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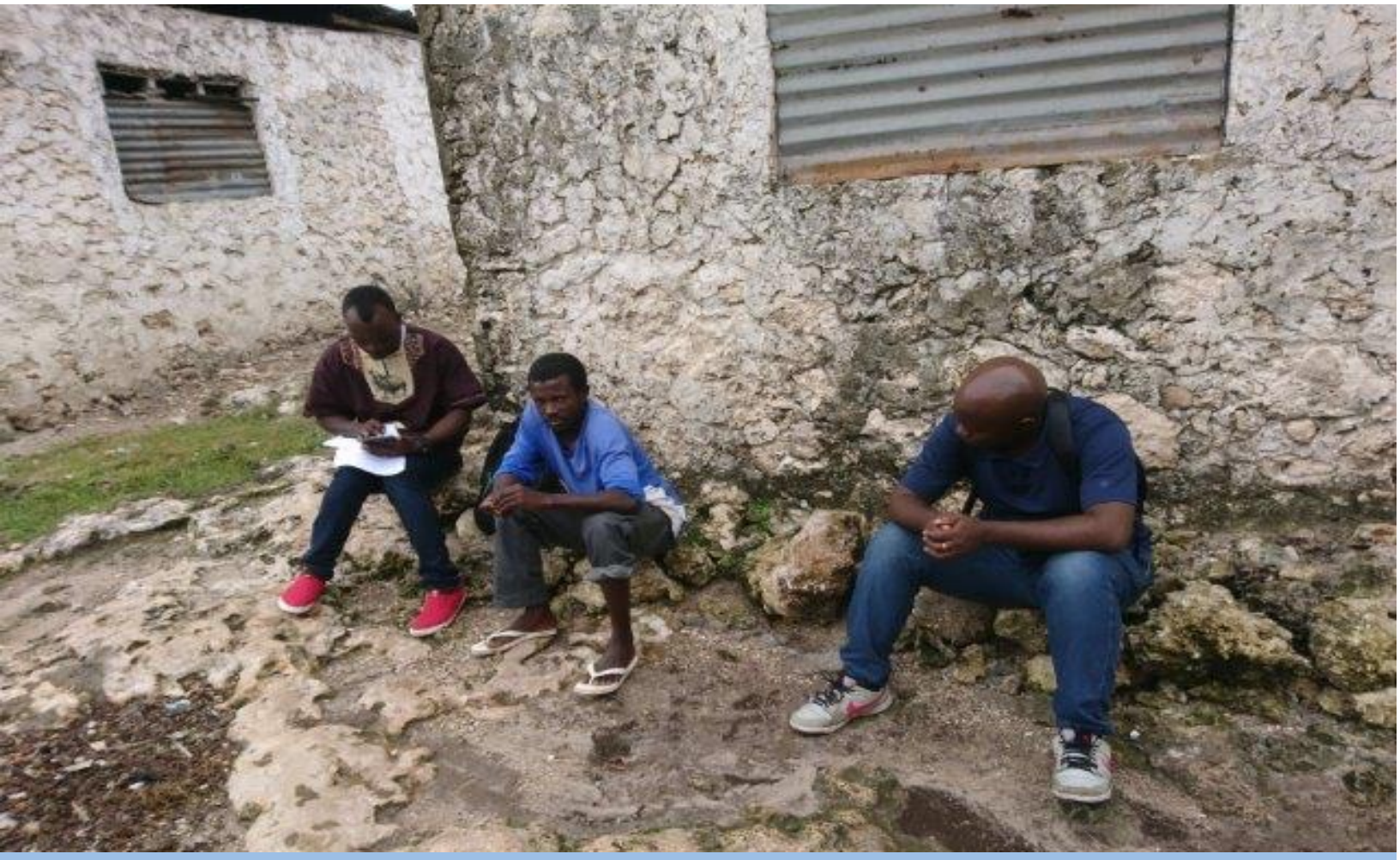

Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline Data Collection Report

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IMPACT EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: INCLUSIVE BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH SUSTAINED BASELINE DATA COLLECTION REPORT

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Cover Photo: DO 2 Household Survey Administration, Tanzania

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
APC	Advancing Partners and Communities
ASPIRES	Agriculture Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening
AY	Advancing Youth
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CEGO	Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CTV	Continuous Treatment-Variable
DCA	Development Credit Assistance
DHS	Demographic Household Survey
DO	Development Objective
ENGINE	Enabling Growth through Investment and
EQ	Evaluation Question
ET	Evaluation Team
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	Household Hunger Score
HOSTI	Horticultural Sector Transformation Initiative
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IE	Impact Evaluation
IP	Implementing Partner
IRRIP2	Irrigation & Rural Roads Infrastructure Project 2
ITT	Intent-to-Treat
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LAPM	Long Acting and Permanent Methods
LGA	Local Government Authority
MAD	Minimally Acceptable Diet
NAFAKA	Tanzania Staples Value Chain Activity
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORC	NORC at the University of Chicago
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OCGS	Zanzibar Office of Chief Government Statistician
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
RESPOND	Responding to the Need for Family Planning through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services
SAFE	Solutions for African Food Enterprises
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise

Acronym	Description
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TOT	Treatment-of-Treated
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VISTA	Viable Sweet Potato Technologies in Africa
WARIDI	Water Resources Integration Development Initiative
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WDDS	Women's Dietary Diversity Score

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ABSTRACT

This report presents findings from the baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of Development Objective (DO) 2 – Inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained – commissioned by USAID/Tanzania. The evaluation was designed to be an impact evaluation with a baseline, midline, and endline that aims to examine the effectiveness of USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries and promoting social change, whether interventions have resulted in sustained economic growth, and whether activity coordination improves development outcomes. The baseline report uses quantitative and qualitative data to present the current status of beneficiaries and provides insights based on opinions of beneficiaries, implementers, and other stakeholders, including government and non-governmental organizations on different evaluation questions.

Quantitative data shows that poverty and food insecurity are prevalent with one in five households living below the poverty line and one in ten facing moderate to severe hunger. The quantitative data also shows a lack of proper nutrition and sanitation with only one in four small children receiving a minimally acceptable diet and only one in ten households with soap and water. Qualitative data show trends among women and youth in accessing affordable inputs, fair market prices, and formal employment opportunities. Qualitative data explore perceptions around capacity building efforts around institutional strengthening and stakeholder coordination.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy aims to advance Tanzania's socio-economic transformation towards middle income status by 2025, supported by three development objectives (DO): (DO 1) Tanzania women and youth empowered; (DO 2) Inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained; and (DO 3) Effective democratic governance improved.

USAID/Tanzania has contracted the Data for Development Activity led by ME&A to undertake an impact evaluation (IE) of the DO 2 portfolio in order to test the DO 2 development hypothesis. USAID articulated four main evaluation questions to inform the design of the evaluation:

1. How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?
2. How effective were interventions in promoting social change?
3. Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?
4. Whether and how activity coordination improves development outcomes.

The DO 2 IE was designed to consist of baseline, midline and endline phases. This report presents findings from the baseline phase conducted in 2018 on the current status of program beneficiaries with respect to outcome variables of interest and insights from qualitative data gathered from beneficiaries, program implementers, and other key stakeholders.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The USAID DO 2 portfolio has financed more than 40 activities (grants and contracts) for various types of interventions, working through 22 implementing partners (IPs). DO 2 interventions are designed to remove the constraints to private sector investment in energy and labor-intensive sectors and help women and youth access resources and knowledge to take advantage of opportunities in these sectors. To simplify the complex intervention landscape and reduce its sampling requirements, the evaluation classifies each DO 2 activity into one of six categories: infrastructure (i.e. roads, irrigation, energy); agricultural extension/natural resource management; business-enabling environment and microfinance; family planning; nutrition; and water, sanitation and hygiene. Thus, this evaluation does not assess individual IPs or activities; rather, it assesses the six treatment categories and their implemented combinations under DO 2. The USAID/Tanzania DO 2 portfolio is spread over the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and Zanzibar with particular focus on women and youth.

EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODS

The DO 2 evaluation employs a quasi-experimental, mixed-methods design consisting of mutually reinforcing quantitative and qualitative methods to answer evaluation questions. Baseline and endline phases include both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, while the midline phase includes only qualitative data collection and analysis.

Data collection for the DO 2 IE baseline covered the SAGCOT and all of Zanzibar. For the quantitative survey, a total of 240 villages from the SAGCOT and 160 shehias from Zanzibar were selected through a sampling method that considered the distribution of villages/shehias across combinations of treatment categories, the number of IPs operating in each village/shehia, and the activity status (closed vs. ongoing) of interventions. The household listing and survey data collection was undertaken over seven weeks - between July 6, 2018 and August 18, 2018 - by Ipsos, a competitively selected firm. The data collection teams completed 5,278 household surveys in 240 villages in the five SAGCOT regions and 3,520 household surveys in 160 shehias within the five regions of Zanzibar.

Qualitative data collection included six semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) with USAID/Tanzania; 13 interviews with activity implementation staff in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar; 24 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with government officials at the national (10), regional (2), and local (12) levels; and 18 focus group discussions (FGDs) with activity beneficiaries, evenly divided between the SAGCOT and Zanzibar. FGDs were separated into three groups: men, women, and youth (mixed-gender).

LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Local capacity building included the engagement of local IPs to help establish intervention areas for a complex evaluation design; a robust supervisor and enumerator training plan, which included the use of the listing and computer-assisted personal interviewing software, the process to randomly select households, and methods to securely transfer data; a comprehensive approach to data quality monitoring; and training FGD moderators on best practices to elicit meaningful and robust responses from participants.

KEY FINDINGS

EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?

Baseline data indicates that there is widespread poverty among beneficiary households in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar, with around one fifth (22 percent and 19 percent, respectively) of the sample living below the national poverty line.[1] Many of the beneficiary households are still food insecure and facing moderate to severe hunger (11 percent and 14 percent of households in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar, respectively).

Nearly half of the women in the sample are self-employed. However, women's contribution to household wage and non-farm business income is low, with female members contributing less than one-fifth of the household total. Youth are mostly engaged in non-farm business activity; in the SAGCOT, they contribute more than half of their households' non-farm business income, while in Zanzibar they contribute much less.

Qualitative findings indicate that women and youth experience challenges in formal employment opportunities, but earn profits from self-employment and benefit from savings groups. In addition, women and youth perceive to have benefitted from good agricultural practices training.

EQ 2: How effective were interventions in promoting social change?

The baseline survey indicates there is substantial room for improvement in nutritional outcomes in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar as the data shows a severe lack of proper nutrition among the sampled households. There is also lack of sanitation facilities in the SAGCOT with 59 percent of survey respondents having access to an improved sanitation facility and 10 percent of households having a hand-washing station with soap and water at time of interview. Only 7 percent of SAGCOT respondents knew all the critical steps for hand washing.[2]

Female informants possess good knowledge regarding family planning methods. Most women (98 percent) are knowledgeable about where to obtain contraceptives, and 63 percent have used modern family planning methods at any point in time, while 62 percent are currently using some form of modern

[1] The estimate of percentage of population living below the national poverty line was generated using the Poverty Probability Index (PPI®), which uses the 2011-2012 Household Budget Survey (HBS) national poverty line of 36,482 TZS per adult equivalent (https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbstz/index.php/english/2-uncategorised/588-poverty). As a reference, 28.2% of the Tanzanian population fall below the basic needs poverty line, according to the 2011/12 HBS.
[2] The five critical moments of hand washing can be found in Annex 2 Table 3 (page 54).

family planning method.[3] Of those not using contraceptives, 95 percent report their decisions regarding family planning are made either by themselves or with a partner.[4] However, there is still an unmet need for contraceptives (12 percent) due to persisting social barriers.

EQ 3: Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?

Baseline findings from KIIs reveal that most informants believe that DO 2 activities have resulted in strengthened institutions, a key component for building the foundation for catalyzing economic growth**.** Capacity building interventions include community involvement of women and youth, improved revenue collection systems, coordination efforts by the SAGCOT Centre, and the establishment of agencies that support indigenous populations to engage with industries. However, few informants feel that some institutions cannot be sustained because their existence is not feasible without USAID funding.

At the baseline, there are limited findings regarding the extent to which GoT policy facilitated or hindered the degree to which gains would be long lasting and continue to increase. One IP noted that support from central government was a key factor in achieving more results as it helped to leverage support from local government authorities and increase support from local stakeholders. Other informants reported that coordination could be improved with better collaboration and interest from government stakeholders.

EQ 4: Whether and how activity coordination improves development outcomes

Baseline findings suggest that strategic coordination has taken place through various channels, including the SAGCOT Centre and the Iringa Hub model,[5] and it has led to operational improvements among IPs. IPs and stakeholders (government officials, donors, the private sector, and others) have held meetings to discuss their activities and best ways to collaborate and face challenges. As a result, IPs are using existing channels to reach beneficiaries and avoiding overlapping efforts.

IPs and government officials perceive that strategic coordination laid the foundation for achieving objectives at a faster pace, in part by increasing buy-in from other key stakeholders. For example, private institutions are providing better access to inputs as a result of this coordination.

[3] As it is expected, the DO 2 baseline estimates show a higher contraceptive use than the Tanzania DHS 2015-16. The households sampled for the DO 2 baseline were a random sample of households that received various categories of interventions (many of which were the beneficiaries of health/family planning related interventions), but the DHS sample is a random sample of all women in the age group of 15-49.

[4] See breakdown in section 4.2.

[5] The Iringa Hub model is an integrated service approach with USAID partners that connects various types of activities to maximize impact

1. EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1.1 EVALUATION PURPOSE

USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) has an overall goal to advance Tanzania's socio-economic transformation towards middle income status by 2025. This goal is supported by three development objectives (DOs):

- DO 1: Tanzania women and youth empowered
- DO 2: Inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained
- DO 3: Effective democratic governance improved

USAID/Tanzania has contracted the Data for Development Activity led by ME&A to undertake an Impact Evaluation (IE) of the DO 2 portfolio. The purpose of the IE is to test the DO 2 development hypothesis and assess the impact of USAID's DO 2 portfolio on the social and economic empowerment of beneficiaries and on social change as a result of USAID assistance.

The IE consists of baseline, midline, and endline data collection and analysis. This report presents results of the baseline study describing the current status of beneficiaries of different types of interventions funded under DO 2. It will be used to inform USAID personnel on how beneficiaries perceive changes following the completion of various activities and the effectiveness of specific implementation strategies adopted by USAID/Tanzania.

1.2 EVALUATION QUESTIONS

This DO 2 IE focuses the four main evaluation questions and 12 sub-questions, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Research Questions of DO 2 Impact[6] Evaluation

EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?	
1.1	What is the current status of DO 2 project beneficiaries – and for the females and youth within them – in terms of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, income, and household expenditure?
1.2	To what extent did DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries and, where appropriate, could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance?[(a)] Were there synergies among categories of assistance? a. incomes (especially poverty) and household expenditures b. agricultural output and sales in targeted value chains? c. adoption of new technologies in agricultural production and marketing? d. ease of access to markets e. post-harvest losses f. energy supply reliability
1.3	To what extent was the DO 2 assumption borne out that an increase in household prosperity leads to an improvement in the economic empowerment of women and youth? Did this depend on the category of DO 2 assistance received?[(a)]
1.4	What was the degree of beneficiary take-up/compliance from exposure to each category of DO 2 activity?
1.5	Did any Government of Tanzania (GoT) policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of economic empowerment of women and youth?

[6] By "impact" is meant a change beyond that which would have occurred without the intervention (i.e., beyond that experienced by the counterfactual as represented by the comparison group).

EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?	
EQ 2: How effective were interventions in promoting social change?	
2.1	To what extent did particular categories of DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries along the following dimensions?(a) Were there synergies among categories of assistance? a. hygiene b. unmet needs for family planning c. modern contraceptive use d. fertility rates e. reproductive health f. attitudes and ideologies towards less empowered groups
2.2	To what extent did DO 2 activities raise – both in fact and in perceptions – the social empowerment of females and youth? Could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance?[7] Were there synergies among categories of DO 2 assistance?
2.3	Did any GoT policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of social empowerment of women and youth?
EQ 3: Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?	
3.1	Did DO 2 activities result in strengthened or new institutions that would increase the likelihood that economic and social gains measured by the evaluation would be long lasting and continue to increase?
3.2	To what extent has GoT policy facilitated or hindered the degree to which the DO 2-attributed gains would be long lasting and continue to increase?
EQ 4: Whether and how activity coordination improves development outcomes?	
4.1	Did strategic coordination among various activities undertaken by different implementing partners (IPs) working in the Iringa region lead to collaboration among various stakeholders (IPs, local/regional governments, and donors)?
4.2	Did the strategic coordination intensify program impact and help achieving the development objectives at a faster pace?

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 TANZANIA'S DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Tanzania has one of Africa's fastest growing economies, which sustained relatively high economic growth over the last decade, averaging 6–7 percent a year. While the poverty rate in the country has declined from 28.2 percent in 2012 to 26.9 percent in 2016, the absolute number of poor has not declined because of the high population growth rate.[8] Women and youth in the country are especially disadvantaged populations due to the lack of educational and economic opportunities coupled with well-recorded difficulties preventing these groups from achieving autonomy.

For sustainable, inclusive broad-based economic growth and the reduction of extreme poverty to take place in Tanzania, the following needs to occur:

- Increase private sector investments in energy and labor-intensive sectors, such as agriculture and natural resources/tourism. This would involve the reduction of binding constraints to private investment, as well as the increase of agricultural productivity and profitability in targeted value chains. Stewardship of natural resources would also need to improve;
- Empower women and youth sufficiently to pursue and access careers in energy and labor-intensive sectors; and

[7] For analytic tractability, the technical assistance activities of the 22 IPs have been organized into the following categories: (i) infrastructure (roads, energy, and irrigation), (ii) family planning, (iii) WASH, (iv) agri-value chain extension and natural resources, (v) nutrition, (vi) business environment and microfinance.
[8] The World Bank

- Enable women to exercise their choice related to family size, and address and reduce unmet needs for family planning.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF DO 2

The USAID/Tanzania DO 2 portfolio has financed more than 45 activities (grants and contracts) to achieve its development objectives. The activities focus largely on the district and/or community levels in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) – a major focus area of Tanzania's development plans. This area, which comprises approximately one-third of the country, has relatively fertile soils, available water, and proximity to transportation networks.[9] In addition, the DO 2 portfolio also finances activities in Zanzibar.[10]

The DO 2 portfolio of activities spans across infrastructure (e.g., roads, irrigation, energy), agricultural extension services, natural resource management (NRM), business-enabling environment and microfinance, and family planning. While activities related to nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are not directly part of the DO 2 portfolio, they play important role in complementing DO 2 objectives and are intertwined with DO 2 mechanisms. Thus, these two types of activities are also included in the DO 2 evaluation. To simplify the complex intervention landscape and reduce its sampling requirements, the evaluation classifies each DO 2 activity into one of six categories: infrastructure, agricultural extension/natural resource management, business-enabling environment and microfinance, and family planning. Thus, this evaluation does not assess individual IPs or activities; rather, it assesses the six treatment categories and their implemented combinations under DO 2.

It is also important to note that while NRM is one category of DO 2 interventions, many of the villages subject to this intervention are outside of the SAGCOT and Zanzibar, the areas on which this evaluation focuses. As a result, any findings related to the effectiveness of NRM interventions will be limited to the SAGCOT and Zanzibar.

2.3 TARGET GROUPS

Women and youth play an important role in Tanzania's economic development. However, women in Tanzania are widely disempowered and have a smaller likelihood of educational and economic success. Women make up more than 50 percent of the population of Tanzania but are overall paid 63 percent less than their male peers in the same careers.[11] They widely feel a lack of control over resources in their communities and have less decision-making authority and autonomy than men. Additionally, women lag behind men in educational attainment, are more likely to have HIV/AIDS, and suffer from high rates of maternal mortality.

Youth (age 15-35) remain one of the most disempowered groups in the country. Lack of educational opportunities creates difficulties for youth aiming to enter the workforce and leads to undesirable outcomes, such as early marriage among girls. The USAID/Tanzania YouthMap Assessment found that many youth face obstacles to entering the formal sector due to lack of education and training.[12] Acquiring skills requires time, money, and knowledge about training opportunities in their communities, all of which are difficult for unemployed and underemployed youth to access.

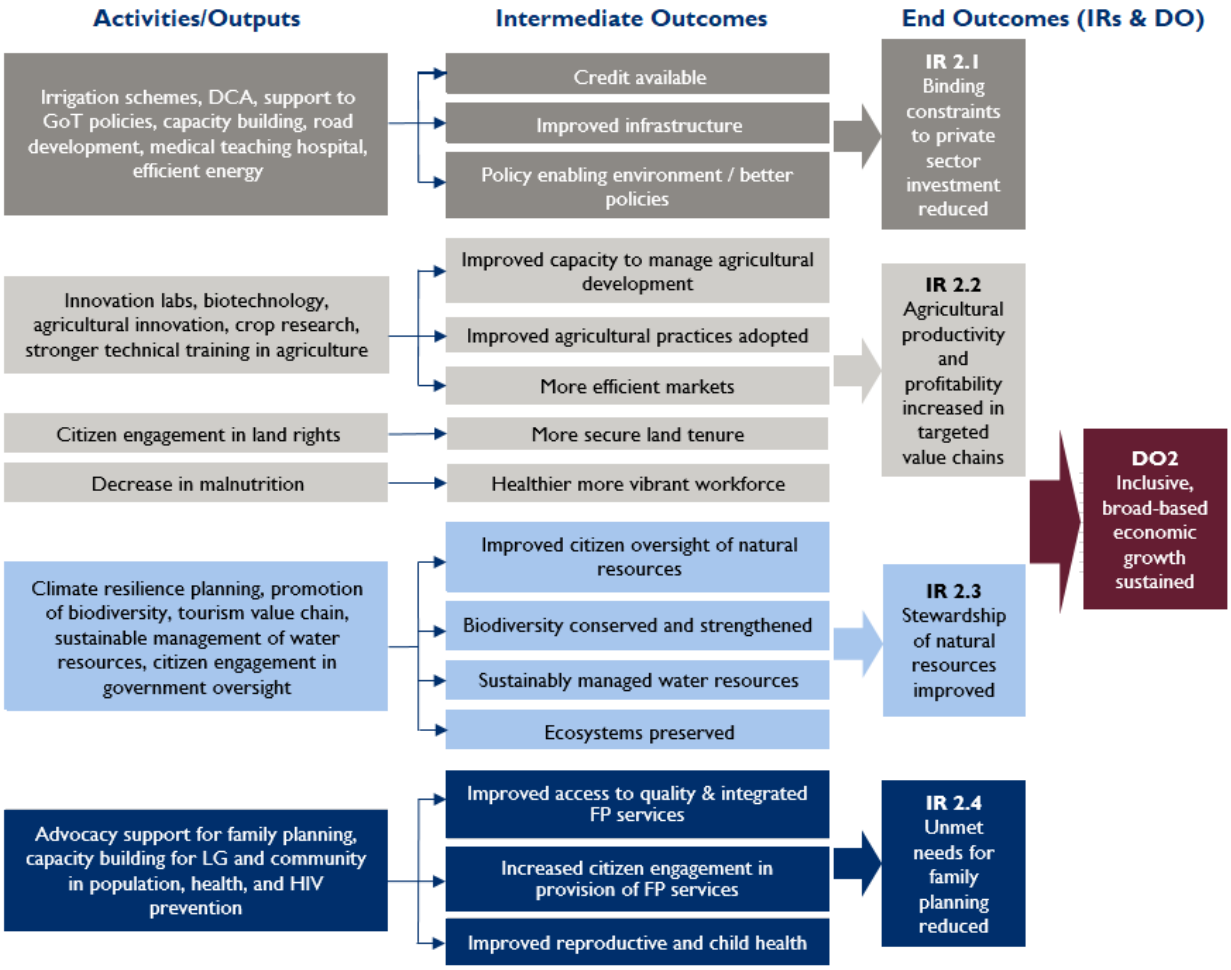
Consequently, the DO 2 portfolio places a particular focus on women and youth. The DO 2 development hypothesis states that if women and youth are given access to resources and knowledge to take advantage of economic opportunities and exercise their choice related to family size, it will be possible to reduce extreme poverty and sustain inclusive broad-based economic growth in Tanzania.

