of M&E and reporting | 1 male has skills in M&E1 male and 2 female has skills in report writing |

Reference

1. Project Design document and project Log frame of Amplifying Holistic Empowerment and Development through sustainable Food production and environmental Conservation.

Project Coordinator

………………………..