[9] Interventions outside of the SAGCOT and Zanzibar regions are not evaluated under DO 2.
[10] See Annex 2 Section A (page 34) for a full project overview.
[11] Country Cooperation Development Strategy 2015-2019: Tanzania's Socio-Economic Transformation toward Middle-Income Status by 2025 Advanced, p. 4,USAID, 2015.
[12] "YouthMap" Tanzania, International Youth Foundation, 2014

2.4 PROGRAM THEORY OF CHANGE AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 presents a logic model for DO 2, capturing the basic program outputs and the most important intermediate outcomes leading to the program's end outcomes (the intermediate results of DO 2). While there is significant overlap between programs and outcomes, for simplicity, the evaluation team (ET) chose to show a more one-to-one relationship.

Figure 1: Program Logic Model



3. EVALUATION METHODS & LIMITATIONS

The ET undertook an evaluability assessment during November 2017 and March 2018 to identify the most appropriate methods for evaluating DO 2 activities by assessing their feasibility in terms of data availability and activity location. Based on the evaluability assessment findings, the ET proposed a quasi-experimental evaluation design consisting of a baseline (2018, completed), midline (2019), and endline (2020) phases, as described in the Evaluation Design Report submitted to USAID in February 2018. The baseline and proposed endline phases were to include both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, with the proposed endline combining and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data collected across all three phases, while the midline would only include qualitative data collection and analysis.

3.1 EVALUATION DESIGN

The DO 2 IE includes a combination of a household survey, beneficiary focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews with implementing partners (IPs), USAID/Tanzania, and government officials. Table I.1 Annex 2 (page 36) presents an evaluation design matrix showing how each evaluation question has been mapped to one or more data sources, data collection methods, data collection time periods, and analysis methods. Multiple sources of data are used for the same evaluation question to ensure that findings are consistent, robust, and nuanced.

Rather than assessing each of the 22 IPs' 44 activities as an individual treatment for analysis purposes, the quantitative component of this evaluation design focuses on assessing activity categories across the six DO 2 treatment categories and combinations thereof actually implemented.[13] The quantitative analyses at endline will be capable of providing estimates of the intent-to-treat effects (ITT)[14] and to estimate the effects of treatment on the treated (ToT)[15] for a variety of outcome indicators measuring agricultural production, poverty, nutrition, and family planning, among other outcomes of interest shown in Table 1.2 of Annex 2 (page 37).

The estimation of treatment effects faces two main challenges: (1) self-selection bias from households, as those that participate in activities may be different (e.g., more motivated, wealthier) than non-participating households and (2) IP-selection bias, as villages may have been chosen to receive DO 2 programming based on their location, access to infrastructure, or pre-intervention levels of the target outcomes, which would make them inherently different from villages that did not participate in DO 2 activities.

To address these bias concerns, a number of strategies can be adopted to estimate ITT and ToT effects, including use of panel data, use control variables, and statistical matching to obtain similar treatment and control households. Specifically, two designs can be employed at endline: (1) a continuous treatment variable (CTV) model to estimate whether increases in treatment intensity (e.g., number of treatment categories, duration of treatment) are associated with changes in outcomes and (2) a conjoint analysis[16] to estimate the effects of specific DO 2 activity categories, as well as specific combinations of activities.

The evaluation design has certain implications for the nature of the baseline, specifically precluding the baseline report from identifying program effects or answering most of the evaluation questions. Instead the role of the baseline report is to elucidate the status before interventions occurred, to the extent possible, and establish baseline figures for the indicators that will be assessed at endline. The baseline study also makes it possible to test planned methodologies. In this way, it lays the groundwork for the endline, which will focus on determining impact of the programs funded under the DO 2 and answering the specific evaluation questions.

[13] See section 2.2 for the six intervention categories.

[14] The ITT is a conservative measure of treatment impact. It measures the impact of a household's village being assigned to treatment, regardless of whether the household itself actually participated in the treatment.

[15] The ToT measures the impact of household participation in the treatment.

[16] Conjoint analysis is a statistical technique for understanding multi-dimensional choices through respondent-stated preference experiments. It can assess several causal hypotheses simultaneously and evaluate the relative influence of each intervention category. Conjoint analysis method is also useful to answer questions about effectiveness of specific combinations of intervention categories that are of interest (e.g., answering the question, "What was the effect of receiving both the family planning and nutrition interventions?").

3.2 SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

3.2.1 Sampling[17]

Quantitative Sampling

Village/shehia selection: The sample construction strategy was focused on spreading the sample over as much of the treatment variance as possible, given the analysis plan to apply conjoint analysis and CTV modeling. First, information from each IP operating under DO 2 in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar was collected, and a database was constructed at the village and shehia level, respectively, to look at the different combinations of completed and ongoing interventions. The 17 IPs operating in the SAGCOT[18] were conducting interventions across all six intervention categories, and the villages were distributed among 35 different intervention combinations.[19] In Zanzibar, five IPs were conducting interventions related to three categories,[20] so there are eight combinations of treatment categories. Our stratified sampling design strategy yielded a total sample size of 5,280 households from 240 villages in the SAGCOT, and 3,520 households from 160 shehias in Zanzibar. The ET randomly selected 40 villages in the SAGCOT sampling frame that had not received any treatment as the comparison group and 200 villages that had received at least one treatment category as the treatment group.[21] In the case of Zanzibar, 160 treated shehias were randomly selected as the sampling frame did not contain any untreated shehias.

Household selection: In each selected village/shehia, the enumerators used a screener application to prioritize the households that had received the highest number of treatments. Using the screener information collected, the application examined the distribution of interventions across the village households and randomly picked the most suitable households. Essentially, the screener first picked one household that had not received any treatments. Next, it selected households that had been exposed to the highest number of categories of interventions, then households that had been exposed to the second highest number of categories of interventions, and so on.

Respondent selection: The first module, which is a household roster, was primarily answered by the head of household. The following modules that relate to specific topics, such as agricultural production or household food consumption, were answered by respondents who were most familiar with the subject. However, the family planning section was asked of women in the household 18-49 currently living with a man, and the section on women's involvement in intra-household decision-making and participation in social activities was answered by the female head of household or the female married to the male head of household.

Quantitative data on outcomes related to farming activities were captured at the household level, as it was very expensive and time consuming to collect data of farming outcomes at the individual farmer level. In addition, data on some outcomes related to non-farm employment and engagement with non-farm business activities were collected for each adult household member, including women and youth.[22]

[17] More details on the sampling can be found in Annex 2 Section F (page 63).
[18] See Annex 4 Table 26 (page 142) for the list of IPs operating in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar.
[19] The list of IPs was reduced from 22 to 17 because the other five IPs are operating at the national level. The 17 IPs finally included in the sampling frame are conducting 35 different intervention combinations.
[20] Agri-value chain extension and NRM, business environment and microfinance, and nutrition.
[21] Annex 2 Table 4 (page 63) presents SAGCOT and Zanzibar sampling frames and sample by category combinations.
[22] While quantitative data on non-farm employment and income of women and youth will be used to assess whether DO 2 interventions improve outcomes related to non-farm employment of these groups, FGDs with women and youth beneficiaries will be used to provide insights on whether DO 2 interventions are effective in improving farming outcomes. Thus, both quantitative and qualitative data will be used to assess the effectiveness of DO 2 interventions in economically empowering these groups.

Qualitative Sampling

The ET selected households for the FGDs from three different regions[23] in the SAGCOT[24] and in Zanzibar.[25] In each region, a sample of men, women, and youth respondents was selected based on their survey responses. Households were selected for the men FGD if they had a member who received training in good agricultural practices (GAP) between 2016 and the time of the survey. Similarly, households were selected for the women FGD if a family member had received training on nutrition as well as family planning (only in the SAGCOT) during the same period. Finally, households with youth (15-37 years old) members who received vocational training between 2016 and 2018 were selected for the youth FGDs.[26] The final list of households invited to the FGDs was selected randomly from all those who qualified to participate. In each case, the members who received the treatments of interest were asked to participate in the FGDs.

3.2.2 Data collection[27]

Quantitative Survey Data Collection

Data collection was conducted over a period of seven weeks between July 6, 2018 and August 18, 2018 in the SAGCOT during which the data collection teams completed 5,278 DO 2 surveys in the five SAGCOT regions. In Zanzibar, data collection occurred from July 6, 2018 to August 14, 2018 during which the data collection teams completed 3,520 DO 2 surveys in the five Zanzibar regions. (See Table 2 for a breakdown of surveys completed in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar by region.) All quantitative data was collected via tablets using NField, a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) program.

Table 2: Total Surveys Completed by Region

Region	Total	Head of Household					
		Male		Female		Youth	
		N	% Region	N	% Region	N	% Region
SAGCOT							
Mbeya	793	620	78%	173	22%	376	47%
Morogoro	1,520	1,073	71%	447	29%	645	42%
Njombe	353	249	71%	104	29%	159	45%
Songwe	542	437	81%	105	19%	277	51%
Iringa	2,070	1,521	73%	549	27%	919	44%
Total	5,278	3,900	74%	1,378	26%	2,376	45%
Zanzibar							
Kaskazini Pemba	596	422	71%	174	29%	194	33%
Kaskazini Unguja	791	500	63%	291	37%	266	34%
Kusini Pemba	879	617	70%	262	30%	262	30%
Kusini Unguja	506	324	64%	182	36%	155	31%
Mjini Magharibi	748	455	61%	293	39%	194	26%
Total	3,520	2,318	66%	1,202	34%	1,071	30%

[23] Annex 4 Table 27 (page 143) presents the list of districts.
[24] Iringa, Mbeya, and Morogoro
[25] Kaskazini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja, and Kusini Pemba.
[26] Note however, that only youth 18 and older were invited to the FGD.
[27] Details about training and pilot can be found in Annex 2 Section G (page 66).

The head of household were mostly men (74 percent in mainland and 66 percent in Zanzibar), and among them, 45 percent in mainland and 30 percent in Zanzibar were youth heads (15-35 years).

It is important to note that women respondents were asked the family planning and intra-household decision making questions and thus there were represented in each survey. Additionally, there were questions at the individual level capturing information on non-farm employment and non-farm business activates of every adult member of the household.

Table 7 of Annex 3 (page 133) presents demographic characteristics of the households interviewed for the full dataset as well as by region. The table includes the average age of the selected household respondents, the average size of the selected household, and the average number of minors (persons under the age of 18) living in the household. The last row in the table presents the average values for the full sample. As seen there, the average age of respondents across the entire SAGCOT sample is 41 years old with an average household size of 4.8 members consisting of 2.6 minors.[28] The average age of respondents across the entire Zanzibar sample is 46 years old with an average household size of 6.4 members consisting of 3.5 minors.

Qualitative Data Collection

A summary of the qualitative data collection is included in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Qualitative Data Collected

Source	SAGCOT	Zanzibar
FGDs	3 women; 3 men, and 3 youth	3 women; 3 men; and 3 youth
KIIs	6 with USAID/Tanzania; 13 with IPs; 10 with national government, 2 with regional government, and 12 with local councils.	

3.2.3 Quality Control

Quantitative Survey Data

NORC and Ipsos data managers monitored data quality throughout the data collection process. The DO 2 team employed several quality control procedures, including: (1) restricting the possible ranges of responses in the CAPI program to acceptable values, (2) conducting back-checks on a random selection of interviews, (3) creating a calendar for field supervision and interview observations, (4) conducting field staff debriefings to gather lessons learned, and (5) creating multi-stage data cleaning plans to ensure that all data values were within allowable ranges and reserve codes were used appropriately.

Qualitative Data

FGDs and KIIs were audio-recorded and transcribed in instances where permissible by respondents; if not, detailed notes were taken. Translated notes and/or transcripts of KIIs and FGDs were coded in NVivo. The team looked for common themes across the diverse sample of respondents to ensure reliability, triangulating findings from among different groups of stakeholders with different interests. The analysis also identified any contradictions or disagreements between responses from different sources and considered potential explanations and interpretations.

3.3 LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Local capacity building for implementing the survey encompassed several topics, such as engagement of local IPs to help establish intervention areas, a robust supervisor and enumerator training plan, and a comprehensive approach to data quality monitoring. The SAGCOT and Zanzibar household listings and

[28] The Ns across column 2, 4 and 6 of Table 2 are smaller than the total number of interviews completed because some respondents answered "Don't Know" or "Refused" to these questions. In these cases, the data is treated as missing and not reported as part of our summary statistics.

surveys were conducted by Ipsos, a competitively selected firm. Data for Development and Ipsos staff trained over 246 Tanzanian field data collection staff. The training plan provided information and practice sessions on standard survey data collection and quality control procedures. Capacity-building exercises focused on the use of the listing CAPI software, the process to randomly select households, and methods to securely transfer data. Data for Development staff also trained FGD moderators on best practices to elicit meaningful and robust responses from participants. Through the research clearance process and field observations, GoT staff gained skills in high-quality survey data collection practices, especially household selection processes and large, complex survey management and quality control practices. Additional information on local capacity building can be found in Annex 5 (page 144).

4. FINDINGS

This section details the findings for the SAGCOT and Zanzibar by evaluation question. Each evaluation question is answered using descriptive summary statistics from the baseline household survey and, in some cases, econometric analysis. In addition, whenever feasible, analysis of qualitative data collected from FGDs and KIIs is used to provide further explanation and context for the quantitative findings.

4.1 EQ 1: HOW EFFECTIVE WERE USAID DO 2 INTERVENTIONS AT ECONOMICALLY EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND YOUTH?

One of the main objectives of the interventions funded under DO 2 is to economically empower youth and women by creating better economic opportunities, and this evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the interventions on the beneficiary groups. Therefore, it is important to capture the existing economic opportunities available to these beneficiary groups and track changes in them over time.

4.1.1 Sub-EQ 1.1: What is the current status of DO 2 project beneficiaries – and for the females and youth within them – in terms of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, income, and household expenditure, access to complementary infrastructure (roads, irrigation and electricity)?

In order to capture the current status of beneficiary households with respect to economic opportunities, we present data on different farming outcomes of the household and data on non-farm income. Since understanding whether the farmers are adopting modern practices to improve yields of major value chain crops is important, we also present data on farmers' adoption of GAP promoted by DO 2 interventions. Given that DO 2 interventions specifically focus on youth and women, we summarize data on their contribution to households' non-farm income, incidence of unemployment faced, women's control over economic decision-making, and participation in other household decision-making.

Agricultural Output, Sales, and Adoption of Good Practices in the Targeted Value Chains

Agriculture and agribusiness are the most important sources of employment in Tanzania employing 66 percent of total national population, which contributes close to 30 percent of gross domestic product. For these reasons, DO 2 interventions in agriculture have the highest potential to impact rural livelihoods and achieve the target of sustained growth. USAID intends to increase agricultural sales and profits by strengthening farmer associations and providing training, technical assistance, improved market information, and credit to farmers (especially female and youth farmers) to improve their yields and mitigate against climate change. Technologies and practices introduced include improved seeds, proper use of fertilizer, plant spacing, water use efficiency, land levelling, and post-harvest handling. Additionally, USAID combines these efforts with the construction of irrigation infrastructure and rural roads and the capacity building of actors higher in the agricultural value chain, such as training staple millers to manage their operations and use techniques to produce more nutritious foods for local populations.

There are six main crops considered for the agricultural section of this report: maize, rice, beans, tomatoes, cassava, and sunflower. The main crops were determined by looking at the percentage of farmers that listed each crop as one of their three main crops during the last agricultural season across both the SAGCOT and Zanzibar. In the SAGCOT, maize was the most common crop produced (57 percent of farmers), followed by beans (26 percent), rice (23 percent), sunflower (13 percent), tomatoes (10 percent), and cassava (2 percent). In Zanzibar, cassava was produced by 42 percent of farmers, tomatoes by 21 percent of famers, rice by 11 percent of farmers, and maize by 2 percent of famers. Beans and sunflowers were each produced by less than 1 percent of farmers and will not be considered for Zanzibar.

To better understand how agriculture, the major source of employment, is evolving over time, the ET presents data on agricultural output and sales in targeted value chains. The current status of agricultural output and sales in targeted value chains is measured in Table 4 using three indicators: crop sales, marketable surplus, and post-harvest loss. Additionally, the total non-labor income from livestock is considered to complement the crop data.

Table 4: Agriculture Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT		Zanzibar*	
		Average	N	Average	N
Crop sale income (USD)	Maize	197	1,168	-	-
	Rice	156	690	24	29
	Tomatoes	104	330	84	204
Marketable surplus	Maize	35%	1,423	-	-
	Rice	18%	711	5%	64
	Tomatoes	24%	215	31%	131
Post-harvest loss	Maize	10%	1,718	-	-
	Rice	3%	762	4%	101
	Tomatoes	7%	318	11%	151

* Some data not reported due to small sample size.

Gross crop revenue. The first indicator is the average gross revenue for each of the six main crops. The indicator is constructed as the total amount received in US Dollar (USD)[29] for selling the crop in the most recent agricultural season. The average value of revenue in the SAGCOT was the highest for maize, at 197 USD per farmer[30]. The average revenue from rice sales was 156 USD. Beans and tomatoes had similar levels of average revenue at about 105 USD each. Cassava and sunflower revenues in the SAGCOT were the lowest, at 33 USD and 326 USD per farmer, respectively. The average value of revenue in Zanzibar was the highest for tomatoes, at 84 USD per farmer. The average revenue from cassava was 59 USD per farmer.

Marketable surplus. In order to assess whether the beneficiary families are able to market their surplus production, the ET estimated the value of the marketable surplus as the percentage of the harvested crops that were sold after post-harvest losses and household consumption. This was measured for each of the six main crops. The average percentage of maize and beans produced that was marketable surplus in the SAGCOT was about 35 percent for each. Marketable surplus was 24 percent for tomatoes, 18 percent for rice, 16 percent for sunflowers, and 3 percent for cassava in the SAGCOT. In Zanzibar,

[29] Exchange rate on 1 July 2018 was 2,272 TZS=1USD. Source: oanda.com
[30] Annex 3 Tables 8-25 (pages 134-140) contain all indicator values.

about a third of the total tomatoes and cassava produced, 31 and 34 percent, respectively, was marketable surplus. Marketable surplus was 5 percent for rice.

Post-harvest loss. Provision of training to improve post-harvest handling and access to storage facilities can reduce post-harvest loss and significantly improve the profitability of agricultural production. In order to track the contribution of DO 2 interventions in helping farmers reduce post-harvest loss, the ET estimated the percentage of each crop from the most recent growing season that was lost during the post-harvest period. This includes all losses during and before storage caused by pests and diseases, as well as threshing or dehusking. Among the major crops in the SAGCOT, post-harvest loss associated with maize production was 10 percent, followed by tomatoes (7 percent), beans (5 percent), rice (3 percent), and sunflower (3 percent). In Zanzibar, post-harvest loss was the highest for tomatoes and cassava (11 percent), followed by rice (4 percent).

Good agricultural practices. Improvements in agricultural production are important to improving food security in Tanzania, and the adoption of GAP, such as new technologies in agricultural production and marketing, can play a key role. Tanzania has been called "one of Africa's Agricultural Sleeping Giants"[31] due to its potential for rapid increases in agricultural production with improvements in agricultural practices. GAP can also increase food security in the face of climate change with new information to optimize decision-making with regards to improved seed varieties, timing of planting and harvest, and water resource management. GAP is measured using four indicators: the percentage of farmers using value chain activities, the percentage of farmers using NRM practices or techniques, the percentage of farmers using sound pest management practices, and the percentage of farmers adopting agricultural practices or technologies for cultivating crops.

The percentage of farmers who practiced at least two value chain activities[32] on crops (not including livestock) during the most recent agricultural season was 45 percent in the SAGCOT and 13 percent in Zanzibar. The percentage of farmers adopting at least two NRM practices or techniques[33] during the most recent agricultural season was 45 percent in the SAGCOT and 39 percent in Zanzibar. The percentage of smallholder farmers using at least two sound pest management practices[34] during the most recent agricultural season was 20 percent in the SAGCOT and 14 percent in Zanzibar. Finally, the percentage of farmers adopting at least two agricultural practices or technologies[35] for cultivating crops (not livestock) during the most recent agricultural season was 71 percent in the SAGCOT and 62 percent in Zanzibar.

Income from livestock. In addition to crop cultivation, a sizable portion of households earn income from livestock. The average household in the SAGCOT earned 39 USD over the last main harvest season from the sale of livestock (live or slaughtered) and sale of by-products, such as eggs or milk. In Zanzibar the average household earned 22 USD from livestock.

Land property rights. Secure property rights to land is considered to be an important factor contributing to agricultural production as farmers with property rights are better incentivized to invest in the land long-term leading to improved sustainable agricultural practices. Having formal property rights also helps farmers to secure easier access to formal loans. All households that owned a plot of land were asked if they have a Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) for any of their plots of land, which grants legal ownership of the land to the certificate owner. Among landholders in the SAGCOT, 12 percent reported having a CCRO for one or more plots compared to 19 percent of landowners in Zanzibar.

[31] Binswanger-Mkhize, Hans P. and Gautam, Madhur. 2010. "Towards an Internationally Competitive Tanzanian Agriculture", World Bank Draft Report.
[32] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 44) for list of value chain activities considered.
[33] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 44) for list of natural resource management practices or techniques considered.
[34] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 45) for list of pest management practices considered.
[35] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 45) for list of agricultural practices or technologies considered.

Non-Farm Employment and Income

Alongside interventions to promote better agricultural livelihoods, DO 2 interventions provide support for non-farm enterprises as a way to increase incomes. These interventions are particularly aimed at improving the non-farm enterprises of women and youth.

The DO 2 evaluation measures two types of non-farm income for each member of sampled households: wage income and non-farm business income. Additionally, to focus on female economic empowerment, the percentage of women in self-employment and women's power in economic decision-making were considered.

Table 5: Non-Farm Employment and Income

Indicator	SAGCOT		Zanzibar	
	Average	N	Average	N
Non-farm wage income (USD)	89	4,397	118	3,498
Non-farm business income (USD)	120	4,397	239	3,498

Average total wage income. Sampled households earned an average of 90 USD from the last harvest season in the SAGCOT compared to 118 USD per household in Zanzibar. This estimate includes monetary payment received for any non-farm work and any payment made in the form of goods or services. Wage income and non-farm business income are relatively equal contributors to total household income in the SAGCOT, while non-farm income business income was higher than wage income in Zanzibar.

Average total non-farm business income (net of expenses). Household members running a non-farm business were asked for the total amount of non-farm business revenue and any associated business costs, such as materials, merchandise, rent, vehicles, equipment or tools, payments to hired labor, interest payments, and permit or license costs. Costs were subtracted from the non-farm business revenues to calculate the final total non-farm business income per household. This yielded an average total non-farm business income (net of expenses) of 120 USD per household in the SAGCOT compared to 238 USD per household in Zanzibar.

Income contribution of female household members. Women are similar contributors via non-farm business income and wage income in the SAGCOT. In Zanzibar, women are greater contributors via non-farm business income than via wage income. In the SAGCOT, female household members contributed on average 11 USD, or 13 percent, of household wage income, and 21 USD, or 18 percent, of household non-farm business income. For the average household in Zanzibar, women contributed 13 USD (11 percent) of household wage income and 49 USD (20 percent) of household non-farm business income.

Self-employment activities. Women 18 years and older in surveyed households were asked if they engaged in self-employment activities as a means to capture the level of women's economic empowerment. Nearly half of all women were involved in self-employment activities in 2018, including 48 percent in the SAGCOT and 49 percent in Zanzibar. This was not statistically different than in 2016 (43 percent in both the SAGCOT and Zanzibar). Additionally, 45 percent of women in both the SAGCOT and Zanzibar engaging in a self-employment activity reported having at least equal control over the allocation of resources from their self-employment and/or use of revenues from that activity.

Decision-making power in family farming, finances, and food consumption. Another measure of women's economic empowerment[36] is their decision-making power in family farming, finances, and food consumption. Eighty-two percent of women in the SAGCOT reported having at least equal control over at least one household crop decision.[37] This includes 66 percent of women reporting decision-making over which field to plant crops on, 70 percent over which crops to sell, and 72 percent over how to spend crop revenue. In Zanzibar, 55 percent of women reported having at least equal control over at least one household crop decision. This includes 57 percent of women reporting decision-making over which field to plant crops on, 48 percent over which crops to sell, and 59 percent over how to spend crop revenue.

Most women in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar (88 percent and 87 percent, respectively) reported having at least equal control over at least one household finance decision.[38] In the SAGCOT, this includes 75 percent of women reporting decision-making over household savings, 72 percent over the use of income from non-farm businesses, 70 percent over major household expenditures, and 75 percent over children's education. In Zanzibar, 68 percent of women reporting decision making over household savings, 55 percent over the use of income from non-farm business, 54 percent over major household expenditures, and 70 percent over children's education. Additionally, in the SAGCOT, 91 percent of women reported decision-making power over daily household food consumption compared to 74 percent of women in Zanzibar.

Contribution of youth[39] to family's non-farm income. The survey found that youth are most active in non-farm business, contributing on average 71 USD (59 percent) of household non-farm business income and 37 USD (41 percent) of household wage income in the SAGCOT. In Zanzibar, youth contributed on average 49 USD (21 percent) of household non-farm business income and 21 USD (18 percent) of household wage income.

Unemployment

As a result of interventions aimed to increase agricultural productivity and sales and to promote non-farm businesses and careers, opportunities for employment in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors are expected to rise. With interventions targeting youth and women, USAID seeks to create economic opportunities from which a broad base of the population can benefit. Women provide a large share of agricultural labor, but they often do not benefit from land ownership, access to credit, or representation in farmers associations. USAID intends to grow the participation and leadership of women and youth in existing farmer associations as well as support the creation of new associations dedicated to more inclusive membership. This is coupled with previously mentioned interventions for women and youth to gain skills to start businesses or enter into a scientific field of work.

Youth unemployment is of great concern to the GoT, particularly as young people become a greater portion of the population. Training and education is seen as key to decrease unemployment. Therefore, interventions support youth, especially young women, in obtaining degrees and/or training or pursuing applied research fields in scientific fields, including food processing and agribusiness. The training provided to youth is expected to lead to better employment opportunities in the non-farm sector. Technical assistance, leadership training, and grants are provided for young entrepreneurs at all levels – from university graduates to agricultural labourers and trades people – through a variety of programs. These programs include apprenticeships with agribusinesses, product development, hygiene and marketing

[36] Women's involvement in intra-household decision making questions were asked to a female in the household over 18, and most commonly the female head of household or spouse of the male head of household. There were 4,397 female respondents in SAGCOT and 3,498 in Zanzibar.
[37] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 47) for list of crop decisions.
[38] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 47) for list of finance decisions.
[39] Youth is considered all household members from 15-34, but economic questions were only asked for respondents 18 and older, so youth in this section are 18-34.

assistance for millers and food processors, assistance for business plan development, and training in agriculture as a business, particularly for high value sectors such as horticulture. Finally, direct support for higher education and applied research in agriculture-related fields target young women to achieve gender equality.

In addition, USAID/Tanzania supports entrepreneurship through the use of USAID development credit assistance (DCA) guarantees, which will help enable access to loans. For example, in 2010 USAID/Tanzania provided a DCA guarantee to PRIDE Tanzania, a microfinance institution, to guarantee a $10 million bond that allowed PRIDE to lend to 10,000 mostly female entrepreneurs. USAID/Tanzania will aim to replicate the DCA in 2014 and throughout CDCS implementation.

In order for the evaluation to capture improvements from interventions to provide greater economic opportunities, the baseline household survey collected data on involuntary unemployment, specifically whether over the 30 days period before the survey, household members were available to and looking for work but were unable to find work as well as the number of days they tried but still were unsuccessful. The current status of economic opportunity among DO 2 project beneficiaries is assessed using two employment indicators: the rate of involuntary unemployment and the average number of days of involuntary unemployment in the last 30 days.

Table 6: Unemployment Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT		Zanzibar	
	Average	N	Average	N
Involuntary unemployment	24%	4,392	21%	3,495

Rate of involuntary unemployment. The involuntary unemployment rate was calculated by dividing the total number of adult household members unemployed in the last 30 days by the total number of adults either looking for or working in a salaried job or self-employment. The average rate of involuntary unemployment was 24 percent in the SAGCOT and 21 percent and in Zanzibar.

The unemployment rate for female household members was 23 percent in the SAGCOT, meaning that men and women suffer from similar rates of involuntary unemployment. In Zanzibar, the rate of female unemployment was 15 percent, meaning that men suffered relatively higher rates of involuntary unemployment. Among the youth aged 18-34 years, the rate of unemployment in the SAGCOT was 28 percent compared to 27 percent in Zanzibar.

Number of involuntarily unemployed days. The average household number of days seeking work was calculating by summing the number of job seeking days over the last 30 days from all household members and dividing by the number of reporting household members. This yielded an average number of nine involuntarily unemployed days per household in the SAGCOT and 11 involuntarily unemployed days in Zanzibar.

Women reported an average of six days of searching for a job in the last month in the SAGCOT and eight days in Zanzibar. Youth in the SAGCOT spent an average of nine days searching for work compared to eight days in Zanzibar.

Overall Measures of Economic Well-being (Assets, Food Expenditure, Food Security and Poverty)

Baseline levels of household economic well-being were assessed through four different measures drawn from the household survey: asset score, total household food expenditures in the last 30 days, prevalence of moderate and severe hunger, and the Poverty Probability Index (PPI).

Table 7: Economic Well-being Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT		Zanzibar	
		Average	N	Average	N
Food expenditure (USD)		78	4,397	131	3,498
Household Hunger Score (HHS): Likelihood of facing moderate to severe hunger		11%	4,397	14%	3,498
Poverty Probability Index (PPI)	Percentage living below the national poverty line	22%	19%	19%	3,498
	Percentage living below the $1.25/day poverty line	34%	28%	28%	3,498

Asset score. The first measure of economic well-being focuses on household ownership of a set of 22 domestic and 16 agricultural assets (not including livestock). Each item was assigned a weight between 1 and 5.[40] The asset score was calculated by multiplying the number of items owned by the weights and summing all weighted amounts. The average household asset score was 25 in the SAGCOT and 27 in Zanzibar.

Household food expenditures. The baseline survey collected detailed data on household food expenditures in the 30 days period before the survey. Household food expenditures is a proxy for overall household income and wellbeing because, as household incomes increase, they will spend more money on food. It is expected that a sizable portion of income is devoted to purchasing food, so food expenditure is a key proxy for determining household income. For a series of 12 food categories,[41] a knowledgeable household member reported the amount spent purchasing food at the market and the total value of food consumed from household production (stored crop or garden vegetables). The monetary values were summed across all food groups and the total amount is reported in USD. The average total household food expenditure in the last 30 days for a SAGCOT household totaled 78 USD and 131 USD in Zanzibar.

Prevalence of moderate and severe hunger. The lack of resources to provide food and the regular occurrence of hunger in a household is a measure used to assess household food security. The prevalence of moderate and severe hunger was calculated using the Household Hunger Score (HHS), which measures how often there was no food in the house, members went to bed hungry, or went all day and night without eating. For each of the three circumstances, households indicated whether it occurs never (score of 0), rarely/sometimes (score of 1), or often (score of 2). The HHS score is calculated by summing the response values from the three categories. Scores two and above are considered to represent moderate or severe hunger. Based on the HHS, 11 percent of households in the SAGCOT experienced moderate to severe hunger compared to 14 percent of households in Zanzibar.

Poverty Probability. As a proxy of overall economic wellbeing of the households, the ET constructed the PPI, which is a composite indicator based on answers to ten questions about a household's characteristics and assets to compute a poverty score. With the score, one can compute the likelihood that a household is living below a given poverty line. The PPI is unique to each country and uses a PPI lookup table[42] to convert PPI scores to the likelihood that a household falls in a given poverty category that is equivalent to a national or international poverty line. For example, the table indicates that a household in Tanzania with a PPI between 30 and 34 has a 33 percent chance of falling under the national

[40] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 48) for weights assigned to each asset. If at household owned one of each asset, then the score would be 112. There is no maximum score since households can own multiple of any asset.
[41] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 49) for list of food categories considered.
[42] See Annex 2 Table 3 for Tanzania PPI (page 51) lookup table details.

poverty line as defined by the GoT. A higher PPI indicates a lower likelihood of falling under a given poverty line.

PPI scores indicate that the average household in the SAGCOT has a 22 percent chance of falling under the national poverty line (as defined by the National Bureau of Statistics, NBS),[43] and the average household in Zanzibar has a 19 percent chance. Additionally, the PPI score is converted to likelihood of falling under $1.25/day poverty line,[44] which is the typically used international benchmark for defining poverty. The PPI data indicates that 34 percent of the households in the SAGCOT were living below the $1.25/day poverty line, and 28 percent of households in Zanzibar were living below the $1.25/day poverty line.[45]

Infrastructure

Access to infrastructure is a key determinant of sustained growth. To assess the current status of infrastructure important for ensuring sustained growth, the household survey collected information on access to market, reliable electricity, and irrigation.

Access to markets. The poor quality of rural roads can undermine agricultural development and economic growth by not connecting production areas to markets and increasing transportation costs for crops and the rate of damaged goods. The baseline survey collected data on farmers' perceptions regarding the major constraints that households faced in marketing their crops during the most recent agricultural season. Some of them included not enough buyers, low selling prices, lack of market or price information, distant markets, poor road conditions, poor product quality, and unfavorable macroeconomic policies or regulatory frameworks. On average, farmers mentioned 1.3 constraints in the SAGCOT and 0.6 constraints in Zanzibar.

On the demand side, 53 percent of households in the SAGCOT and 18 percent in Zanzibar reported low demand as a major constraint (not enough buyers and/or a low selling price). On the other hand, 18 percent of households in the SAGCOT and 10 percent in Zanzibar reported distant markets and/or bad road conditions as major constraints to selling crops in the last agricultural season. Thus, households felt more constrained by demand side factors than by their inability to access markets.

Access to reliable electricity. Access to reliable electricity facilitates business and leads to stronger educational and economic opportunities, especially for women and children, and can help raise incomes and improve quality of life for households. To assess how DO 2 interventions improved access to reliable electricity, the evaluation focused on three indicators of electricity availability: percentage of household with access to electricity, average number of days with electricity, and percentage of new connections since 2016. The indicators for improved access to energy reliability could not be calculated for Zanzibar.[46]

In the SAGCOT, 27 percent of households had access to electricity. A connection to electricity cannot be assumed to mean that electricity is available 24 hours a day. The flow of electricity is intermittent, so households were asked to report the number of days with electricity in the past month to capture the quality of access. Households with access to electricity in the SAGCOT reported, on average, having electricity 18 days during the last month. Twelve percent of households reported a new electricity connection after 2016.

[43] The national poverty line is based off of the poverty lines calculated by the NBS using the 2011/2 Household Budget Survey in Tanzania (http://www.progressoutofpoverty.org/country/tanzania). As a reference, 28.2% of the Tanzanian population fall below the basic needs poverty line, according to the 2011/12 HBS.
[44] 2005 Purchasing Power Parity
[45] 80 percent of households in the SAGCOT and 72 percent of households in Zanzibar were under the $2.50/day poverty line.
[46] This section of the survey was only asked to SAGCOT households.

Access to irrigation. Access to irrigation is an important determinant of agricultural productivity. Therefore, under DO 2, USAID/Tanzania has been assisting in improving access to irrigation infrastructure. The household survey collected information on the percent of households with irrigated land and the percent of land irrigated for households with irrigated land. Among households in the SAGCOT with plots of land, 19 percent irrigated all or some of their land. Farmers in the SAGCOT further reported irrigating approximately 33 percent of their total farmland. Among households in Zanzibar with plots of land, 25 percent irrigated all or some of their land and respondents reported that approximately 54 percent of their total farmland was irrigated.

4.1.2 Sub-EQ 1.2: To what extent did DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries and, where appropriate, could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance? Were there synergies among categories of assistance?

Since most of the interventions targeted improving economic empowerment had just begun around the baseline, there were very few villages where interventions had been completed by June 2018. As such the impact on beneficiaries of all interventions will be assessed at the endline and will be reported in the endline phase of the evaluation.

4.1.3 Sub-EQ 1.3: To what extent was the DO 2 assumption borne out that an increase in household prosperity leads to an improvement in the economic empowerment of women and youth? Did this depend on the category of DO 2 assistance received?

While the above question will be best answered in the endline phase after the completion of DO 2 interventions, qualitative data was collected at baseline to explore whether any insight can be provided based on the (partial and short term) experiences of the beneficiaries. Below are the findings from the qualitative data collected from FGDs with the beneficiaries and KIIs with local government authorities and IPs.

Initial Effects on Economic Empowerment

In the SAGCOT and Zanzibar, women and youth cited business training and savings and loans groups as a means of improving economic empowerment in their communities. Respondents in the SAGCOT noted that support allowed them to save, pay for expenses, invest in their farms, and improve their entrepreneurial skills (2 of 3 FGDs with women, 2 of 3 FGDs with youth). In Zanzibar, women and youth specifically noted that support allowed them to them to start or improve businesses and manage sudden expenses (3 of 3 FGDs with women, 3 of 3 FGDs with youth). Youth in Kaskazini Unguja reported greater economic mobility and going from being day laborers to being self-employed as a result of joining a local farmers' group and receiving training (1 of 3 FGDs with youth).

Government informants in the SAGCOT reported that women and youth were signing up for intervention-supported groups at increased rates and taking more initiative to engage in business development, agriculture, and savings groups (6 of 8 KIIs with local government authorities, LGAs). These informants said that the increase in group formation was due to the education women and youth received, as well as an increased sense of confidence among women and youth. Two local government informants reported that within their communities, youth were creating groups to take advantage of local funding opportunities much more than in the past (2 of 8 KIIs with LGAs). One noted that, *"In the past, to get 100 applications was hard, and now you can receive up to 700 applications from groups*." Two government informants also reported that women in their communities felt a greater sense of independence and were no longer dependent on their husbands for income (2 of 8 KIIs with LGAs).

In the SAGCOT, IPs reported that women and youth were being supported to transform their informal businesses to formal ones (3 of 13 KIIs with IPs). One IP noted, "*I know, for example, the number of small and medium enterprises has grown in that cluster; if you look at data in terms of new opened businesses, [those] that are owned by youths has been going up.*" Key informants also reported that the provision of business registration services has had a transformative impact for women and youth. Although many were

previously engaged in some types of small business, being registered has enabled access to credit from financial institutions (2 of 13 KIIs with IPs). This finding has critical implications for women and youth economic empowerment, and it is supported by findings from FGDs with women and youth, in which respondents expressed that access to credit was an important factor in promoting independence and generating increased income (5 of 6 FGDs with women and youth).

Key informants in Zanzibar also reported that there have been gains in the economic empowerment of women and youth. Government informants reported that the overall quality of life had improved for many beneficiaries *(*3 of 3 KIIs with LGAs). As noted by one LGA official, "*Yes, there are improvements. If you survey the area, there are people who started with small businesses but now they have house, there is a certain woman who started with small business and now rides a car, some have houses, send children to school, and I can say the living standard has also increased*." Another LGA informant reported that individuals who have adopted improved farming practices have improved their agricultural yields.

Future Economic Outlook

Generally, women and youth note that while there have been some positive changes, there remain challenges that affect their ability to make economic advancements. Women and youth noted that their current economic status could be improved (6 FGDs with women, 6 FGDs with youth), and most cited the price of inputs as a major challenge for increasing income (5 of 6 FGDs with women, 6 of 6 FGDs with youth). For those that were able to secure loans for inputs, or receive other support for inputs, unfavorable market prices posed a major challenge. Cocoa farmers, tomato farmers, and rice farmers noted that they experienced low yields, were unable to find a market for their crops, or were forced to sell at low prices.

Among FGDs with women in the SAGCOT, many felt that their current economic status limited their ability to purchase basic necessities, support their children's education, and augment their income (3 of 3 FGDs). Women also noted that the closure of a local mining facility led to an economic decline in the area, affecting not only former workers, but also the women who used factory-owned land for cultivation (1 of 3 FGDs). For women engaged in agriculture in Morogoro, low crop prices, lack of market, poor weather conditions, and pests were cited as the greatest inhibitors to economic advancement (1 of 3 FGDs). However, in one FGD, respondents had a more positive outlook regarding their economic status and ability to advance in the future. Despite challenges related to low yields, women noted that they had more income, and were able to purchase land, pay for necessities, and reinvest in their farm. One respondent in this group noted that a major turning point for her was when her husband began to involve her in his businesses, "*The major challenge that I used to face as woman was my husband never involved me in any of his businesses until he attended a seminar which was conducted by TechnoServe."* Women in the SAGCOT also reported less optimism with regard to future business development (3 of 3 FGDs with women) and that loans seemed to be the only viable option for future business development (3 of 3 FGDs). However, unfavorable loan repayment terms made informal savings groups, such as kitty groups and Saccos,[47] more favorable options for the future (2 of 3 FGDs with women in the SAGCOT).

Youth in both the SAGCOT and Zanzibar had more positive outlooks than women. In Zanzibar, youth reported that the combination of agricultural training, youth groups, and skills training has enabled them to save, create small enterprises, and become self-employed (2 of 3 FGDs). These youth also noted that education could play an important role in helping young people feel more empowered (2 of 3 FGDs). In one group, youth noted that given the necessary knowledge, they would be able to transform acquired skills into income generation, "*It is not necessary to be sponsored financially, a person can be brought to just educate us on different things as tailoring or making boutiques. That is also a type of sponsorship, which is*

[47] Saccos and kitty groups are savings and credit cooperatives in which group members contribute financial capital. Group members control decision-making around loan distribution and repayment terms.

enough/satisfactory." In the SAGCOT, youth in all three FGDs perceived that they had a sense of mobility and could make advancements in their status:

> *Yes, after we succeed it helps us start businesses, hence moving from our initial status to a different one. For me I have gone to Adam and requested a loan, which I got. I started a small business where I buy cocoa and go and sell it. There is success because I have been able to buy a plot of land. Though I haven't completed the process, I have bought bricks, and God willing, next year I will build.*

These youth felt that the training they received would be beneficial in improving their economic status in the future, even if they were not currently receiving immediate benefits.

4.1.4 Sub-EQ 1.4: What was the degree of beneficiary take-up/compliance to each category of DO 2 activity?

Beneficiary take-up of interventions is an important factor that can affect an intervention's success. A low take-up rate can be an indication either that the beneficiaries' face participation challenges or they do not perceive benefits from participation. Given that various DO 2 interventions involve participant self-selection, the baseline survey studied the degree of beneficiary take-up for different program interventions.

Training Participation

The level of participation in any training is examined first followed by participation rates in trainings related to GAP, land-rights and land management, business development, microfinance, and life skills. Finally, participation rates in training sessions related to WASH, nutrition, women's health, children's health, and family planning are measured.

A household participated in a training category if at least one member attended one or more training sessions on the particular subject between 2016 and 2018. Almost all households, 95 percent in the SAGCOT and 87 percent in Zanzibar, participated in at least one training category.

GAP and microfinance were the two most popular business-related trainings. About half of households in the SAGCOT attended a training on GAP or microfinance (51 percent and 47 percent, respectively). In Zanzibar, the percentage was 49 and 34, respectively. However, only 10 percent of households attended a life skills training session in the SAGCOT and only 7 percent of households in Zanzibar.

With regards to training on topics directly or indirectly related to health, very high levels of attendance were observed, likely driven by female household members. In the SAGCOT, around 3 in 4 households had a member that participated in training related to either family planning (77 percent)[48], WASH (74 percent) or nutrition (73 percent). Female health (understood primarily as maternal health) was the least popular health-related training at 45 percent followed by child health training (66 percent). In Zanzibar, WASH and family planning trainings were not held. Nutrition was the most popular of those held at 57 percent, followed by child health at 49 percent, and female health at 29 percent.

Reasons for not Attending Trainings

The reasons cited by households for not attending trainings were examined to understand the factors contributing to low participation, limiting the sample to those whose members did not receive any type of training between 2016 and 2018. This means the question was limited to just 5 percent of households in the SAGCOT and 12 percent in Zanzibar.

Among households that did not receive any training, 31 percent in the SAGCOT and 64 percent in Zanzibar indicated that they were not aware of training opportunities. The second and third most popular reasons in the SAGCOT for not attending trainings were lack of time and households not being invited

[48] Training on family planning was specified as receiving any information about family planning from any sources such as health workers/nurses/doctors or other NGOs.

to attend training at around 20 percent each. In Zanzibar, not being invited was the second most common reason at 37 percent. Finally, fewer than 10 percent of households that did not receive any training either said that the training was not important or relevant; that they did not feel welcome, lacked time (Zanzibar only) or interest, or had scheduling conflicts; or that the training venue was too far away.

4.1.5 Sub-EQ 1.5: Did any GoT policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of economic empowerment of women and youth?

The ET asked IPs, government officials in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar, and USAID staff to reflect on the types of policies in Tanzania that are designed to promote the economic empowerment of women and youth.

Policies in the SAGCOT

The SAGCOT government informants cited the following policies:

- Policies around budget allocations for local grant funding for women and youth. These informants noted that local government officials are required to make grant funding available using income generated by LGA officials (3 of 8 KIIs with LGAs, 1 of 4 KIIs with national government officials);
- Policies increasing the representation of women in agriculture (2 of 8 KIIs with LGAs);
- Small and medium enterprise (SME) policy, which aims to promote business development for women and youth (1 of 4 KIIs with national government officials); and
- Policies around agricultural loan acquisition and the training required to receive agricultural loans (1 of 8 KIIs with LGAs).

IPs in the SAGCOT cited a wider array of policies than government officials. Across seven IPs, the following policies were referenced: agriculture policy, national resource policy, land use policy, SME policy, Seed Act, community development policy, and Fertilizer Act. Two IPs also discussed the ways in which they leveraged language within the policies that were not necessarily specific to women and youth to initiate activities that support women and youth.

LGA informants reported that the provision of local government funding has had a significant impact on their communities. These informants noted that women and youth were taking advantage of funding opportunities much more than they had in the past. Two LGA informants also reported that there were key enabling factors, including improved documentation and administration that allowed policies to function properly. Another LGA informant noted that there were improved mechanisms for accountability in place, which ensured that budget allocations went to the proper place.

Policies in Zanzibar

In Zanzibar, government informants noted the existence of policies designed to promote the economic empowerment of women and youth but declined to discuss their specifics or the ways in which they supported women and children.

Policy Challenges

In the SAGCOT, government informants and IPs identified limited resources as the biggest hindrance to achieving policy intentions. Four LGA informants reported that with the resources they had, coverage for all the communities in their area was simply impossible. One LGA official noted that the level of interest for funding far exceeded available funds. IPs also mentioned the lack of resources as a challenge (3 of 13 KIIs with IPs). One IP noted that, in addition to limited resources, local governments did not have concrete strategies in place to enforce policy implementation:

> *Now for those with the strategies [for] example in the construction industry has the implementation strategies for community delivery, but they had no commitment to follow up and implement that, and some of them were not even aware of it.* – KII with Implementing Partner, SAGCOT

Difficulties related to land ownership for women and youth were also cited as challenges to policy implementation. An IP in the SAGCOT mentioned the difficulty of land ownership for women, while two LGA leaders in Zanzibar noted that land ownership issues and documentation of land ownership have made it difficult to implement policies around the youth economic empowerment. According to one IP in the SAGCOT:

> *We are working with the women, and there is a challenge of land ownership. So maybe we can find how the government or any other stakeholders can make a policy that can favor women to own land.*

Policy Achievements

Despite the challenges in policy implementation, informants reported that there were mechanisms through which USAID activities helped to achieve policy objectives around economic empowerment. LGA officials perceived that the participatory nature of USAID activities was an important component in achieving policy outcomes (2 of 8 KIIs with local governments):

> *The USAID projects are participatory since they do involve the council before implementing the project. There is also a close and frequent monitoring by the council even before USAID. Also, the community development department is so active in these projects. Every ward has a community development officer. By involving these officers to continue coordinating these groups is what leads to success for it is easy to get the groups' progress as well as the challenges faced. The guidelines and the loan committee also are helpful in leading to the success.*

Other informants reported that they were putting measures in place to promote more coordination between government and IPs in an effort to improve policy implementation (1 of 8 KIIs with local governments, 1 of 13 KIIs with IPs).

4.2 EQ 2: HOW EFFECTIVE WERE INTERVENTIONS IN PROMOTING SOCIAL CHANGE?

A key tenet of DO 2 is creating socioeconomic growth that is sustained and continues after the end of the program period. This requires beneficiaries to take advantage of the new opportunities created by DO 2 integrated interventions to adopt and continue implementing good practices promoted by the interventions. The evaluation thus assessed the effectiveness of the DO 2 interventions in promoting socioeconomic change in nutrition, hygiene, and family planning use.

Social and behavior change communication interventions in tandem with technical assistance and GAP training can translate improvements in household income and opportunities into improvements in the nutritional and health status of women and children. Interventions provide women, men, and youth with knowledge and opportunity to become agribusinesses and agricultural value chain service providers, growers, and processors in the rice, maize and horticulture chains, thus increasing the availability of nutritious foods. For example, DO 2 interventions aim to help build the capacity of staple millers to fortify and diversify their products leading to increased availability of nutritious foods for vulnerable populations, such as children under five, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Additionally, DO 2 interventions address a lack of access to quality integrated health services (including family planning), and promote adoption of healthy behaviors. As economic opportunities improve for women and youth, it is expected that there will be increased demand for modern family planning methods. At the same time, women who use family planning have more time to get education and pursue economic opportunities. Thus, DO 2 interventions focus on removing the barriers for women to access family planning, including long acting and permanent methods (LAPM) methods, thus improving maternal and child health and reducing unwanted pregnancies.

Nutrition

This section presents findings related to the household nutritional status for the SAGCOT region and Zanzibar, in addition to the adoption of improved hygiene practices and a range of reproductive health services in the SAGCOT. (Information on hygiene practices and family planning was not available for Zanzibar.) Nutrition is a very important factor in USAID's CDCS given its positive influence on health outcomes, which are directly tied to improved inclusive economic growth supported by DO 2. For instance, USAID funded the seven-year behavior change strategy of the Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Program through the Feed the Future Initiative and the Global Health Initiative in order to improve nutrition of women and children in six Mainland regions and in Zanzibar.

Children and adolescents with adequate nutrition are better prepared to join and stay in the workforce. On the other hand, inadequate nutrition undermines human productivity and Tanzania's potential for growth. Chronic under-nutrition also severely undermines human productivity and therefore Tanzania's potential for growth and will be addressed through integrated results achieved under DOs 1 and 2.

According to the 2016 Tanzanian Demographic Household survey (DHS), 35 percent of children under five are stunted. USAID is working on nutrition interventions that are integrated into horticulture, food processing, and marketing activities. In addition, value chain activities are selected based on their potential to produce nutritious products, while capacity building activities include training in food security and nutrition.

The nutrition status of households in the SAGCOT can be measured using three indicators: the average household dietary diversity score (HDDS), women's dietary diversity score (WDDS), and minimum acceptable diet (MAD).

Table 8: Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT		Zanzibar	
	Average	N	Average	N
HDDS	5.1	4,145	4.6	3,222
WDDS	3.7	4,145	2.9	3,222
MAD	26%	1,231	11%	1,082

HDDS. The HDDS measures household food access in resource-poor regions and is a proxy for household socioeconomic status. HDDS takes into consideration the number of different food groups consumed by household members in the last 24 hours with the highest possible score of 12. The following 12 food groups are used to calculate HDDS: cereals, root and tubers, vegetables, fruits, meat, poultry, eggs, fish and seafood, pulses/legumes/nuts, milk and milk products, oil/fats, sugar/honey, miscellaneous (tea, coffee, condiments, etc.). The average HDDS is 5.1 in the SAGCOT and 4.6 in Zanzibar, which means that the average households in both locations consumed less than half of the food groups in the last 24 hours.

WDDS. The WDDS takes into consideration the average number of food groups among nine nutrient-rich food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years of age) in the last 24 hours. The nine food groups considered for WDDS include: grains/roots/tubers, legumes and nuts, dairy products, organ meat, eggs, flesh foods, vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables, other vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits, and other fruits and vegetables. The dietary diversity of reproductive age women is of particular importance because nutrition of PLW affects the nutrition of their children. The average WDDS is 3.7 in the SAGCOT and 2.9 in Zanzibar, which means that the average woman consumed only about a third of the food groups in both locations over the last 24 hours.

MAD. MAD measures the percentage of children under the age of two receiving a minimum acceptable diet. This includes continued breastfeeding, frequency of feeding, and dietary diversity[49]. Continued breastfeeding up to the age of two years is recommended for continued optimal growth and development of young children. Typically, the onset of malnutrition in infants and young children coincides with the initiation of complementary feeding from the age of six months and peaks at 18-24 months. The prevalence of children receiving a MAD is 26 percent in the SAGCOT and 11 percent in Zanzibar[50].

Hygiene

Poor sanitation and hygiene practices can lead to malnutrition, water-borne illnesses, and other health problems. This in turn can limit agriculture productivity and human resources development, which negatively affect socio-economic growth. Based on the 2016 DHS, only 48 percent of households in the rural areas of Tanzania get their drinking water from improved sources.

USAID is working on market-based water and sanitation approaches that address the supply and demand side of water service provision. It is also building the GoT's capacity for improved service deliveries. Furthermore, it is financing multiple-use systems for primary household water provision and sanitation and school sanitation facilities in order to improve the learning environment for youth. USAID is also supporting increased capacity in sustainable production and marketing of locally made pumps and drills for access to clean water and sanitation in rural villages.

While the access to safe water and improved sanitation can be addressed by improving infrastructure, adoption of better hygiene practices often requires behavioral changes. Relevant hygiene indicators (presented only for the SAGCOT[51]) include access to safe water, critical moments for hand washing, soap and water at hand washing facility, and improved sanitation facility.

Table 9: Hygiene Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT	
	Average	N
Access to safe water	74%	4,377
Critical moments for hand washing	7%	4,396
Soap and water at a hand washing station	10%	4,396
Improved sanitation facility	59%	4,396

Access to safe water. Seventy-four percent[52] of households in the SAGCOT have access to safe water.[53]

Critical moments for hand washing. This indicator measures the percentage of survey respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease. In the SAGCOT, 7 percent of households knew all the critical moments.

[49] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 57) for definition of MAD calculation.
[50] As a reference, DHS 2015-16 reported that only 9% of children in Tanzania aged 6-23 months are fed in accordance with the minimum acceptable diet.
[51] Indicators for Zanzibar were not calculated for this section because no family planning interventions were carried out by DO 2 implementing partners in Zanzibar.
[52] As a reference, 61% of households in Tanzania have access to improved sources of drinking water (86% of urban Mainland households, 49% of rural Mainland households, and 98% of households in Zanzibar), according to the DHS 2015-16.
[53] See Annex 2 Table 3 (page 54) for the definition of safe water.

Soap and water at hand washing facilities. This indicator measures the percentage of households that have soap or a locally available cleansing agent and water at the hand washing station most commonly used by household members. In the SAGCOT, 10 percent of households have soap and water at the relevant hand washing station.[54]

Improved sanitation facility. This indicator measures the percentage of survey respondents that have a flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system or septic tank, a ventilated improved pit latrine, or a pit latrines with a slab. In the SAGCOT, 59 percent of households have access to an improved sanitation facility.[55]

Reproductive Health[56]

High population growth rates can hinder socioeconomic growth and exacerbate poverty. Therefore, USAID seeks to reduce the unmet need for family planning in Tanzania in order to improve women's and children's health, reduce families' risks, and mitigate obstacles to economic growth. This is important in a country with a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of only 32 percent among married women.[57] Under IR 2.4, USAID is working on enhancing the access and use of voluntary family planning, including LAPM, while conducting initiatives to improve contraceptive security, which refers to women's ability to choose, obtain, and use quality contraceptives when needed. In addition, USAID is working to reduce unintended pregnancy by enhancing youth knowledge on human reproduction and fertility and improving access to counseling and services.

This section assesses four dimensions of reproductive health in the SAGCOT: trends in fertility, access to family planning, demand for family planning, and women's decision-making power. Indicators used to measure each dimension include those described below. All women considered for this section are between 18 and 49, and are married or living together with a partner. Indicators for this section will only be presented for the SAGCOT.[58]

- Trends in fertility: Percentage of women who have children, percentage of women who are pregnant, and percentage of women planning on having children in the future;
- Access to family planning: Percentage of women who know where to obtain a family planning method;
- Demand for family planning: Percentage of married women who are currently using family planning (met demand) and percentage of married women who want to delay or stop childbearing but are not using family planning (unmet demand); and
- Women's decision-making power: Percentage of women involved in the decision of contraceptive use (among those who do not use a family planning method).

[54] As a reference, DHS 2015-16 observed soap and water in 59% of hand-washing stations in Tanzania.
[55] As a reference, DHS 2015-16 reported that 19% of Tanzanian households use improved, non-shared toilet facilities.
[56] The questions for this sub-section were included in a module of the household questionnaire that was only asked to women aged 18 to 49 who are married or living together with a partner. Only one qualifying woman per household was selected to respond the module, and this person had to consent to participate before answering any question. About 3 in 4 households had a qualifying woman present at the time of the interview, and all of them agreed to participate. Therefore, the following results are calculated for the 75 percent of households with a valid respondent.
[57] Tanzania DHS 2015-2016
[58] Indicators for Zanzibar were not calculated for this section because there was no family planning intervention carried out in Zanzibar by the DO 2 implementing partners.

Table 10: Reproductive Health Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT	
	Average	N
Knowledge on family planning resources (among those who can get pregnant)	98%	3,224
Contraceptive prevalence	62%	3,295
Modern contraceptive use (at any point in time)	63%	3,293
Unmet contraceptive need	12%	3,297
Contraceptive decision making power among those who do not use contraceptives	95%	1,093

Trends in fertility. Almost all women (98 percent) in the SAGCOT aged 18 to 49 are already mothers of whom an additional 8 percent are currently pregnant. More than half (59 percent) of women, moreover, want to have a (or another) child eventually.[59]

Access to family planning. Almost all (98 percent) women know where to a obtain family planning methods. Furthermore, around 62 percent[60] of women are currently doing something or using any method to delay or stop childbearing, and 63 percent have used modern contraceptive methods at any point in time. This includes female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, condoms, female condoms, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods.

Demand for family planning. Thirty percent of women have an unmet need for family planning.[61] In this report,[62] the unmet need for family planning refers to women who are not at present using any method to delay or stop pregnancy, but do not want to have a (or another) child at the time of the interview.

Women's decision-making power. To analyze this indicator, we limited the sample to women who do not use contraceptives. Ninety-five percent of women participate in the decision whether to use contraception[63] either alone or jointly with their husband or partner.

Women and Youth Social Empowerment

In order to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth, it is necessary to overcome the challenges faced by women and youth to participate in the economy. Both of these groups are the direct beneficiaries of different USAID activities aimed at increasing gender equality, improving health status, and enhancing lifelong learning skills. The ET analyzed the social empowerment of women and youth by the rates of participation in various social, business, savings, and other groups.

[59] As a reference, the total fertility rate declined from 6.2 children per woman in 1991-92 to 5.2 children per woman in 2015-16, according to the Tanzania DHS 2015-16. However, the same source reported that the percentage of women aged 15-19 who are pregnant or have a child increased from 23% in 2010 to 27% in 2015-16.
[60] To construct this indicator, we used a question similar to Tanzania DHS 2015-16's question 303.
[61] As a reference, DHS 2015-16 found that 53% of demand for family planning among married women is satisfied by use of modern methods, while 23% of married women has an unmet need for family planning in Tanzania.
[62] This indicator does not incorporate cases of mistimed or unwanted pregnancies or births in the last two year.
[63] Decision is mainly the respondent's: 26%; decision is mainly the husband/partner's: 4%; both decide together: 69%.

Table 11: Women and Youth Social Empowerment Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT		Zanzibar	
	Average	N	Average	N
Women's group participation	51%	4,397	53%	3,498
Youth group participation	49%	4,397	33%	3,498

Women's group participation. Around half (51 percent in SAGCOT and 53 percent in Zanzibar) of women over 18 participated in a producer's group, farmer's association, savings and loans group, women's or youth group, church or community group, or village council.

Youth group participation. Approximately half (49 percent) of people aged 18-35 participated on a regular basis in community involvement or extracurricular activities in the SAGCOT compared to one-third (33 percent) in Zanzibar.

4.2.1 Sub-EQ 2.1: To what extent did particular categories of DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries along the following dimensions[64]? Were there synergies among categories of assistance?

In the baseline stage, most of the interventions targeted to improve health outcome had just begun, it was not feasible to undertake assessment of their impact on beneficiaries. As such their impact on beneficiaries will be assessed at the endline of the evaluation.

4.2.2 Sub-EQ 2.2: To what extent did DO 2 activities raise – both in fact and in perceptions – the social empowerment of females and youth? Could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance? (a) Were there synergies among categories of DO 2 assistance?

In order to measure changes in social empowerment, FGD respondents were asked about family planning,[65] financial decision-making, and community-level decision-making.

Family Planning

With regard to positive changes, women respondents noted that changes in decision-making around family planning were the most marked. Before, they noted, discussions around family planning caused differences between the spouses, whereas now family planning methods can be discussed more freely (3 of 3 FGDs with women): "*You now both participate. Earlier, men were not educated about family planning but now we discuss, and they also hear from adverts, and they encourage you to go for them*."

Key informants agreed that most women are jointly involved in decision-making related to family size in their households (5 of 13 IPs, 5 of 8 LGA officials, 2 of 3 regional government representatives, and 3 of 4 national government representatives). They noted that before USAID activities in their areas, men held the sole decision-making power regarding whether to have more children.

Women reported that changes in their husband's willingness to discuss family planning were due to sensitization efforts within the community (2 of 3 FGDs with women). Both male and female respondents had favorable views of contraception use (3 of 3 FGDs with women, 3 of 3 FGDs with men). Both male and female respondents noted that they now discuss when to have a child and, considering their financial status, whether having a child is feasible (3 of 3 FGDs with men, 2 of 3 FGDs with women).

[64] The dimensions include; hygiene, unmet needs for family planning, modern contraceptive use, fertility rates, reproductive health, and attitudes and ideologies towards less empowered groups.

[65] All references to family planning were removed from FGD and KII protocols used in Zanzibar, so data only reflects qualitative research in SAGCOT.

However, social dynamics continue to challenge family planning efforts and limit women's decision-making about family size and family planning use**.** One LGA official mentioned the belief among men in his area that having a big family makes them more of a man. Another LGA official noted that while some husbands are joining their wives at health centers for appointments, "*others refuse saying they are not women. They are many. So we still have a way to go in sensitizing the community.*" This official continued to highlight that "*the main challenges are from the livestock keepers' community where women never decide on their own. Everything you ask them, they will always refer to their husbands to agree on what you ask unlike other community members*."

Both men and women were knowledgeable about where to access contraceptives within their community (6 of 6 FGDs with men and women). Although respondents were not directly asked about their own experiences with contraceptives, many felt comfortable volunteering their experiences with access and use (3 of 3 FGDs with women). Both men and women saw the benefits of contraceptive use (6 of 6 FGDs with men and women).

Male and female respondents reported that contraceptives were easily accessible, with very few exceptions. Men perceived that they were accessible, but more accessible for women who are literate (1 of 3 FGDs with men). In another FGD, men noted that there were instances in which women wanted to use contraceptives but failed to do so when the facilities were out of stock. Women recalled having received awareness and training sessions around family planning (3 of 3 FGDs with women). Women reported that in addition to training, they heard several radio and other advertisements about where to access contraceptives (1 of 3 FGDs with women). Women reported that any woman who wants contraceptives can go to a health center, clinic, or other nearby facility to retrieve them (3 of 3 FGDs with women). However, men perceived that access to contraceptives was still a challenge for some women in their communities, especially those who lived in more rural areas (2 of 3 FGDs with men).

Though most interviewers asked about women's decision-making role in family size and family planning use, one LGA official and one IP were asked directly about youth and family planning. Both said that that youth are increasingly using contraception. However, while youth themselves were not asked about contraceptives, youth in Iringa brought up the difficulty of accessing contraceptives in their community and resulting high rates of pregnancy (1 of 3 FGD with youth). One respondent noted that there was resistance on the part of nurses to provide contraceptives or information about contraceptives, while also noting that some female youth felt apprehensive about going to hospitals because their confidentiality was compromised.

The most cited barrier to contraceptive use was the fear of side effects (3 of 3 FGDs with women, 3 of 3 FGDs with men). FGDs with women reported that while some respondents found contraceptives to be useful, others had stopped using contraceptives because of the side effects they were experiencing. This sentiment was also common in FGDs with men who perceived that their spouses also feared the side effects of contraceptives (3 of 3 FGDs with men). Men perceived that this could be addressed with improved education on contraceptive use (1 of 3 FGDs with men).

Resistance from men was a potential barrier for women who wanted to use contraceptives (3 of 3 FGDs with men, 3 of 3 FGDs with women). Men perceived that other men in the community were opposed to contraceptive use because they believed it would make their spouses unfaithful (1 of 3 FGDs with men). Women in Morogoro perceived that men's opposition to contraceptive use was a barrier for them, as most men in their community were opposed to contraceptive use (1 of 3 FGDs with women).

FGD discussants noted that pressure or misinformation from relatives also created barriers to contraceptive use (1 of 3 FGDs with men, 1 of 3 FGDs with women). Men reported that women in their community sometimes received false information about contraceptives from other women, which resulted in aversion to contraceptives. Men also reported that some women do not use contraceptives due to pressure from their in-laws (1 of 3 FGDs with men). Women also reported that misinformation

about contraceptives made some women in their community afraid of contraceptive use (1 of 3 FGDs with women).

There was no indication that religious beliefs were a barrier to contraceptive use (3 of 3 FGDs with men, 3 of 3 FGDs with women). In one FGD, men noted that women sometimes attended religious seminars in the area that offer support for and information on family planning techniques.

Women's Financial Decision-making

Beneficiaries in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar were also asked about how financial decisions in their households were made. In the SAGCOT, women noted significant changes in the ways their husbands involved them in decision-making. These women reported increased cooperation from men in financial decision-making, as well as an increased willingness to engage women in their business endeavors (3 of 3 FGDs with women). In Zanzibar, women's decision-making roles varied household to household. Some women reported that their husbands were primary decision makers, especially for financial decisions, while others reported that decisions were cooperative between spouses (3 of 3 FGDs with women).

When asked about changes in the decision-making process, women expressed that there had been a few changes, but did not provide examples of how the decision-making process had changed (2 of 3 FGDs with women). Where examples were provided, women reported that the change in their roles were apparent, and elders were now increasingly interacting with and conducting business with women (1 of 3 FGDs). Notably, men perceived more changes in the way decisions were made in the household (3 of 3 FGDs with men).

Youth's Financial Decision-making

Youth in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar were also asked about financial decision-making in their households. Youth respondents in the SAGCOT noted that their parents were responsible for financial decisions and often did not involve them (3 of 3 FGDs with youth). In one FGD, one respondent recalled an instance where parents sought their input for a financial decision, but also noted that this type of occurrence was rare.

Youth respondents who were married, or had their own households, also had mixed responses; some reported that they made decisions jointly with their spouses (3 of 3 FGDs with youth). In one focus group in Morogoro, female youth respondents reported that their husbands took the lead for household decision-making. In Zanzibar, youth reported that in most cases, household decision-making was led by their mothers and grandmothers (3 of 3 FGDs with youth). Some youth also reported that their parents, or their entire household, made decisions together. Some male youth reported that they were integrated into household decision-making processes (1 of 3 FGDs with youth), while youth in other FGDs reported that they expected to be more integrated when they got older (2 of 3 FGDs with youth).

Women's Community Decision-Making

At the community level, respondents in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar were asked about the extent to which they engaged in community meetings, and whether women and youth actively participated in these meetings.

In the SAGCOT, both women and youth reported significant changes in their participation in community meetings and the value of their contribution during these meetings (6 of 6 FGDs with women and youth). Women reported that they were much more active in community meetings than in the past. Many women recalled that in the past, only men could attend community meetings, and in cases where women could attend, only men could raise issues or contribute to the decision-making process (3 of 3 FGDs with women). One woman noted that "*TechnoServe seminars have raised so much awareness."* Another said, *"We have more courage now to participate in these meetings."*

Women also noted that, while their courage has increased and they felt comfortable speaking up, they still experienced gendered dynamics where men spoke over them or did not acknowledge their ideas (3 of 3 FGDs with women). For respondents in one FGD, these dynamics made women afraid to speak up, "*Sometimes women feel inferior to give their best advice on various things in fear of men."* In the other two FGDs, women reported that, while these dynamics persist, they did not feel apprehensive or afraid to openly share their views in community meetings. They recognized that there are some women in meetings that do feel apprehensive and choose not to speak up. They then felt more of a responsibility to speak up and represent those who are afraid (2 of 3 FGDs with women).

FGDs with men in the SAGCOT also revealed changes in the level of women's involvement in community meetings. Men noted that women actively attended community meetings (3 of 3 FGDs with men). Men also reported that in recent years, women's attendance at community meetings has overtaken that of men's. While this was sometimes because men worked during community meetings, men noted that in the past, women would simply stay home during community meetings (3 of 3 FGDs with men).

In Zanzibar, women reported that they are now attending community meetings in greater numbers, and they feel more comfortable speaking up than they did in the past (2 of 3 FGDs with women). However, women did not attribute these changes to any specific interventions. In one FGD, women reported that their community did not hold community decision-making meetings. Instead, women used their savings groups as platforms to air grievances and discuss urgent matters within their community, such as gender based violence, school contributions, and field irrigation (1 of 3 FGDs with women). Women reported that despite the changes in their participation in community meetings, there remained dynamics that discouraged many women from speaking up during meetings (2 of 3 FGDs with women), specifically that their contributions were not taken seriously, and men did not create inclusive environments for their participation.

Youth's Community Decision-Making

Youth in the SAGCOT reported feeling more confident to contribute to meetings and ask questions (3 of 3 FGDs with youth). However, there were differences in the perceived value of participating in community meetings. In one FGD, youth felt that community meetings were a catalyst for development and therefore necessary to attend. In another FGD, youth felt that their participation did not produce beneficial results. FGDs with men and women also revealed different perspectives about youth participation in community meetings. Women perceived youth to be active participants of community meetings (3 of 3 FGDs with women), while men in one FGD in Iringa reported that, although youth were encouraged to attend community meetings, they were not interested in attending since "*most youths are more focused on their work than attending these meetings."s*

Youth in both the SAGCOT and Zanzibar felt discouraged from attending community meetings because their views were not taken seriously (6 of 6 FGDs with youth). In Zanzibar, youth discussants said they seldom attended community meetings and that overall participation was low (3 of 3 FGDs with youth).

Differences Across DO 2 Categories of Assistance

While key informants in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar attributed changes in household and community decision-making processes to USAID DO 2 interventions, informants spoke of this in general terms, and did not reference specific activities. This was also the general trend for FGDs, where respondents discussed changes, but not specific activities. However, one IP reported that negotiation training was an important factor in providing women with tools to promote their own agency. Similarly, women in the SAGCOT reported that a training their spouses attended with TechnoServe changed how their husbands incorporated their wives in decision-making within the home (1 of 3 FGDs with women).

Synergies Among DO 2 Categories of Assistance

While key informants in the SAGCOT were provided with an operative definition for social empowerment, there were very mixed responses with regard to how various interventions facilitated social empowerment and, consequently, differing views on what constitutes synergy around social empowerment. While key informants reported changes in decision-making at the household and community level, most informants were not able to draw connections between social empowerment and intervention coordination. In some cases, this was due to the fact that informants conflated social empowerment with economic empowerment and, consequently, referred to coordination around economic empowerment activities (4 of 4 KIIs with national government officials, 8 of 8 KIIs with LGAs, 3 of 3 KIIs with regional government). Similarly, IPs made statements about their own interventions in relation to social empowerment, but they did not make reference to coordination around decision-making processes for women and youth (6 of 13 KIIs with IPs). As such, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the level of coordination around social empowerment, particularly changes in decision-making.

In Zanzibar, there was limited data on the synergies with social empowerment. First, IPs were not asked specifically about their activities in Zanzibar. Further, government informants only spoke of interventions in terms of economic empowerment and did not address interventions around improving hygiene or attitudes towards less empowered groups. Lastly, the evaluation team removed references to family planning from FGD and KII instruments in Zanzibar, so no data was collected in these areas.

4.2.3 Sub-EQ 2.3: Did any GoT policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of social empowerment of women and youth?

Policy in the SAGCOT

When asked about policies around social empowerment, all SAGCOT government respondents reported that many policies within Tanzania had clauses specific to women and youth that were designed to provide additional provisions them**.** However, government informants often spoke of these policies in terms of economic empowerment (See EQ 1.5). One IP reported that the National Water Policy had guidelines around increasing the representation of women. This IP also noted that there were several challenges in achieving the desired level of representation:

> *We have challenges, as my fellow said, specifically in National Water Policy and laws together with guidelines to implement those laws in shows that COWSOs [community owned water supply organizations] supply management should have a gender consideration of 50 percent and WUAs [water user associations should have at least one-third of the women, but we are still dealing with community controlled by patriarchy. So, as my fellow said, regardless of the directives, policies, laws, and guidelines being available, women still feel inferior. For example, in pastoralist communities, women are supposed to behave in a certain way, and they are not given access to decision-making. So, we have encountered a lot of challenges.*

This IP went on to explain that local leaders may be unlikely to adhere to any legislation that promotes female equality if it goes against social norms. Government officials shared this sentiment, noting that while norms were changing, there were still prevailing social norms that dictated women's subservience, especially in rural settings. Two government officials expressed these challenges around social norms. One said:

> *To rural settings, however, I think there are still challenges. Women and youth still operate almost in their traditional ways. You find the mother is the one doing more farming, take care of children, will wait for the husband to tell her to go for health services and the like. Access to information, therefore, and economic opportunities are still limited in rural settings when compared to urban settings.*

Despite the persistent gender dynamics, informants were cognizant that changing social norms, especially gendered social norms, takes time. One government informant reported that there was increasing legislation around the inclusion of women:

> *These projects have been helpful. For example, there is a project on citizen civic education, a project that involved both genders equally. This means that women are also involved and are helped to recognize themselves as a potential human resource. So, I think these projects are helpful to a larger extent. Also, the national policies are targeting gender equality. This is a current issue, and it's where we are heading. As much as we talk of the USAID projects, the nation has also designed strategies to empower and liberate women socially, economically, and politically. The same applies to youth.*

Policy in Zanzibar

In Zanzibar, all government informants discussed social empowerment in terms of economic empowerment (3 of 3 national government officials, 4 of 4 LGA officials). Lastly, IPs were not asked questions about activities in Zanzibar. As such, it is difficult to draw conclusions around the level of coordination with social empowerment, particularly changes in decision-making.

4.3 EQ 3: HAVE INTERVENTIONS RESULTED IN SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH?

4.3.1 Sub-EQ 3.1: Did DO 2 activities result in strengthened or new institutions that would increase the likelihood that economic and social gains measured by the evaluation would be long lasting and continue to increase?

Most informants believe that DO 2 activities have resulted in strengthened institutions in the SAGCOT. IPs and government officials highlighted a wide array of factors that contributed to increased institutional strength. As a result of institutional capacity-building efforts by USAID, IPs and government officials believe that strategies for approaching intervention activities have been improved (4 KIIs with IPs, 2 KIIs with government officials). Informants also reported that new funding institutions have emerged as a direct result of interventions (4 KIIs with IPs, 2 KIIs with government officials). Two IPs perceived that increased buy-in from existing and new banks and the addition of agricultural insurance services were important outcomes that had implications for economic growth.

Informants reported that capacity building efforts were a key component to building the necessary foundation for increased economic growth in the SAGCOT**.** IPs and government officials noted that capacity building efforts have helped establish regular meetings with community members and local government authorities (1 KII with IP, 1 KII with government official) and to have improved leadership skills and advocacy efforts (2 KIIs with government officials, 1 KII with IP). Respondents felt that there were several factors that contributed to this improved capacity, including increased communication and community involvement of women and youth, improved revenue collection systems, and coordination efforts by the SAGCOT Centre. One government reported that the initial groundwork was a key factor in improving capacity, coordination, and institutional strength:

> *USAID conducted research and identified the gaps in the district council on how to deal with these gaps. They identified that in the district council that there was a need to make it better so as to perform its responsibilities better. So this was starting from the region, district to village councils. They provided results that we needed to be facilitated and empowered in this. The training that they carried out has helped us, and it will continue helping us because if you have your reference, you can always refer in case you find things are not going right. This was all about communication from top to down authorities or from down to top authorities.*

Although several informants perceived positive changes in institutional strength in the SAGCOT (1 of 4 KIIs with national government officials, 3 of 8 KIIs with local government officials, 8 of 13 KIIs with

implementers), others did not identify improvements. One local government official felt that there needed to be increased capacity building around engaging with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, ideally through a specific unit at the local level to coordinate development partner programs. One IP felt that institutions were not strengthened because their existence was not feasible without USAID funding. According to this informant, small and micro businesses often expect services to be free and do not value the services or capacity building efforts supported by USAID. Informants also cited several other factors that contributed to limited capacity, including beneficiaries not taking advantage of available financial resources (2 of 8 KII with LGAs), lack of knowledgeable personnel to administer institutions (1 of 8 KIIs with LGAs, 1 of 13 KIIs with implementers), lack of collaboration (1 of 8 KIIs with LGAs), limited ministry participation(1 of 8 KIIs with LGAs), and a lack of equitable representation of women and youth in private sector organization membership (1 of 13 KIIs with implementers).

In Zanzibar, only two informants noted any changes in institutional strength. One informant reported that the establishment of agencies that support indigenous populations to engage with industries and the establishment of a fair-trade agency had positive implications for women and youth. Another informant noted that extension officers were now training youth in farming groups around good agricultural practices. One informant who did not see a change in strength pointed to the way NGOs engage with government institutions, saying that the Ministry was only engaged during intervention implementation, and not during the design phase.

4.3.2 Sub-EQ 3.2: To what extent has GoT policy facilitated or hindered the degree to which the DO 2 attributed gains would be long lasting and continue to increase?

In the SAGCOT, there were limited findings regarding the extent to which GoT policy facilitated or hindered the degree to which gains would be long lasting and continue to increase. Of the 13 IPs interviewed, only two provided concrete examples of the ways in which GoT policy facilitated realized gains. One IP noted that support from central government was a key factor in achieving more results as it helped to leverage support from LGAs and increase support from local stakeholders. Another IP reported that improved government policy around seed registration made for smoother registration of seeds, a critical step in engaging youth pursuing commercial horticulture.

In Zanzibar, informants perceived that coordination with government was generally lacking. All informants noted IP coordination with government bodies could be vastly improved. Three informants perceived that coordination was nonexistent, while three others acknowledged some level of coordination with local IPs. However, among those who noted existing coordination, none perceived any effects from this coordination. Several informants reported that coordination could be improved with better collaboration with government stakeholders (4 KIIs). As one informant reported:

> *My advice is that it is good for the project IPs to report the project to the district before they can start whatever they want to do so that we can advise them on the people they should meet or consult based on what they want to implement and what has already been done. So if they just hide from us of what they want to implement, in case of any problem encountered by them, we shall not be able to assist. We have to be fully involved so that we can also play our part.*

Informants also perceived that coordination could be improved through trainings with staff members, regular meetings, and designated management teams for project activities. According to one IP, other IPs perceived that members of the Zanzibar government were not interested in collaboration.

4.4 EQ 4: WHETHER AND HOW ACTIVITY COORDINATION IMPROVES DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES?

4.4.1 Sub-EQ 4.1: Did strategic coordination among various activities undertaken by different IPs working in the Iringa region lead to collaboration among various stakeholders (IPs, local/regional governments, and donors)?

Key informants in the SAGCOT were asked to reflect on the extent to which strategic coordination through the USAID's Iringa Hub model took place and the effect of this coordination for achieving objectives. Various stakeholders reported that strategic coordination took place and provided concrete examples of this coordination (4 KIIs with IPs, 1 KII with regional government official, and 1 KII with local government official). IPs reported that meetings between stakeholders took place, during which stakeholders discussed their activities and best ways to collaborate. Two IPs reported having used initial meetings to learn more about other IPs and to kick off smaller, regular meetings. One IP reported finding out that another IP was working with the same target group, which presented a valuable opportunity for identifying opportunities to collaborate and using existing channels for reaching beneficiaries. A final IP reported that the strategic coordination allowed them to partner with another IP that was much more experienced in policy and market access and thereby avoid overlapping efforts.

Government informants in the SAGCOT also cited examples of coordination taking place. One local government official reported that IPs in the area were now engaging in stakeholder meetings, during which proposed intervention activities were discussed in depth. These discussions did not take place in the past. One regional government official also reported increased coordination, noting that government officials, donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders were conducting discussions and collaborating on problem-solving when issues arose. One local government informant recommended that the Iringa hub model should be replicated in other areas of Tanzania.

4.4.2 Sub-EQ 4.2: Did the strategic coordination intensify program impact and help achieving the development objectives at a faster pace?

IPs and government officials perceived that strategic coordination laid the foundation for achieving objectives at a faster pace, in part by increasing buy-in from other key stakeholders (4 KIIs). One IP reported that, as a result of coordination, financial institutions in the area had a more favorable view of lending for agricultural initiatives, which increased beneficiaries' access to credit. This IP also reported that private institutions provided better access to inputs as a result of this coordination.

Informants cited the following as benefits from USAID DO 2 activities:

- Coordination has improved awareness of other interventions and allowed them to point beneficiaries to other complementary resources (1 KII with IP);
- Coordination increased production and investments (1 KII with IP);
- Diversity of thought presented at stakeholder meetings led to improved program facilitation (1 KII with LGA, 1 KII with IP);
- Coordination allowed IPs to develop and deliver improved trainings to beneficiaries (2 KIIs with IPs);
- Coordination allowed IPs to increase their program reach more quickly, as they were able to identify new potential beneficiaries through collaboration with other IPs (1 KII with IP); and
- Coordination has improved water resource management and food security (1 KII with IP).

Informants were also asked to reflect on the extent to which the model could be improved to better achieve outcomes. To this end, informants made the following recommendations:

- Coordination efforts could better engage government stakeholders through information sharing and regular meetings (3 KIIs with LGAs, 1 KII with national government leader, 1 KII with IP);
- A coordination board that ensures that all partner ideas and activities are merged and synthesized

should be created (1 KII with IP);
- Coordination efforts should work harder to engage the private sector (2 KIIs with IPs); and
- Existing commitments should be strengthened to better achieve program objectives (1 KII with IP).

Overall, informants perceived that strategic coordination took place via meetings and information sharing. Informants reported that this coordination had positive implications for current and future impacts on beneficiaries, including improved access to inputs, improved access to credit, and improved program design.

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order will also advise the Mission and develop tools to track the recommendations and actions to be taken as a result of the evidence collected. This will allow the Mission to monitor its adaptive management and any resulting improved development outcomes.

Under this component, the Data for Development task order will:

1. Conduct up to eleven evaluations/assessments/research studies[15] per year based upon the learning needs identified in the evaluation plan and CLA Plan
2. Provide recommendations for SOW development based on questions identified in project/activity design, project/program-level learning agendas, and CLA Plan at least one year in advance of data collection efforts
3. Utilize innovative evaluation methodology options to expand evaluation approaches and strengthen learning for adaptive management
4. Ensure that evaluation/assessment/research teams reflect the most appropriate professional mix; their roles and responsibilities are appropriately balanced; specialized qualitative and quantitative methods capacities are provided on each team; subject matter experts are not asked to play dual roles; and data collection/research assistants needs are met
5. Give maximum consideration to partnering with Tanzanian institutions, particularly research centers and National Bureau of Statistics, to benefit from local context knowledge
6. Develop evaluation dissemination plans aligned with the collaboration components of the CLA Plan and applicable learning agendas
7. Resolve data collection randomization obstacles, identify complementary qualitative data support, and propose quasi-experimental approaches for impact evaluations
8. Propose and implement best practices in quantitative and qualitative data collection methods and tools in SOWs
9. Establish feedback loops for key stakeholders throughout evaluation design and implementation, particularly in developing evaluation questions, and vetting of findings, conclusions, and recommendations
10. Facilitate after-action reviews of each evaluation, assessment and research studies with the implementing partners, external stakeholders, CCIR team, Program Office MEL Unit, and other offices involved in project/activity implementation decision-making
11. Identify and advise the Mission on how to apply relevant findings from data collection efforts of outside sources, including donor partners, GOT, civil society and academia
12. Develop creative and effective displays of data (such as graphs, charts, and pictorially-based visuals, including data visualization) for a variety of audiences for quick and easy access to key findings and conclusions of evaluations, assessments and studies conducted through the task order
13. Provide content for and convene learning events for key external stakeholders to participate in the presentation of findings and recommendations from various sources of learning, including evaluations, assessments, and research studies

C.3.1.1 Performance Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained

A. Development Context

[15] This will include public opinion research. It will also include the Performance Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained (C.3.1.1) and the Baseline Study of Selected Indicators for Development Objective 3 – Effective Governance Improved (C.4).

Tanzania has one of Africa's fastest growing economies. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) Purchasing Power Parity has increased from $1,634 in 2005 to $2,667 in 2015[16]. Yet, widespread poverty persists with 43.5 percent (2015) of Tanzania's population living below the extreme poverty line of $1.25 per day[17]. Tanzania's nearly 7 percent annual national GDP growth since 2000 has been hardly perceptible among Tanzania's predominantly rural (68 percent) population[18]. Inclusive broad based growth is stymied by low productivity growth in labor intensive sectors, and an unchanging and high population growth rate.

Several factors explain Tanzania's lack of progress in poverty reduction in the face of strong economic growth trends. A comprehensive 2011 joint Partnership for Growth (PFG)[19] Constraints to Growth Analysis (CA) identified binding constraints to private sector growth in Tanzania as factors stifling broad-based economic growth. The analysis, conducted by a bilateral interagency team of experts, identified and prioritized two constraints for joint action: unreliable and inadequate supply of electrical power, and an inadequate rural road network to connect agricultural production areas to markets.

One of the major factors which explain Tanzania's lack of progress in poverty reduction, particularly for women and youth in rural areas, is low productivity growth and a lack of investment in agriculture. Agriculture and agribusiness continue to be the mainstay of Tanzania's economy, contributing close to 28 percent of GDP, employing 77 percent of the total national population. Tanzania's rich natural resource endowment, if sustainably managed, provides a basis for productive agriculture; however, current crop yields are only 20-30 percent of their potential. Tanzania can achieve dramatic improvements in rural incomes through targeted assistance, policies, and investments that enhance land and resource tenure security and improve input supply and value chains, linking small holder producers to markets and creating a favorable investment climate. Increasing the productivity and profitability of agriculture is fundamental to achieving poverty alleviation and economic growth in Tanzania.

In addition, Tanzania's rich, globally significant biodiversity and wildlife, which drives a thriving tourism sector and creates jobs for both youth and women, is threatened by an escalating poaching crisis (including keystone species of elephant and rhino) and undermined by ineffective management and conservation of key biodiversity areas. Better stewardship of the country's renewable natural resource base and the services they provide, through community based economically sustainable Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) can sustain and grow the tourism sector.

Finally, Tanzania's deep seated poverty can be explained by the fact that the economy has not kept pace with the country's rapidly expanding population. At the 2010 fertility rate of 5.4 children per woman, Tanzania's population is projected to reach 70 million by 2025[20]. The unmet need for family planning[21] in Tanzania is currently 25 percent. This unmet need is likely to grow as women and youth become more empowered and productive. Meeting Tanzanians' growing desire for family planning will help the country achieve its goal of becoming a middle income country by alleviating the inevitable pressures that an expanding population will place on Tanzania's service delivery systems and natural resource base.

[16] http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?end=2015&locations=TZ&start=1990&view=chart
[17] UNDP Human Development Report 2015 - http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TZA
[18] 2015 World Bank Data - http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=TZ
[19] http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/202535.pdf
[20] MKUKUTA annual implementation report, 2010/2011, page 37. Accessed December 23, 2013 on http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz/WhatisNew/Mait%202010-11.pdf
[21] Defined as the percent of women who do not wish to become pregnant (either desiring to have no more children or to postpone their next birth by at least two years), but are not using contraception.

Development Objective (DO) 2 will accelerate growth in rural-based, job-creating sectors (e.g., agriculture/food production and processing and natural resource based tourism); unbind constraints to private sector investment in these areas; and strive to position Tanzania to reduce unmet need for family planning to create a robust positive cycle of economic opportunities that outpace population growth.

B. Target Areas and Groups

Women: While Tanzania has made good progress in creating policies and strategies to advance women's empowerment and gender equality, it still has a long way to go towards operationalizing them. Tanzania is ranked 47 out of 86 in the 2012 Social Institutions and Gender Index. The 2011 Human Development Index rating for Tanzania placed it at 152 out of 187 countries. Tanzania is ranked 119 in the Gender Inequality Index out of 146 countries, and is ranked 59 out of 135 in the 2011 Global Gender Gap Index. [22] Furthermore, pervasive and persistent extreme poverty remains the core concern. Growth has been concentrated in urban areas and in capital-intensive sectors. The agriculture sector, which employs 77 percent of all Tanzanians, and for which Tanzanian women provide 80 percent of the labor, is growing at just four percent per year. Tanzania is unlikely to meet its inclusive growth objectives unless gender issues are specifically addressed through efforts to empower women.

Youth: Over 64 percent of the population is currently under 24 years old. With the lack of focus in the early grades on achieving basic reading skills; the lack of "youth friendly" health and family planning services; and the high youth unemployment rates, this 'youth bulge' has the potential to thwart Tanzania's 2025 vision. With rapid population growth in Africa and its implication for the age pyramid, youth unemployment has become a major issue of concern to African governments. In Tanzania, youth unemployment increased from 5.3 percent in 2009 to 7 percent in 2011.[23]

The USAID/Tanzania "YouthMap" Assessment also found that many youth are unable to overcome barriers to enter the formal sector and the majority is unemployed or underemployed in rural and urban areas. Young people, especially women, face the following challenges in acquiring skills: inability to afford training fees; lack of apprenticeship and training opportunities; lack of certificates for previous training; and lack of access to information and knowledge about skills development opportunities. Pathways to entrepreneurship for youth are few, but could be increased through technical assistance and access to credit.

Geography: DO 2 focus largely on the district and/or community levels in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) – a major focus area of Tanzania's development plans. This area, which comprises approximately one-third of the country, has relatively fertile soils, water availability, and proximity to transportation networks. Zanzibar is also an important focus of DO 2 efforts. A map of Tanzania showing the SAGCOT region is presented in Annex 2. Specifically, DO 2 targets the regions of Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Iringa, and Mbeya, and Zanzibar.

USAID/Tanzania's Economic Growth Office is investing heavily in support of SAGCOT as a main Feed the Future (FTF) target location for agriculture and nutrition. Iringa is also a geographic area of focus for the Mission's land tenure, natural resource management, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) work. Additionally, activities under DO 1 and DO 3, managed by the Health, Education, and Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Offices are actively engaged in Iringa. This convergence of efforts offers an opportunity to test the underlying assumptions and theories of USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) that the compounding of activities or layering of activities from different technical areas will result in greater impact and more sustainable outcomes.

[22] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2012.
[23] World Bank, World Development Indictors, 2012; youth ages 15-24.

Under the leadership of DO 2 the "Iringa Integrated Activity Hub" (IIAH) has been created. The IIAH is an effort to formally integrate and test a subset of USAID/Tanzania activities within DO 1, 2, and 3. IIAH is bringing together activities that have been largely vertically managed by the Mission's Technical Offices to develop and implement a methodology for a combined or layered approach to development in the region. IIAH will provide a platform to engage across sectors in Iringa in a way that generates stronger coordination and more sustainable results for Tanzanians.

A complete list of Regions and Districts where DO 2 activities operate can be found in Annex 3.

C. Intended Results

Development Hypothesis: If binding constraints to private sector investment are reduced, agricultural productivity and profitability are increased, stewardship of natural resources is improved, and the unmet need for family planning is reduced, then inclusive broad-based economic growth will be sustained.

The Development Hypothesis posits that if the private sector invests in energy as well as labor intensive sectors, such as agriculture and natural resources/tourism, and women and youth are given access to resources and knowledge to take advantage of opportunities in these sectors and exercise their choice related to family size, it will be possible to reduce extreme poverty and sustain inclusive broad-based economic growth in Tanzanian.

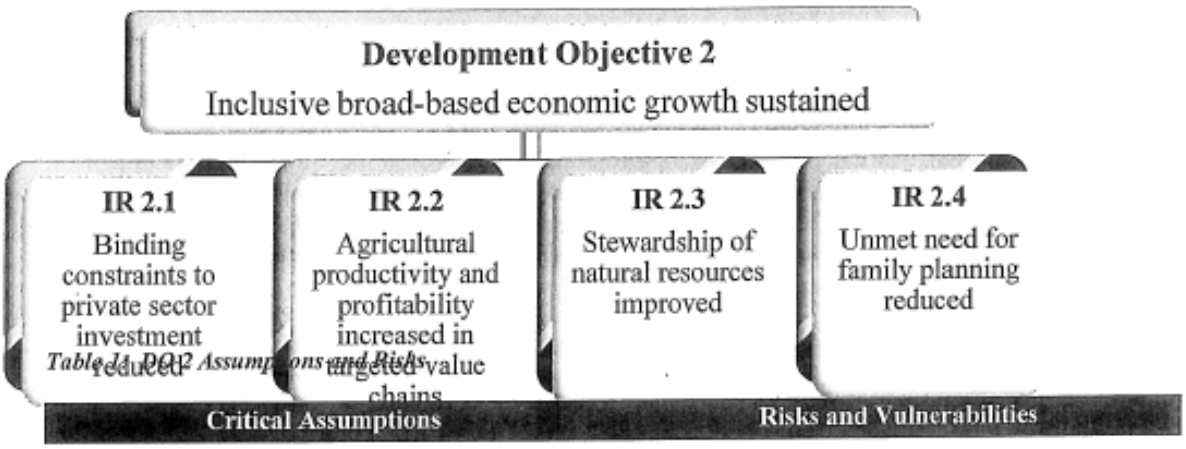


Table 14. DO2 Assumptions and Risks

⊣ The GOT, with donor assistance, prioritizes investment in key areas that are a constraint to economic growth, particularly provision of reliable electricity and expanded and improved rural road networks. Policies that support such provision must be in place and effectively implemented. ⊣ The GOT continues to engage and follow through on its committed actions agreed upon under the Partnership for Growth, BRN, CAADP, and SAGCOT. ⊣ The GOT and other donor partners' efforts to mobilize responsible private investment are successful and continue. ⊣ The GOT follows through on its policy commitments under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition Cooperation Framework. ⊣ Family planning policies and attitudes support meeting unmet family planning needs. ⊣ Tanzania remains committed to sustainable use of its natural resource base and has the resources and political will to manage it effectively.	⊣ Lack of progress on policy reform to address gender disparities and legal rights, including access to land, for women and youth. ⊣ Slow and weak implementation of public-private partnerships in priority sectors. ⊣ The GOT fails to address trade policies that favor agricultural imports and constrain exports, creating price disincentives for domestic agriculture production. ⊣ Agricultural growth is adversely impacted by climate change, natural resource rights conflict, or water stress. ⊣ Poor management of watersheds, forests, and soil. ⊣ Mismanaged resources, especially the natural gas revenue, raises fiscal and governance risks. ⊣ Weak public financial management reduces investment in agriculture, infrastructure and family planning. ⊣ Weak national leadership supporting family planning and adolescent reproductive health. ⊣ Low returns on natural resource management discourage foreign and Tanzanian investments.

Achievement of the above DO and its Intermediate Results (IRs) is conducted through 40+ contracts, cooperative agreements/grants, field support, and Government to Government (G2G) activities. These activities are managed by members of technical office from the Economic Growth Office and the Health Office. Furthermore, many of the activities contributing to the success of DO 2 also contribute to the results of other DOs.

D. Existing Data and Upcoming Assessments/Evaluations

A wealth of reports and studies contributed to the development of the CDCS and the activities that are currently underway. Additionally, the Economic Growth and Heath Offices have conducted activity performance evaluations of a few of the on-going and now closed activities under DO 2. Additionally, the DO team will avail access of all current annual workplans, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning plans for a core set of activities within DO 2. There are also several current assessments and future evaluations that the research team can access. As part of the DO 2 Performance Management Plan, the Economic Growth Office will be conducting two impact evaluations; the first will measure the impact of USAID's rural road rehabilitation activities and the second will measure the impact of USAID land tenure assistance activities. Additionally, the Economic Growth Office is currently conducting, through the World Bank, a Women's Empowerment Index in Agriculture (WEIA) assessments as part of its Feed the Future (FTF) project. As part of its FTF efforts, the EG Office has completed a mid-point performance evaluation of FTF and will conduct a final FTF performance evaluation in 2017. Finally, the Economic Growth Office will be launching a performance evaluation of the natural resource management (NRM) activities in 2017.

Also, a few relevant studies have been conducted looking at similar questions proposed in this SOW that USAID/Tanzania would like offerors to consider when designing the evaluation methodology. One

example is the *USAID/Pakistan 2015 Economic Growth and Agriculture Portfolio Impact Assessment*[24], which aimed to assess how effective the interventions were at empowering beneficiaries and promoting social and economic change. The study found that the economic growth and agriculture program had a "deep direct impact and broad indirect impact at the individual, household, and community levels." It also concluded that the economic growth and agriculture activities "increased beneficiaries' economic and social empowerment and well-being and improved their ability to make and act on decisions, control resources, and advance economically and socially". The evaluation team found it challenging to match beneficiary samples with non-beneficiary samples, as there was not enough data to conduct propensity score matching. The team attempted to overcome this constraint by using comparison groups that were geographically close to the beneficiary groups. The team checked for comparability using a variety of characteristics, including village size and village infrastructures, but the team did not compare villages using socio-economic factors such as income[25] because "these variables were most likely affected by program participation"[26]. This SOW is distinct in that the Mission wants to know whether program participation actually did affect income and not assume that differences in income are attributable to program interventions.

There are other relevant studies looking at the connections of empowerment, increased incomes for women, and health outcomes that should inform this evaluation design. For example, the 2015 study "How Economic Empowerment Reduces Women's Reproductive Health Vulnerability in Tanzania"[27] found that women who contribute to the household's income more frequently use antenatal care and are less likely to deliver at home. However, it also found that after adding control variables, there was no significance of economic empowerment on contraceptive use. This study is a good reference because it explores the relationship between women's economic empowerment and reproductive health.

C.3.1.2 Evaluation Rationale

A. Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to test the DO 2 development hypothesis and assess the impact of its portfolio on project beneficiaries to determine whether and how USAID-funded activities have changed beneficiaries' lives[28]. This evaluation does not seek to measure the progress of individual projects (Intermediate Results), but rather to take a broader view of the DOs overall impact on social and economic empowerment and social change as a result of USAID assistance. This evaluation is designed to address the DOs three overarching learning agenda questions:

1. How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth, economically and socially?
2. How effective were interventions in promoting social change?
3. Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?

Definitions of Key Evaluation Question Terms

- Economic Opportunity- is a structural dimension that captures the *availability* of resources, information, infrastructure, employment opportunities.

[24] USAID Pakistan Economic Growth and Agriculture Portfolio Impact Assessment (2015)
[25] Pages 18 – 19 of Pakistan Assessment
[26] Page 25of Pakistan Assessment
[27] How Economic Empowerment Reduces Women's Reproductive Health Vulnerability in Tanzania (2015) - http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00220388.2015.1041514
[28] Definitions of key evaluation question terms can be found in Annex 6

- Economic Empowerment - derives from enhanced economic opportunity and refers to improved economic status and the ability to advance and succeed economically. Economic empowerment should lead to declines in poverty.
- Social Empowerment - entails a positive transformation of social hierarchies in which previously less-empowered individuals experience an expansion in their ability to define, make and act on choices (economic and personal/health), participate in household and community decision-making, engage in collective action and influence governing policies.
- Social Change - refers to a positive transformation in values, norms and ideologies both within the household and at the community level that support the ongoing power and agency of less-empowered groups of individuals.

Embedded within DO 2 is a set of assumptions about the relationship among development, empowerment, and social change. These are:

- Enhanced economic opportunity leads to economic and social empowerment for both individuals and households;
- Enhanced economic and social empowerment at the individual and household levels lead to social change at the community level;
- With respect to gender, increased employment and income-earning opportunities for women lead to their greater economic and social empowerment within the household; and
- As groups of women become empowered within households, positive social change in gender norms and ideologies at the level of community will ensue.

Understanding the underlying dynamics in the relationships among socioeconomic development, empowerment, and social change is the principal focus of the evaluation for which this design has been developed. The evaluation will be conducted over a period of five years in three phases. Phase 1 will establish a baseline, Phase 2 will be conducted at the mid-point of implementation, and Phase 3 will be the final data collection point. Each phase will be analyzed and may result in programmatic changes within activities.

B. Audience and Intended Use

USAID/Tanzania is very interested in a highly rigorous performance evaluation that compares beneficiaries to non-beneficiaries; however, the Mission acknowledges there are many methodological constraints to conducting an evaluation for this type of program. The Mission will rely on the expertise of the evaluation team to design the evaluation in a way in which the comparisons can be made between these two groups". Further, the deliverables for this SOW include submitting this study to be published in a peer-reviewed journal. Hence, the findings of this evaluation must be credible and rigorous enough to be acceptable for publishing in a reputable development journal.

The main audience for this evaluation is USAID/Tanzania. The results of the evaluation will be used by Economic Growth and Health Office Team leads in management of activities, by leadership of DO 2 in addressing activity coordination and higher-level implementation issues, and by the Program Office and the Front Office to assess and determine the progress and results of the CDCS. USAID anticipates that the results of the completed three-phases will help improve the development and implementation of future USAID/Tanzania activities by increasing their efficiency, effectiveness, and development impact. It is also hoped that this design can inform the development of similar learning agendas for other USAID offices and Missions.

C. Evaluation Questions

This evaluation is designed to address the DOs overarching learning agenda questions:

1. How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth, economically and socially?
2. How effective were interventions in promoting social change?
3. Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?

USAID anticipates that there will be three rounds of data collection. Phase I of the evaluation will include an evaluability study that advises the Economic Growth Office on sample size recommendations and the best approach to measuring different outputs, outcomes, and impact over time. A baseline will be taken during Phase I, which USAID expects to start in September 2017. Phase II, the mid-line evaluation, will take place in Fall of 2018, and Phase III, the endline data collection, will take place in 2020.

Sub-Questions A:

1. What is the current status of DO 2 project beneficiaries in terms of economic opportunity, income, and expenditures?
2. What is the current level of economic and social empowerment (e.g., control over their livelihoods and personal decision making, participation in decision-making at the household and community level, etc.) of the beneficiaries of DO 2 projects?

Sub-Questions B:

1. To what extent did incomes increase for DO 2 beneficiaries?
2. Are increases in incomes among beneficiaries translating into improved outcomes in the health of women and children?
3. Are increases in incomes among beneficiaries translating into gender and youth empowerment?
4. To what extent and in what ways are/did USAID-supported activities influence DO 2 program beneficiaries' economic empowerment and social empowerment?
5. How did activity coordination improve development outcomes?

Sub-Questions C:

1. How sustainable were efforts implemented by DO 2 partners?
2. What were key factors that enable sustainability and predict sustained results?

The evaluation team must guide USAID/Tanzania on the feasibility of answering these questions with credible evidence. Considering the methodological constraints, USAID/Tanzania is aware that these questions might have to be adjusted. USAID/Tanzania will work closely with the evaluation team to determine the final questions and sub-questions during the start-up phase of the evaluation.

C.3.1.3 EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A. Evaluation Design

Offerors are asked to propose a comprehensive evaluation design, including a detailed data collection method for each evaluation question. All of the evaluation questions must be addressed using a

complementary mix of analytical tools to describe the data and to establish patterns and relationships. The evaluation team must design the appropriate tools to answer each of the questions.

The evaluation team will work closely with USAID/Tanzania to finalize the evaluation design during the start-up phase of the evaluation. USAID/Tanzania is anticipating that baseline data will be collected in within the first six months of award of this contract. The mid-term evaluation should be conducted in the Fall of 2018, and the final evaluation should be carried out in mid-2020.

This evaluation is designed to capture and analyze changes in economic opportunities (characterized by assets, income, and expenditures) and the impact these changes have on economic and social empowerment and social change. The selected methodology needs to be sufficiently rigorous to offer a broad and deep analysis of the impact of DO 2's programs at the individual, household, and community levels. The research design must identify a combination of methodologies that will best capture and explain linkages among economic opportunity, economic status, economic and social empowerment and social change. The design team must consider a range of options for the survey methodology, weighing each based on four criteria: ease of use, ease of analysis, reliability (consistency), and validity (accuracy). Consideration must also be given to the cost and logistical requirements of each methodology. Alternate methodologies must be evaluated based on their ability to capture a representative sample with a reasonable margin of error among a range of respondents, and to be replicable each of the three survey rounds. To ensure that the methodology is replicable and that implementation remains focused, consistent, and comparable through each of the three rounds, the methodology, data collection, and results must be documented in significant detail.

The challenges of a portfolio-wide study of DO projects/activities stem from the inherent difficulty of proving attribution across multiple projects, some of which may end during the evaluation time frame and some of which have yet to begin implementation, intervening in different regions and sectors, using a variety of approaches and focused on unstable beneficiary populations. In addition, the evaluation is not intended to test the impact of a single variable, but rather to examine the cumulative effect of a package of activities on the social and economic well-being of individuals, households, and communities. The evaluation's focus on a higher-level Development Hypothesis, not a clear-cut treatment-effect model, renders it impossible to create a credible counterfactual based on treatment and control populations. As there are no comparable baseline data across DO 2 projects, the first round of the evaluation itself will serve as a proxy baseline for subsequent rounds of survey implementation and data analysis.

B. Evaluation Methodology

The activities encompassed by DO 2's development hypothesis are sufficiently diverse that no single methodological approach is sufficient to measure their effects. For example, capturing data on employment, income, and expenditures requires different approaches and analytical tools than measuring economic and social empowerment at the household and community levels. Therefore, the evaluation methodology must use a combination of qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

The idea behind this mixed-methodology approach is that each research technique should complement and build on the others to ensure that the evaluation is grounded theoretically in relevant development literature, methodologically in best practices, and empirically in the Tanzanian context. Offerors must provide a comprehensive evaluation methodology, which will be reviewed by USAID/Tanzania before the evaluation begins. It is recommended that the Evaluation Team conduct individual interviews with USAID staff, particularly DO 2 project/activity; DO 2 implementing partners (NGO and activity); representatives from the Government of Tanzania; and other donors.

Offerors must explain in detail the sampling strategy that will be used. The two groups to be compared are direct beneficiaries (beneficiaries in project areas) versus non-beneficiaries from Manyara, Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, and Zanzibar. The non-beneficiaries are expected to be selected from within the same regions. Additionally, there are administrative units that are non-project areas within the listed regions that will remain non-project areas throughout the life of this contract. The strategy must outline an approach that will produce data of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for rigorous statistical analysis of the linkages among economic opportunity, economic and social empowerment, and social change. In determining an optimum sample size, a reasoned trade-off maybe required between a technically desirable level of precision and accuracy, and a logistically and financially practical number of sampling units (enumeration units) and respondents. Simple random sampling will not be possible because of the need to focus on specific districts, villages, and households that are benefiting from DO 2. However, the sampling strategy needs to ensure that each enumeration unit, household, and individual has an equal chance of being selected.

While DO 2 is largely active in the SAGCOT corridor and the above regions, not all are receiving an equal investment. The majority of activities are concentrated in Morogoro, Mbeya, and Iringa regions (the Big 3). Additionally, Iringa (specifically Kilolo District) is the focal point of DO 2's Iringa Integrated Activity Hub (IIAH). The IIAH is an experiment by the DO 2 Implementation Team at coordinated and integrated activity implementation. The underlying theory is that with increased coordination and integration by implementing partners the development results will be compounded and more sustainable. Consideration for over sampling in Iringa should be considered and, if appropriate, higher numbers of respondents should be included in the sample. Furthermore, it is noted that the above three regions receive greater concentration of efforts under DO 2. It is suggested that, in discussion with DO 2 Team Leads, either Dodoma or Manyara not be sampled and the remaining region along with Zanzibar be sampled as part of a regional comparison unit to the Big 3. Offerors are required to provide recommendations on the regions and the comparison groups.

Data collection and analysis

USAID requests that the evaluator complete the following table as part of its detailed design and evaluation plan.[29]

Evaluation question	*Data source*	*Data collection method (including sampling methodology, where applicable)*	*Data analysis method*

C. Data Analysis

[29] Another format may be used if the table is not preferred, but any chosen format should contain all the information specified for each question.

Offerors must provide a detailed data analysis plan in the evaluation design. The plan must directly address each evaluation question with specific methods for collecting and analyzing the data that will be used to answer it.

Empowerment is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that can move in multiple directions simultaneously. Therefore, it is necessary to explore particular relationships among the survey indices, as well as to triangulate survey data analysis results against qualitative data from open-ended focus group discussions and individual interviews. While measurement indices provide a broad picture of changes in economic and social empowerment, they do not capture "telling details, subjective experiences and ontological issues that enrich the total picture." For example, if a particular indicator, such as education or employment, is found to factor weakly in economic empowerment, it might be because social-cultural factors or other types of economic factors exert a counteracting influence, so this begs further investigation. Similarly complex relationships have been found with women living in nuclear families in urban areas who enjoy greater autonomy and mobility, but experience domestic violence at higher rates than rural women living in joint family households.

Directions of inquiry to gain greater in-depth understanding of differences in empowerment and relationships among the various dimensions in the DO 2 Development Hypothesis may include:

- Comparison of household economic status and empowerment versus individual economic and social empowerment, especially comparing women and men. An important question to probe is: What happens to women's status and individual empowerment when household economic status increases? In what specific ways are they empowered or disempowered in this process?
- Comparison of households and individuals in rural and urban settings: Are there key differences in which certain indicators factor strongly between rural and urban households?
- Family structure: How does economic and social empowerment unfold (especially for women and children) in nuclear family households versus joint family households?
- Local economy/agricultural production system: Are there differences in factor strength of various indicators in irrigated versus rain-fed agricultural regions?
- Landowning versus tenant farmer/landless households: Does the nature of women's work and economic and social empowerment differ in these two sets of households?
- Type of employment (formal-informal, skilled-unskilled, paid-unpaid, low wage-high wage): Are there differences in the factor strength of different types of employment that may be influencing economic and social empowerment and social change?

USAID is interested in these potential comparison points for current and future programming. USAID will work closely with the Evaluation Team to determine the final comparison points. These points should be woven into the evaluation design and results of these must be included in all reports.

D. Methodological Strengths and Limitations

The major limitations of this design are due to the following challenges faced in evaluating DO 2 projects:

- Project complexity;
- Policy-level interventions;
- Project evolution;
- Spillover effects; and,
- Participant identification.

Offerors are asked to respond to how the evaluation will address these challenges. They are also required to disclose all methodological strengths and limitations in the evaluation design.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Development Objective 2 Grants and Contracts
Annex 2: Map of SAGCOT Region
Annex 3: Regions and Districts where DO 2 Activities Operate

Annex 1: Development Objective 2 Grants and Contracts

IR 2.1 "Binding constraints to private sector investment reduced"		
Dakawa Irrigation Scheme Activities		Dakawa Irrigation Scheme activities are in Mvomero District in Morogoro Region.
Dakawa Advance Works *AM: Boniphace Marwa* *Alternate: Thomas Kaluzny* **Implementer:** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries **Website:** www.kilimo.go.tz **Tel:** +255 754 480 635	08/27/14 – 12/31/16 Total $1,197,000 (G2G Agreement)	Dakawa Advance Works is addressing problems with the existing irrigation and drainage infrastructure, which contributes to inefficient use of water and decreased farm productivity. The activity is repairing two boundary drains and flood protection embankments. It also includes construction of the project manager's office and accommodation, and a 360-meter long access road to improve management and oversight of the scheme.
Dakawa Irrigation and Drainage *AM: Boniphace Marwa* *Alternate: Thomas Kaluzny* **Implementer:** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries **Website:** www.kilimo.go.tz **Tel:** +255 754 480 635	08/27/14 – 02/07/17 Total $9,024,492 (G2G Agreement)	Dakawa Irrigation Scheme and Drainage activities are repairing the irrigation canals and their control structures, drains and control structures, and construction of new cross-drains, turnouts, and weirs as additional control structures. The activity is also repairing internal farm roads to improve access for operations and maintenance of the scheme.
Dakawa – Pump Upgrade *AOR/COR: Boniphace Marwa* *Alternate: Thomas Kaluzny* **Implementer:** United Infrastructure Projects **Website:** www.UIProjects.net **Tel:** M +971 506409055 | O:+971 48864522	08/03/15 – 01/27/17 Total $2,614,613 (Contract)	The Dakawa Pump Station Upgrades are addressing problems with the pump station that causes inefficient water distribution, and high operating and maintenance costs. The activities under this agreement include: 1) the supply and installation of six axial flow submersible pumps (design point 1.0m3/s at 6.9m head) and associated starters, switchgear, control panels, two power transformers, pump riser pipes and discharge piping, equipment monorail and hoist, intake well grating and handrails, relocation of sluice gate operating stands, and new trash rack; and 2) decommissioning from service six existing pumps, motors, electric transformers, electric conduits and cables, and duct banks.
Development Credit Authority Activities		
DCA - Emerging Banks *Activity Manager: Adam Stefan* Implementer: Akiba Commercial Bank and Covenant Bank for Women Website: http://acbtz.com/; http://www.covenantbank.co.tz/	09/16 – 09/23 $647,000 (subsidy cost)	A seven year, 50 percent, $15,819,071 Loan Portfolio Guarantee to support lending by two emerging banks to increase access to finance for individuals, groups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the SAGCOT region.

Tel: +255 222138796 (Akiba); +255 754786210 (Covenant) **DCA – Women and Youth** *Activity Manager: Adam Stefan* Implementer: CRDB Bank and PRIDE Tanzania Website: http://crdbbank.com/; http://www.pride-tz.org/ Tel: +255 754763559 (CRDB); +255 776250802 (PRIDE) **DCA – EA Power** *Activity Manager: Rogness Swai* Implementer: EA Power Website: Tel: **DCA - Mapembasi** *Activity Manager: Rogness Swai* Implementer: Mapembasi Hydro	09/14 – 09/20 $978,000 (subsidy cost) 09/13 – 09/27 $1,462,800 (subsidy cost) 9/14 – 09/27 $1,094,500 (subsidy cost)	This $15 million, 50 percent loan portfolio guarantee is designed to encourage lending by the partner financial institutions to women- and youth-owned small and medium agricultural enterprises in the agriculture sector. This 12-year, $12 million 60 percent Portable Guarantee will enable East Africa Power Limited to develop and manage a Small Hydro Power project in Tanzania. Loan proceeds will facilitate the development of a 10MW Small Hydro Power facility at a site on the Kiwira River, in Southern Tanzania. This 13-year, $11 million 60 percent Portable Guarantee will enable Mapembasi Hydro Power Company to develop and manage a Small Hydro Power project in Tanzania. Loan proceeds will facilitate the development of a 10MW Small Hydro Power facility at a site on the Ruhudji River in Southern Tanzania.
Enabling Growth through Innovation and Enterprise (ENGINE) *AOR: Adam Stefan* *Alternate: Joyce Mndambi* Implementer: VEGA Website: http://vegaalliance.org/ Tel: +255 768776108	09/01/16 – 08/31/20 $20,061,104 LWA Cooperative Agreement	The purpose of the Enabling Growth through Investment and Enterprise activity (ENGINE) is to increase private sector investment leading to inclusive, broad-based economic growth in the SAGCOT region, plus Zanzibar. This goal will be achieved by supporting implementation of policies which promote an investment enabling environment; improving the quality of business development services; and by broadening access to finance.
FSP--Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy *AOR/COR:* Courtney Buck In DC *TZ Activity Manager:* Semaly Kisamo Implementer: Michigan State University Tel: David Nyange 0754 272 573	Previous buy-in: 07/15/13 to 6/16 $1,499,984 New buy-in from 06/16 to 07/14/19 $5,000,000 LWA Cooperative Agreement	Operates in Dar es Salaam with field pilots in the SAGCOT Region. FSP engages the Government of Tanzania (GOT), private sector, and civil society stakeholders in accelerating the adoption of more effective policies and programs to drive broad-based agricultural sector growth, improved household food security and nutrition, and reduced poverty. This goal is pursued by increasing application of empirical evidence and sound economic analysis in agricultural policy decision-making and program design and by promoting a more sustainable, inclusive, predictable, and transparent policy-

	(Field Support)	making process. The three main activities are 1) policy research and outreach, combined with active policy advisory and coordination activities; 2) strengthening the capacity of GOT staff in agricultural policy analysis; and 3) strengthening the capacity of MALF to collect and use timely market information. By the end of the intervention, the following results will be achieved: i) a policy process that utilizes empirical information and analysis in a transparent and inclusive policy formulation and implementation framework, ii) stronger human and institutional capacity to sustain this improved policy process in response to evolving opportunities and challenges, and iii) identifiable and specific changes in existing policies, or design and adoption of new policies, that will improve the performance of agricultural farms, firms, and markets and contribute positively to equitable agricultural sector growth.
Investment Support Program *COR: Daniella Maor (DC)* *Activity Manager: Adam Stefan* Implementer: Dalberg Global Development Advisors Website: http://www.dalberg.com/ Tel: +255 789892969	10/01/14-09/30/19 $1,913,867 (Field Support)	The objective of the Mission buy-in to ISP is to build the capacity of the SAGCOT Centre, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and New Alliance Partnership Accountability Committee (PAC) to successfully facilitate private investments in agriculture.
Road Fund **(Rural Road development project)** *AOR/COR: Thomas kaluzny* *Alternate: Boniphace Marwa* Implementer: Road Fund Board Website: https://**roadsfund**.go.tz	01/30/16 – 03/31/19 $40,000,000 (CRIL)	The purpose of the Rural Roads activity is improving the network of rural roads in Feed-the-Future (FTF) target areas, to increase market access for agricultural production, facilitating the growth of rural commerce, and improving the delivery of important services such as health, education, and communications, in the regions of Manyara, Dodoma, and Morogoro.
SAGCOT Centre *AOR: Adam Stefan* *Alternate: Hal Carey* Implementer: SAGCOT Centre Website: http://www.sagcot.com/ Tel: +255 756480069	07/26/13 – 12/31/18 $6,298,350 (Cooperative Agreement)	To purpose of the grant is to build the capacity of the SAGCOT Centre to effectively facilitate regional agribusiness and partnership development; ensure inclusive and sustainable investment and development in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor; and advocate for an improved enabling environment for investment in agriculture.
SUA Construction and ICT Equipment *AOR/COR: Thomas Kaluzny* *Alternate: Boniphace Marwa* Implementer: Sokoine university of Agriculture Website: www.suanet.ac.tz	10/14/14 – 07/28/17 $2,501,822 (FARIL)	The SUA ICT activity, which is implemented in Morogoro, aims at improving teaching, learning, research, outreach, and administrative functions at SUA through enhanced ICT applications and systems. This includes: 1) outfitting the buildings at SUA to improve connectivity for research, teaching, and administrative functions; 2) establishing a single unified network across all campuses and training facilities; 3) rehabilitating and fully

Tel:		equipping the existing computer laboratories and their network infrastructure; 4) establishing video conferencing to facilitate distance learning/teaching and interface SUA with international organizations; 5) acquiring and installing electric power backup and recovery rooms for equipment and data protection, and uninterrupted teaching; 6) establishing a functional and effective SUA e-mail system for academic and non-academic staff; and 7) training of personnel in the operations and maintenance of ICT infrastructure. SUA is responsible for the implementation and management of these activities and for the future maintenance and sustainability of these ICT investments.
TOUCH *AOR/COR:* Gene Peuse *Alternate:* Shannon Young Implementer: Touch Foundation Website: www.touchfoundation.org Tel: 0764583174	10/10 – 09/18 $13,582,300 (Grant)	Touch Foundation is creating a financially and managerially self-sustained private medical teaching hospital (Bugando Medical Center) and university (Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences). It has also increased the quantity and quality of medical graduates through improved curricula and strengthened faculty.
SHOPS Plus *AOR/COR:* Gene Peuse *Alternate:* Implementer: Abt Associates Website: www.abtassciates.com Tel: 0752036666	07/15 – 07/20 $1,070,000 (Grant)	This activity is expanding and strengthening the private health sector, namely private nursing and midwifery training institutes, Accredited Drug Dispensing Organizations, private health insurance programs, and private medical practices.
Energy Utility Partnership Program (EUPP) EE LWA *AOR/COR:* Dorian Mead (Washington DC Central Mechanism) Activity Manager: Rogness Swai Alternate: Scott Alexander Implementer: United States Energy Association (USEA) Website: https://www.usea.org/ Tel:	09/15 – 09/17 $1,499,984 (Grant)	Though its Energy Utility Partnership Program (EUPP) cooperative agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Energy Association (USEA) is providing capacity building support (1) to the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) through a utility partnership program and (2) to the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) through workshops and an executive exchange.

Energy Regulatory Partnership Program (ERPP) *AOR/COR:* Emily Clark - DC Central Mechanism *Alternate:* Activity Manager: Rogness Swai Alternate: Scott Alexander Implementer: National Association of Regulatory Commissioners (**NARUC**) Website: http://naruc.org/international Tel:	08/16 – 08/21 US $ 24 M US $ 530,000 P.A. Tz (Grant)	The overall purpose of the Tanzania regulatory partnership program is to enhance EWURA's oversight of the energy sector. NARUC aims to achieve this purpose by framing, designing, and implementing activities around three sub-purposes ; 1. Improve EWURA's institutional governance for regulating energy sector 2. Strengthen the legal, technical and regulatory frameworks for energy sector 3. Enhance the regulatory framework to encourage private investment
Integrated Resources and Resilience Planning (IRRP) *AOR:* Rogness Swai *Alternate:* Scott Alexander Implementer: **ICF** International Inc Website: https://www.icf.com/	07/01/15 – 06/30/17 $ 2,021,000 (Grant)	This program defines a set of activities to target opportunities identified through the Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) as developed by the U.S. Government and the Government of Tanzania (GOT) under the Partnership for Growth (PFG) Initiative. Among other things, the JCAP identifies jointly agreed measures to improve the ability of Tanzania's power sector institutions and enterprises to develop energy efficiency and power supply resources, transmission and distribution (T&D) infrastructure, and demand forecasts.
Power Africa Transactions and Reforms Program (PATRP) *AOR/COR: Melissa Knight (*Power Africa Central Mechanism) *Alternate:* Activity Manager: Scott Alexander Alternate: Rogness Swai Implementer: Tetra Tech Website: http://www.tetratech.com/en/projects/power-africa-transaction-and-reforms-program Tel:	09/14 – 09/18 $4,500,000* (Contract)	Power Africa Transactions and Reform Program (PATRP), provides technical assistance, capacity building, and transaction support services under Power Africa. In Tanzania the primary activities are: 1) embedded transaction advisors in TANESCO and REA that focus on closing generation deals for additional megawatts as well as facilitating a data-driven decision making process including the establishment of a competitive framework for generation deals and; 2) short term technical assistance for the eventual unbundling of TANESCO into at least three distinct entities for Generation, Transmission and Distribution; 3) support for the first international competitive bid generation project in Tanzania, a joint project with the World Bank and USAID.
IR 2.2 "Agricultural productivity and profitability increased in targeted value chains"		
Africa LEAD II *AOR/COR:* Courtney Buck In DC *TZ Activity Manager:* Semaly Kisamo	10/01//13 – 09/30/18 $6,500,000 Cooperative	Africa Lead II (Feed the Future's Building Capacity for African Agricultural Transformation Program) is a capacity building program that supports the advancement of agricultural transformation in Africa as proposed by the African Union's

Prime: DAI/Nathan Group, Llc Implementer: Africa Lead II Website: http://www.africaleadFTF.org/ *Contacts:* *Steve Smith, Regional Program Director* Tel: +254-714-210-663 (Nairobi) Godwin Mende, Tanzania Country Lead Tel: +255-788/717-195-786	Agreement (Field Support Buy-In)	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Africa Lead II contributes to the Feed the Future (FTF) goals or reduced hunger and poverty by building the capacity of Champions-defined as men and women leaders in agriculture to develop, lead and manage the institutions and systems needed to sustain the agricultural transformation process through: 1) improving institutional capacity to manage agriculture development; 2) strengthened capacity to manage and implement the policy change and alignment process; 3) promotion of effective, inclusive participation of Non-State Actors (NSAs) in the policy process.
CGIAR-Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the next Generation (Africa RISING) *AOR/COR: Jerry Glover* *Activity Manager: Elizabeth J Maeda* Implementer: CGIAR -IITA Website: https://africa-rising.net/ Tel: +255 682 059 802	04/01/13 – 08/18 Field Support Buy-in $6.5 million The Bureau of Food Security provides an additional annual research funding of $1.5 million to AF	Africa RISING partners are involved in identifying and developing best performing interventions for improving agricultural production. These are compiled into information and technology packages to be delivered through a network of NAFAKA and other public and private sector actors, creating an opportunity for mainstreaming into wider rural development programs. Interventions include the introduction of improved crop varieties, dissemination of best-bet crop management packages, rehabilitation and protection of natural resources, and postharvest management. This activity focuses on three crop enterprises – maize, rice, and vegetables – with postharvest handling and nutrition as a cross-cutting theme. The key partners include international agricultural research centers (IITA, CIMMYT, CIAT, ICRAF, and ICRISAT), the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC), and one USAID-funded activity, NAFAKA. These work in partnership with national institutions (research and universities), local government authorities, the private sector (seed companies, millers, and processors), and NGOs.
LTA--Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance *AOR/COR:* Hal Carey *Alternate:* Betty Maeda Implementer: DAI Website: N/A Tel:COP Clive English 0744486613	12/08/15 –12/07/19 $6,052,059 (Contract)	LTA operates in Iringa Rural District and Mbeya. The objectives of LTA are to reduce land tenure-related risks and lay the groundwork for sustainable agricultural investment for both small holders and commercial investors throughout the SAGCOT and in the value chains of focus for Tanzania's FTF program. LTA seeks to clarify and document land ownership, support land use planning efforts and increase local understanding of land use and land rights. By the end of interventions, at least 41 Village Land Use Plans and over 50,000 land ownership documents will be registered, the capacity of villagers and district land administrators to understand and apply land laws and rights will be improved and a system suitable for scale up and use in nation-wide land registration will be proven to work at an affordable rate.
Feed the Future Cereal Market Systems Development (CMSD) *AOR: Elizabeth Johnson Maeda* *Alternate: David Charles*	07/13/16-06/20/20 $17,000,000 Cooperative Agreement under a	CMSD is part of USAID's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative in Tanzania and represents a commitment to Tanzania's country-led Kilimo Kwanza initiative to reinvigorate agricultural growth, which emerged from the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process. The purpose of the CMSD activity is to

Implementer: ACDI VOCA Website: N/A Tel: +255 488812 COP Tom Carr	Leader with Associates Award	develop efficient market systems to serve large numbers of rice and maize producers, primarily women and youth. These market systems will lead to the successful adoption at scale of improved technologies and agricultural practices that increase overall system productivity and competitiveness, and leads to improved nutrition for these targeted smallholders. CMSD will also promote economic growth by facilitating the competitiveness of the smallholder-based rice and maize value chains and addresses food security through improvements in food availability as well as access and consumption, especially in rural areas. Geographical coverage of CMSD will continue to maintain the former NAFAKA sites in Mbeya (districts of Mbozi and Mbarali), Iringa (Kilolo and Iringa Rural), Ifakara, Kilombero, Kongwa, Kiteto, and Mvomero, Kibaigwa, Zanzibar.
CGIAR-African Women in agriculture, Research and Development (AWARD) *AOR:*:Karen Duca *Activity Manager: Elizabeth Johnson Maeda* Implementer: CGIAR-World Bank Field Support Website: N/A Tel: Phone: 202-712-4203 Mobile: 202-689-5543	01/13-12/17 Field support buy-in $300,000 annually	AWARD is a professional development program for African women scientists under, the Gender & Diversity Program (G&D) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). AWARD is building the talent pool of promising women in agricultural science. It aims to strengthen the research and leadership skills of women in agriculture science through continued development in fostering mentoring, enhancing science skills and leadership training, providing fellowship programs, and training of mentors.
CGIAR Promoting Biosafety Systems in Tanzania (PBS) *AOR/COR:Judy Chambers* *Activity Manager: Elizabeth Johnson Maeda* Implementer: International Food Research and policy Institute (IFPRI) Website: N/A	05/13-10/17 Field support buy-in $300,000 annually	Promoting biosafety systems supports the responsible development of use of biotechnology in enhancing agricultural innovation. This activity works with Tanzanian stakeholders to develop and implement science-based, functional biosafety systems that expands producer choice, inspires consumer confidence, facilitates trade, and promotes agricultural research and development.
Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture **PELUM** AOR: Elizabeth Johnson Maeda Alternate: Harold Carey Implementer: Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM Tanzania) Website: N/A TEL; +255 754 68 66 77-Donati Senzia	12/10/13-12/09/17 $ 1,908,154	CEGO aims to enhance citizen engagement in land rights. It creates awareness of smallholder farmer's rights to land for economic development, improved livelihoods, and agricultural sustainability via improved governance and accountability. The activity is implemented at the national and the grassroots level. The national level implementation under PELUM Tanzania involves activities such as research, development and dissemination of advocacy and learning materials, national media engagement, networking, national policy dialogue, and meeting with the policy and decision makers. In Iringa Region, TAGRODE is coordinating the implementation of INADES in Dodoma. UMADEP is coordinating the implementation of activities in Morogoro Region.

Horticultural Sector Transformation Initiative (HOSTI) Activity Manager/Leader: Susan Waage (USDA) Tech lead: Judith Kitivo Implementer: Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) Website: www.taha.or.tz Tel/ Fax: +255-27-2544568 Jacqueline Mkindi +255 754 306878	6/16 –07/19 $3,000,000 (Grant)	Via the USDA PASA, USAID continues to build the capacity of the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) as the apex private sector organization to advocate for growth and competitiveness of the horticultural industry in Tanzania. TAHA, through the Horticultural Sector Transformation Initiative (HOSTI), is implementing activities designed to support TAHA's strategic objectives, USAID's priority areas of focus, and also key constraints impacting the growth of the horticultural sector. The implemented activities are embedded within three strategic objectives: 1) enhance adoption of tested and approved technologies and practices for sustainable production, improved nutrition, and productivity; 2) advocate for an improved business enabling environment for increased investment and trade; and 3) facilitate access to profitable and reliable markets through innovative marketing models and trading systems. The geographical focus includes: Morogoro, Iringa, Njombe; and the key northern horticultural hub regions of Arusha, Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar.
USDA PASA *AOR/COR: Adam Stefan* *Alternate: Dave Charles* Implementer: USDA Website: http://www.usda.gov/ Tel:	08/05/13 –08/04/17 $18,642,398 (PASA)	The objective of the USDA PASA is to provide support to the Economic Growth (EG) Office through the provision of long and short term technical assistance and other program support for the implementation of the Mission's Economic Growth program. Under the PASA, USDA also provides targeted technical assistance to key partners in Tanzania, including the Ministry of Agriculture, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Horticulture Association and the SAGCOT Centre.
MWANZO BORA- Scaling Up Nutrition in Tanzania *AOR/COR: Janeth Said* *Alternate:* Implementer: Website: Tel	08/29/11-08/29/18 $34,900,000 (Cooperative Agreement)	Mwanzo Bora (MBNP) seeks to reduce the prevalence of low height for age (*stunting*) among children under five years by 20% and reduce maternal anaemia among women of reproductive age by 20% by 2017. Through innovative strategies for scaling up nutrition focused programming, MBNP addresses malnutrition by working across multiple sectors, and through partnerships with national and local government and grassroots NGOs. The program also works to strengthen institutional capacity to develop and manage a multi-year nutrition Social and Behaviour Change Communication Plan, as well as improve nutrition behaviour through evidence-based nutrition interventions at district and community levels.
Peace Corps Technical Support *Activity manager:* *Dave Charles* Implementer: Peace Corps Website: www.peacecorps.gov	2014 –2018 $200,000 annually	The support the Peace Corps will provide rigorous and extended technical training to Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) that will improve the skills of cohorts of "generalist" Volunteers to contribute to Feed the Future's goals and objectives. Moreover, the scope of work includes enhanced technical training for Peace Corps staff and host-country counterparts, thereby achieving a synergy that enhances the development impact of the USAID contribution to the Feed the Future effort. Finally, another focal piece of the activity is to train Volunteers to accurately track activities, collect data, and report on the outputs and outcomes of their work in food security.

iAGRI *AOR/COR: David Charles* *Alternate: E. Maeda* Implementer: Ohio State University Website: www.iagri.org Tel:	03/01/11 –02/28/17 $25,515,200 (Cooperative Agreement)	iAGRI addresses higher education needs of Tanzania by building a new cadre of young scientists through the country's flagship agricultural university SUA. Led by Ohio State University, iAGRI is a six-member consortium of U.S. land-grant universities that has a two-fold purpose: placing nearly 150 Tanzanian Masters and Ph.D. students—1/2 of them women—in agricultural disciplines that are in great demand in Tanzania, this within the consortium land-grants, at SUA, as well as in other African universities. Secondly, to lead efforts around institutional capacity building at SUA through an expansive change management program that provides technical assistance to improve SUA's organizational, technical and administrative capacity, as well as linking to the private sector for targeted research needs.
CIP/VISTA *Activity manager:Dave Charles* Implementer: International Center for Potato (CIP) Tel:	05/14 – 05/18 $3 million (total TEC) Field support buy-in	Via CIP, the *Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa* (VISTA) is expanding the production and utilization of nutritious orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP) in seven districts in Mbeya, Iringa, and Morogoro Regions. The overall goal of VISTA Tanzania is to contribute to improved dietary diversity, food security, and incomes in Tanzania, especially among households with children under five years of age to extend the production, consumption, and marketing of OFSP products. A key will be an integrated agriculture-nutrition package, fostering financially viable sweetpotato seed and root enterprises, and the dissemination of clean planting material to communities.
Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) *Activity Manager: Dave Charles* Implementer: USDA	07/16-07/19 $5 million (Grant to USDA)	The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed to implement a capacity building climate change activity in collaboration with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The activity aims to build staff capacity of MALF and Zanzibar's Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF) to strengthen knowledge and systems to target climate action as stated in the Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (ACRP, 2014-2019). MALF and USDA have identified five capacities that MALF and MANRLF will need in order to cover 20 key investments mentioned in the ACRP in support of the priority actions. These capacities will be strengthened for MALF and MANRLF and its key partners working with farmers, especially the LGAs which have the primary responsibility on the ground for agricultural extension services.

Technical Agriculture Education & Training-AET (TBD)	To be determined	The aim of the new human and institutional capacity building AET activity will be to strengthen technical agriculture education and training through the linkage of multiple stakeholders. To further build a cadre of workforce ready technical professions to meet the needs of the work force for both private and public sectors, the new activity will work closely with targeted Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes to strengthen practical curriculum development and pedagogy, strategic planning and advocacy support to technical institutions for curriculum reform, private sector and local government inclusion, and in-service training for agricultural extension practitioners. The activity will also build on key facets of the former Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI), such as continued institutional support to Sokoine University of Agriculture, and an investment toward long-term degree training.
SAFE *AOR/COR:* *Alternate:* Activity Manager: David Charles Alternate: Implementer: Technoserve Website: Tel:	12/14//12 – 09/30/17 $605,865 Cooperative Agreement (Field Support Buy-In)	TechnoServe brings expertise, knowledge and resources to food processing sector to sustainably improve food security. It supports processors with high quality technical and business solutions. SAFE provides customized assistance to eight SGBs - five in Dodoma region, two in Morogoro, and one in Manyara. All are involved in either maize milling or edible oil processing and have required continued support after the conclusion of Tuboreshe Chakula.
IR 2.3 "Stewardship of natural resources improved"		
Endangered Ecosystems of Northern Tanzania (EENT) *AOR/COR: Bronwyn Llewellyn* *Alternate: Gilbert Kajuna* Implementer: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Website: N/A Tel: N/A	09/11/15 – 09/10/20 $12,394,019 (Cooperative Agreement)	With USAID funding, TNC will continue to lead a unique partnership comprised of both international and local organizations to support the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative in the Tarangire/Maasai Steppe ecosystem. This ecosystem comprises the key stretch of rangelands which connect Serengeti to the west with the Amboseli ecosystem to the east. Included in this landscape are five Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) (Burunge, Randilen, Makame, Enduimet and Natron), seven Customary Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) (titled for communal grazing and traditional use), two community grazing and conservation easement zones, and over 50 villages. This geography is consistent with safeguarding the primary routes that wildlife and livestock traverse between wet and dry season grazing grounds. The activity's ultimate impact will be more resilient human and natural communities, with women and youth empowered, inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained and effective democratic governance improved, particularly for wildlife conservation.
Promoting Tanzania's Environment, Conservation	04/02/15 – 04/01/20	The PROTECT activity will address dynamics in Tanzania that threaten biodiversity

and Tourism (PROTECT) *AOR/COR: Bronwyn Llewellyn* *Alternate: Gilbert Kajuna* Implementer: IRG Website: N/A Tel:+255 222 664 882 ext 104	$14,148,869 (Contract)	conservation and inhibit private sector-led tourism growth. This will incorporate interventions that support and strengthen capacity for conservation in a manner which: 1) reduces threats to, and actively contributes towards the conservation of biodiversity at a landscape scale; 2) supports rural development and employment diversification, poverty alleviation, community enrichment and empowerment of women and youth; 3) strengthens biodiversity, rural communities, and the tourism value chain while reducing vulnerability to climate change, and; 4) strengthens a wide range of organizations (civil society, private sector, governmental) so they can participate effectively in the policy process.
Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP) *AOR/COR: Bronwyn Llewellyn* *Alternate: Gilbert Kajuna* Implementer: WCS Website: http://www.wcstanzania.org/ Tel: +255 769 222 658 (Aaron Nicholas)	09/29/14 –09/28/19 $8,601,100 (Cooperative Agreement)	The SHARPP activity combines conservation and sustainable development approaches that target drivers of biodiversity loss to reduce direct threats to wildlife and ecosystem services. The overall objective is to conserve biodiversity, habitats and water, and to promote sustainable natural resource-based economic growth across the SHARPP Landscape. SHARPP's design recognizes that poor land tenure practices and weak governance of protected areas (PAs) such as WMAs, ineffective management of high biodiversity areas and water towers, lack of economic opportunity for key human populations, and the destruction of flagship species such as elephants, are interconnected problems that can only be effectively addressed together. Lack of economic opportunities and weak law enforcement causes people to degrade resources (through poaching and deforestation). Targeted results of SHARPP are designed to address causal linkages by implementing the activities listed to achieve sustainable outcomes.
Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI) *AOR/COR: Gilbert Kajuna* *Alternate: Tom Kaluzny* Implementer: Tetra Tech Website: http://www.tetratech.com/intdev Tel: +255 (0) 74 444 8521 (Ian Deshmukh)	01/04/16 – 03/03/21 $48,823,819 (Contract)	Tanzania's health, economy, and food security depend on sustainably managed water resources. However, water scarcity challenges are growing along with the impacts of climate change, while reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services are still beyond the reach of far too many people. To work towards addressing these interconnected water related challenges, USAID's Tanzania Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI), promotes integrated water resources management and delivery of services across multiple sectors, with the specific goal of improving water resources management, access to water-supply, sanitation and hygiene services, and climate change adaptation in the Rufiji and Wami-Ruvu water basins. Specifically the activity works to: 1) increase utilization of sustainable multiple-use water, sanitation and hygiene services; 2) strengthen governance for sustainable and resilient management of water resources and services under a changing climate; and 3) increase livelihoods through private sector investment opportunities for sustainable water services, agriculture, and natural resources management.

Landscape Scale Community-Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania – the Gombe Masito Ugalla (GMU) Program *AOR/COR: Kristi Schober* *Alternate: Gilbert Kajuna* Implementer: JGI Website: www.janegoodall.org Tel: (028) 2804446 (Emmanuel Mtiti)	01/04/10 – 03/31/18 $10,398,960 (Cooperative Agreement)	USAID/Tanzania is supporting JGI to conserve the Greater Gombe Ecosystem, which is the last remaining primary habitat for chimpanzees in Tanzania. Dr. Jane Goodall started researching chimpanzees in Gombe in the 1960s and it is the longest running research program of chimpanzees in the wild. The goal of the GMU Program is to conserve biodiversity and protect and restore wildlife habitat in this critical ecosystem. The activity covers 52 administrative villages in four districts and serves an estimated 300,000 people. Key Partners include the Kigoma District Council, Mpanda District Council, Nsimbo District Council, Uvinza District Council, TANAPA, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), ESRI, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Kigoma Vijana Development Agency (KIVIDEA), and KANYOVU Coffee cooperative. JGI's conservation interventions, at both village and landscape scale levels, achieves two key objectives: 1) the expansion of the area under improved natural resource management, and 2) the increase of household incomes through sustainable utilization of natural resources. GMU achieves conservation goals through a livelihoods-driven approach, focusing efforts on raising household incomes and improving natural resource management at the community level.
Citizens Engagement in Government Oversight (CEGO-NRM) *AOR/COR: Tom Kaluzny* *Alternate: Gilbert Kajuna* Implementer: LEAT Website: N/A Tel: +255 22 270 0745/6 (Charles Ngonga)	11/27/13 – 11/26/17 $1,848,564 (Cooperative Agreement)	A Citizen Engaging in Government Oversight in Natural Resources Management (CEGO-NRM) is a four-year USAID-funded activity implemented by Lawyers' Environmental Action Team (LEAT) in Mufindi and Iringa. The aim is to foster citizens' engagement in overseeing the management of natural resources, through strengthening their capacity as communities and individuals to hold government institutions entrusted with the duty to conserve and manage natural resources accountable, and promoting effective implementation and enforcement of laws and policies related to natural resources and climate change.
Improving Capacity to Address Wildlife Poaching and Wildlife Trafficking in East Africa *Activity Manager: Bronwyn Llewellyn* Implementer: DOI-ITAP Website: N/A Tel: N/A	5/01/15 – 5/30/20 $1,750,000 (Regional PAPA buy-in)	USAID's regional mission in East Africa (USAID/EA) and contributing USAID bilateral missions in the region have partnered with the U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) to strategically leverage DOI expertise as it pertains to wildlife poaching and wildlife trafficking. The goals of this partnership are to help build and facilitate capacity within host-country governments, improve national and international networking and coordination, and share best practices.
IR 2.4 "Unmet needs for family planning reduced"		
Responding to Needs for Family Planning (FP) through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services in Tanzania (RESPOND)	11/12 – 10/17 $42.3 million (Cooperative	The Government of Tanzania cites the provision and integration of FP services as an essential strategy to reduce population growth and achieve socio-economic development in the country. It is also a primary intervention for reducing maternal mortality and

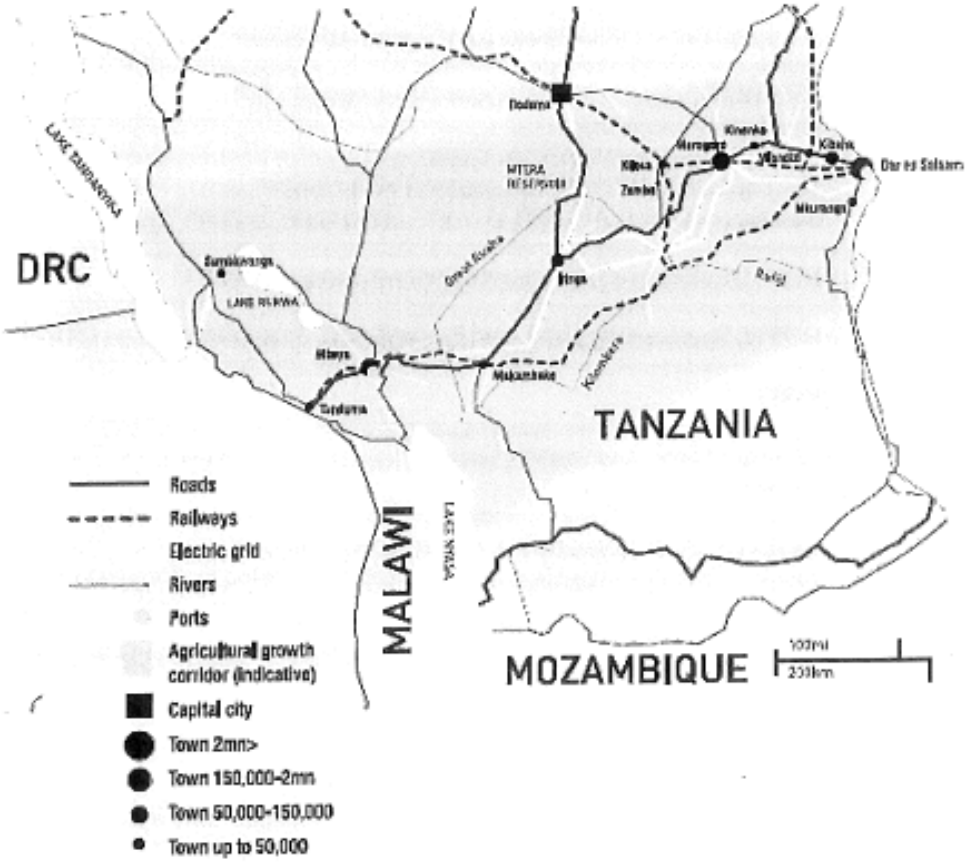
AOR/COR: Michael Mushi (will be transferred to Selina Mathias in January 2017) *Alternate: Raz Stevenson* Implementer: EngenderHealth Website: https://www.engenderhealth.org/our-countries/africa/tanzania.php Tel: +255-754-475-185 (Feddy Mwanga, Chief of Party)	Agreement)	decreasing HIV among women and children. With support from USAID/Tanzania, and in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOHCDGEC), EngenderHealth is implementing the five-year $42.3 million bi-lateral RESPOND award to strengthen access to and uptake of quality FP services by reaching clients at multiple points of care with contraceptive services and information. Working in 110 districts of all regions of Tanzania, RESPOND collaborates with a wide range of local partners, including national and local government authorities, NGOs working in health and non-health areas, and the private sector. The activity aims to achieve the following key results: (1) access to quality FP services – in particular long-acting and reversible contraceptives and permanent methods (LARCs/PMs) – and reproductive health (RH) services, i.e., HIV and gender-based violence increased; (2) quality FP-LARCs/PMs and RH integrated services demonstrated, evaluated, and scaled up; (3) health systems management and monitoring and evaluation for integrated FP-LARCs/PMs and RH services strengthened; and (4) communities engaged in the promotion of FP-LARCs/PMs.
Evidence to Action (E2) *Activity Manager in Tanzania: Jane Schueller* *Alternate: Not applicable* Implementer: Pathfinder International Website: http://www.pathfinder.org/countries/tanzania/; http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/africa/wherewework/tuungane-project.xml Tel: +255-769-836-399 (Mustafa Kudrati, Country Representative)	09/11 – 09/19 $500,000 (Field Support amount for FY 2016 only) (Cooperative Agreement)	With field support funds from FY 2015 ($632,000), Pathfinder will continue to provide advocacy support related to FP at the national, district, and community level under the global E2A award. They will complete new analysis and make revisions to a prior demographic dividend (DD) study done in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam and the Africa Institute for Development Policy; share key DD findings with key FP stakeholders; and strengthen the capacity of local government and NGOs to use the results of the DD study. Pathfinder will also build the capacity of civil society to advocate for FP at the district level and support increased citizen engagement in the provision of FP services at public health facilities. In addition, Pathfinder will support the Tuungane project in Kigoma, a community-focused collaboration to reduce threats and improve resiliency within the Greater Mahale ecosystem. Implemented with The Nature Conservancy and Frankfurt Zoological Society, the program is designed to bring together RH and conservation interventions for integrated solutions to address the pressures on people and nature. With E2A funding, Pathfinder aims to: (1) increase access to quality FP and RH services; (2) increase knowledge and demand for FP; (3) improve local government and community capacity in population, health, and environment programing; and (4) increase women and youth participation in community platforms for management of natural resources.
Advancing Partners and Communities (APC) *Activity Manager in Tanzania: Jane Schueller* *Alternate: Not applicable* Implementer: John Snow, Inc. (prime); FHI 360 as sub-	10/12 – 09/17 $600,000 (Field Support amount for FY 2016)	APC aims to advance and support community programs that seek to improve the health of communities and achieve other health-related impacts, especially in relationship to FP by providing global leadership for community-based programming, executing and managing small and medium-sized subawards; supporting procurement reform; and

grantee for the work Website: Not applicable Tel: +255-755-765-229 (Eric van Praag, Regional Technical Advisor)	(Cooperative Agreement)	building technical capacity of organizations to implement effective programs. Through field support, USAID/Tanzania funds FHI 360 under the APC award to provide technical assistance to the MOHCDGEC's Reproductive and Child Health Section (RCHS) to coordinate and monitor the national FP program as implemented under the country's National Road Map Strategic Plan to Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (2016-2020) and to monitor the country's progress towards meeting its six FP2020 commitments. FHI 360 is also funded to support the RCHS to strengthen and scale-up community-based FP services and to expand the implementation of Mobile for RH (m4RH), a mobile message service that addresses the FP needs of adults age 25+ and youth age 10-24.
Central Contraceptive Procurement *Activity Manager in Tanzania: Kelly Hamblin* *Alternate Activity Manager: Lulu Msangi* Implementer: Chemonics under Global Health Supply Chain – Procurement and Supply Chain (GHSC-PSM) Website: http://www.chemonics.com/OurWork/OurProjects/Pages/Procurement-and-Supply-Management-Project.aspx	01/1990 – 12/2020 Total $4,343,000 (Field Support amount for FY 2016) (Contract)	CCP is the central procurement mechanism for Missions for the purchase of high quality contraceptives and condoms. CCP utilizes the field support mechanism for the transfer, obligation, and disbursement of all USAID funds designated for contraceptives and male and female condoms. CCP is currently implemented through the USAID GHSC-PSC award led by Chemonics to provide procurement, warehousing, and freight services to countries around the world, including Tanzania. Technical assistance in supply chain is provided to Tanzania under a separate bilateral mechanism.
Post-Abortion Care – Family Planning (PAC-FP) *Activity Manager in Tanzania: Jane Schueller* *Alternate: Not applicable* Implementer: EngenderHealth Website: https://www.engenderhealth.org/our-work/major-projects/pac-fp.php Tel: +255-754-588-935 (Grace Lusiola, Chief of Party)	8/2014 – 8/2019 $800,000 (Field Support amount for FY 2016) (Cooperative Agreement)	Led by EngenderHealth, the $5 million central PAC-FP award aims to expand PAC clients' access to a range of contraceptive methods, including LARCs/PMs, along with providing immediate life-saving care. The PAC-FP award increases informed and voluntary use of LARCs/PMs by PAC clients through two main strategic objectives that aim to: (1) build local capacity to deliver post-abortion FP services with the inclusion of LARCs/PMs among the methods women can choose from and to support future scale-up; and (2) generate and communicate knowledge to advance access to LARCs/PMs through PAC.

Annex 2: Map of SAGCOT Region

The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is an agricultural partnership designed to improve agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods in Tanzania. It was initiated at the World Economic Forum Africa summit in May 2010, following which the SAGCOT Investment Blueprint was launched nationally by Prime Minister Pinda in Dar es Salaam and internationally by H.E. President Kikwete at the 2011 World Economic Forum in Davos. The Investment Blueprint showcases investment opportunities in the Corridor and lays out a framework of institutions and activities required to reap the development potential.

SAGCOT has the potential to make a serious and significant impact by bringing together government, business, donor partners and the farming community to pool resources and work together towards a common goal. It is a comprehensive and inclusive initiative. By addressing the entire agricultural value chain, the SAGCOT approach will go beyond raising agricultural productivity and ensure the necessary infrastructure, policy environment and access to knowledge to create an efficient, well-functioning agricultural value chain.



Annex 3: Regions and Districts where DO 2 Activities Operate

Region	DO 2 Activities
Dodoma	NAFAKA and Cereal Market System Development
Iringa	LTA, HOSTI, Cereal Market System Development, FuEL, Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP), ENGINE, SAGCOT Centre, DCA--Emerging Banks, DCA-Women and Youth Agribusiness,
Manyara	Cereal Market System Development, Endangered Ecosystems Northern Tanzania (EENT)
Mbeya	LTA, Cereal Market System Development, FuEL, Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP), ENGINE, SAGCOT Centre, DCA--Emerging Banks, DCA-Women and Youth Agribusiness,
Morogoro	HOSTI, Cereal Market System Development, ENGINE, SAGCOT Centre, DCA--Emerging Banks, DCA-Women and Youth Agribusiness
Zanzibar	FSP, HOSTI, Cereal Market System Development, FuEL
National/Dar	FSP, Africa Lead, ReSAKKS, Promoting Tanzanian Environmental Conservation and Tourism (PROTECT), Department of the Interior International Technical Assistance (DOI-ITAP), USDA PASA, Investment Support Program
Arusha	HOSTI, Endangered Ecosystems Northern Tanzania (EENT)
Njombe	HOSTI, Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP)
Kilimanjaro	HOSTI
Kigoma	Landscape Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania,
Katavi	Landscape Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania, Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP)

C.4 Baseline Study of Selected Indicators for Development Objective 3 – Effective Governance Improved

Purpose of the Baseline

The purpose of this baseline study is to inform the data-driven decisions for the team that manages the Development Objective (DO) 3 – Effective Governance Improved – of USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

11. **Closeout Plan:** 180 calendar days prior to the task order completion date, the contractor must submit for TOCOR and TOCO's approval a detailed plan describing all actions to be completed to demobilize the contractor's operations. The plan will designate dates for all actions. It will include an inventory of all commodities procured under the project and a plan for disposition of the same commodities. It will also include a plan for transfer of all relevant electronic data (such as GIS data) to ensure continued Mission access to important information and data.

12. **Final Completion Report:** The contractor must prepare and submit to the TOCOR one electronic version (as a single Word file) and three hard copies of a final completion report which summarizes the accomplishments of this task order, methods of work used, and recommendations regarding unfinished work and/or M&E continuation. The final completion report will also contain an index of all reports and information products produced under the task order. The report will be submitted within 90 calendar days after the estimated completion date of this task order. Along with the final completion report, a CD-ROM depository will be submitted, containing all written documents, reports and presentations. The depository will be organized in a user-friendly system, easy to handle and to search through. All electronic and web-based data depositories developed under this task order must also be fully transferred to USAID/Tanzania upon completion of the task order.

C. DELIVERABLES for the Performance Evaluation of the Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained (C3.1.1)

Task	Estimated milestone/Quantity	Estimated Timing	Deliverable/output
Evaluation/Assessment Research Services Improved	Performance Evaluation of the Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained (C3.1.1)	4 weeks after award	Evaluability study, which outlines the sample size and methodology for each round of data collection.
		6 weeks after award	Timeline and implementation plan
		30 days after completion of baseline data collection	Baseline report
		30 days after completion of midterm data collection	Mid-term report
		30 days after completion of endline data collection	Final report
		30 days after completion Final Report	Learning strategy and implementation plan

1. ***Evaluability study:*** Four weeks after award the team must submit an evaluability study, should have the following sections:

   - The extent to which a project or activity is ready for an evaluation
   - The changes that are needed to increase readiness
   - The type of evaluation approach most suitable to assess the project or activity's performance and/or impact

2. ***Timeline and implementation plan:*** Within six weeks of the award of the contract, a draft plan for the baseline data collection shall be completed by the lead data collector and presented to the activity manager. The work plan will include: (1) the anticipated schedule and logistical arrangements; and (2) a list of the members of the team, delineated by roles and responsibilities.

3. ***Baseline report:*** The report should be consistent with the guidance provided in D.3.: **Final Report Format**. The report will discuss the data collected for each of the applicable indicators identified in the SOW and any other issues the team considers to have a bearing on the objectives of the data collection. Any such issues can be included in the report only after consultation with USAID. The submission date for the draft report will be determined in the work plan. Once the initial draft report is submitted, the team will have five business days in which to review and comment on the initial draft, after which point the activity manager will submit the consolidated comments to the team. The team will then be asked to submit a revised final draft report 14 days hence, and again the USAID team will review and send comments on this final draft report within five business days of its submission.

4. ***Mid-term report:*** The report should be consistent with the guidance provided in D.3.: **Final Report Format**. The report will discuss the data collected for each of the applicable indicators identified in the SOW and any other issues the team considers to have a bearing on the objectives of the data collection. Any such issues can be included in the report only after consultation with USAID. The submission date for the draft report will be determined in the work plan. Once the initial draft report is submitted, the team will have five business days in which to review and comment on the initial draft, after which point the activity manager will submit the consolidated comments to the team. The team will then be asked to submit a revised final draft report 14 days hence, and again the USAID team will review and send comments on this final draft report within five business days of its submission.

5. ***Final report:*** The report should be consistent with the guidance provided in D.3.: **Final Report Format**. The report will discuss the data collected for each of the applicable indicators identified in the SOW and any other issues the team considers to have a bearing on the objectives of the data collection. Any such issues can be included in the report only after consultation with USAID. The submission date for the draft report will be determined in the work plan. Once the initial draft report is submitted, the team will have five business days in which to review and comment on the initial draft, after which point the activity manager will submit the consolidated comments to the team. The team will then be asked to submit a revised final draft report 14 days hence, and again the USAID team will review and send comments on this final draft report within five business days of its submission.

6. ***Learning strategy and implementation plan:*** The data collection team will be asked to take no more than seven business days to respond/incorporate the final comments from the DO3 team. The team leader will then submit the final report to the activity manager. All project data and records will be submitted in full and should be in electronic form in easily readable format, organized and documented for use by those not fully familiar with the project, and owned by USAID.

At a minimum, the baseline, mid-term, and final report should include the following:

A. Executive Summary
B. Table of Contents
C. Introduction
D. Background
E. Methodology Discussion
F. Findings and Conclusions from data analysis and other inputs
G. Recommendations
H. Issues to be addressed by key stakeholders
I. References
J. Annexes should include the following, if applicable:
   - Interview list
   - Survey instrument
   - Focus group and key informant summaries
   - Data summary tables
   - Implementation timeline

The reports will incorporate USAID/Tanzania comments. Reports should be submitted in electronic format (PDF), and five printed bound copies should be sent to the DO 2 Lead. The Evaluation Team is responsible for ensuring that reports are submitted to the USAID Development Experience Clearing House.

D. Deliverables and Reporting Requirements for the Baseline Study of Selected Indicators for Development Objective 3 – Effective Governance Improved (C.4),

Task	Estimated milestone/Quantity	Estimated Timing	Deliverable/output
Evaluation/Assessment Research Services Improved	Baseline Study of Selected Indicators for Development Objective 3 – Effective Governance Improved (C3.1.2),	Three weeks after the award	Data Collection Work plan
		Three weeks after approval of work plan	Data Collection Design
		Within two days of arrival in Dar	In-briefing
		Prior to leaving the country	Final Exit Briefing
		30 days after departure from Dar	Draft Baseline Report
		14 days after receiving comments from USAID	Final Report

ANNEX II: METHODOLOGY

a. Project Overview

Tanzania was designated a priority country for the U.S. Government's (USG) Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, which aims to address the root causes of global hunger by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity to meet the demand for food, supporting and facilitating access to markets, and increasing incomes for the rural poor so they can meet their food and other needs. The Partnership for Growth Constraints Analysis (2011), which served as a basis for the USG and GoT Joint Country Action Plan (2012-2016), indicated that inadequate rural roads are one of the two key binding constraints to private investment and economic growth – the other being the supply of electric power.

The USAID country portfolio, under DO 2, has financed various types of interventions to achieve the development objectives. More than 45 activities (grants and contracts) have been financed by the portfolio to fulfill the objectives. The interventions focus largely on the district and/or community levels in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) – a major focus area of Tanzania's development plans. This area, which comprises approximately one-third of the country, has relatively fertile soils, water availability, and proximity to transportation networks. In addition, the DO 2 portfolio also financed activities in Zanzibar as part of the country portfolio.

The Implementing Partners (IPs) in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar area have undertaken multiple activities, covering several sectors to achieve DO 2. To simplify the complex intervention landscape the DO 2 activities can be classified into six broad sectors: (1) infrastructure (roads, irrigation, and energy), (2) agricultural extension/natural resource management (NRM), (3) business-enabling environment and microfinance, (4) family planning, (5) nutrition, and (6) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).[66] Each sector comprises of the following interventions:

- **Infrastructure (roads, irrigation, and energy):** The implementers in this sector focused on developing the infrastructure of Tanzania's irrigation and roads as well as Sokoine University's Information and Communication Technology applications and systems. To this end, interventions focused on developing capacity amongst beneficiaries such as the zonal irrigation office and road users associations, conducting feasibility studies to evaluate potential irrigation schemes, and rehabilitation of Dakawa irrigation schemes under Irrigation & Rural Roads Infrastructure Project 2 (IRRIP2). Other interventions conducted under the Construction and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Equipment activity aimed to improve connectivity for research, teaching, and administrative functions; establish a variety of different technological functions to improve the energy supply and prevent data loss at the school; build capacity of staff, technical support staff and students to improve understanding of different software; and acquire new equipment to serve these means.
- **Agri-value chain extension and natural resource management:** Implementers in this sector focus on providing capacity building services, policy outreach and coordination, introducing beneficiaries to new farming technologies and crop varieties, providing technical assistance to stakeholders, raising awareness of best practices, facilitating dialogue about land rights and relationships to promote agricultural investment, and conducting research in agriculture and nutrition. The above interventions are conducted under following activities: Tanzania Staples Value Chain Activity (NAFAKA II), Mboga-na Matunda, SAGCOT Centre, the Horticultural Sector Transformation Initiative (HOSTI), the Agriculture Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms

[66] Note that the assignment of activity to treatment category can be changed *ex post* without requiring any additional data collection.

Strengthening (ASPIRES) project, iAGRI, Investment Support Program, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)-Africa RISING, Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance (LTA), and Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture.

- **Business environment and microfinance**: Implementers in this sector work to strengthen the capacity of target LGAs and representative private sector organizations to implement pro-growth policy reform, strengthen micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), increase use of financial services among MSMEs, provide trainings, coaching, and mentorship to youth-led businesses, and provide internships, attachments and job placements to youth. The interventions in this sector are conducted under the Enabling Growth through Investment and Enterprise (ENGINE) and Advancing Youth (AY) activity.
- **Family planning:** The implementers in this sector work to build capacity amongst health care workers, perform outreach into the community to raise awareness about family planning methods and reproductive health services, and provide family planning services at the community level. Interventions conducted in this sector are conducted under the following activities: Responding to the Need for Family Planning through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services (RESPOND), the Sauti Project, Advancing Partners and Communities (APC), and Boresha Afya.
- **Nutrition:** Implementers in this sector work to create awareness of nutrition-sensitive agriculture, provide trainings and technical assistance to stakeholders regarding nutrition and agricultural products, encourage behaviors intended to reduce childhood malnutrition, and distribute small livestock to encourage dietary diversity. The interventions in this sector are conducted under the following activities: Mwanzo Bora, Viable Sweet potato Technologies in Africa (VISTA), and Solutions for African Food Enterprises (SAFE).
- **WASH:** The sole activity in this sector, Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI), focuses on creating community awareness about sanitation and hygiene, engaging in physical infrastructure construction and rehabilitation/management, and providing capacity building services to water management bodies (the Community Owned Water Supply) to allow them to manage water sources more effectively.

Figure 2: Map of Evaluation Implementation Region

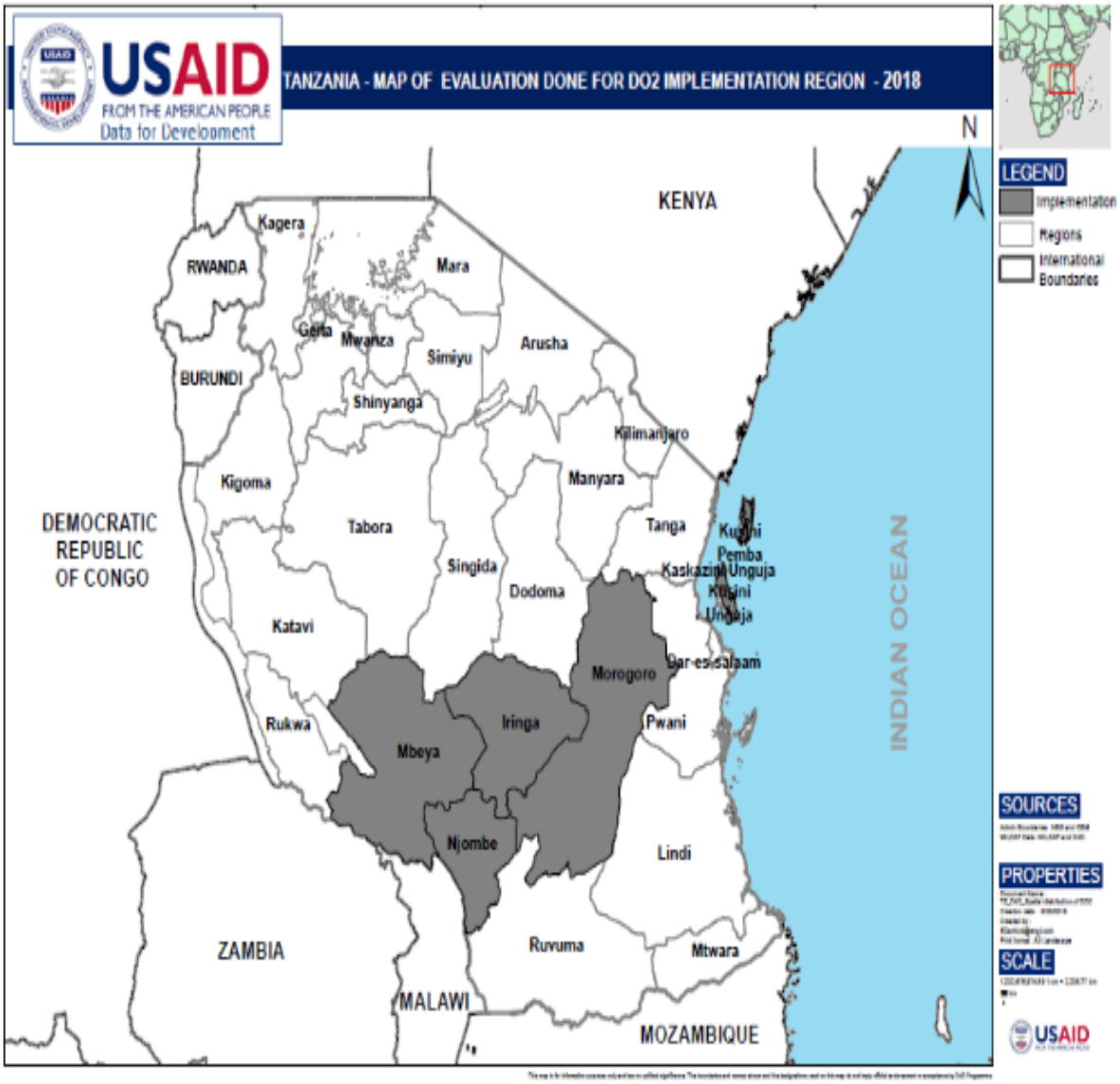
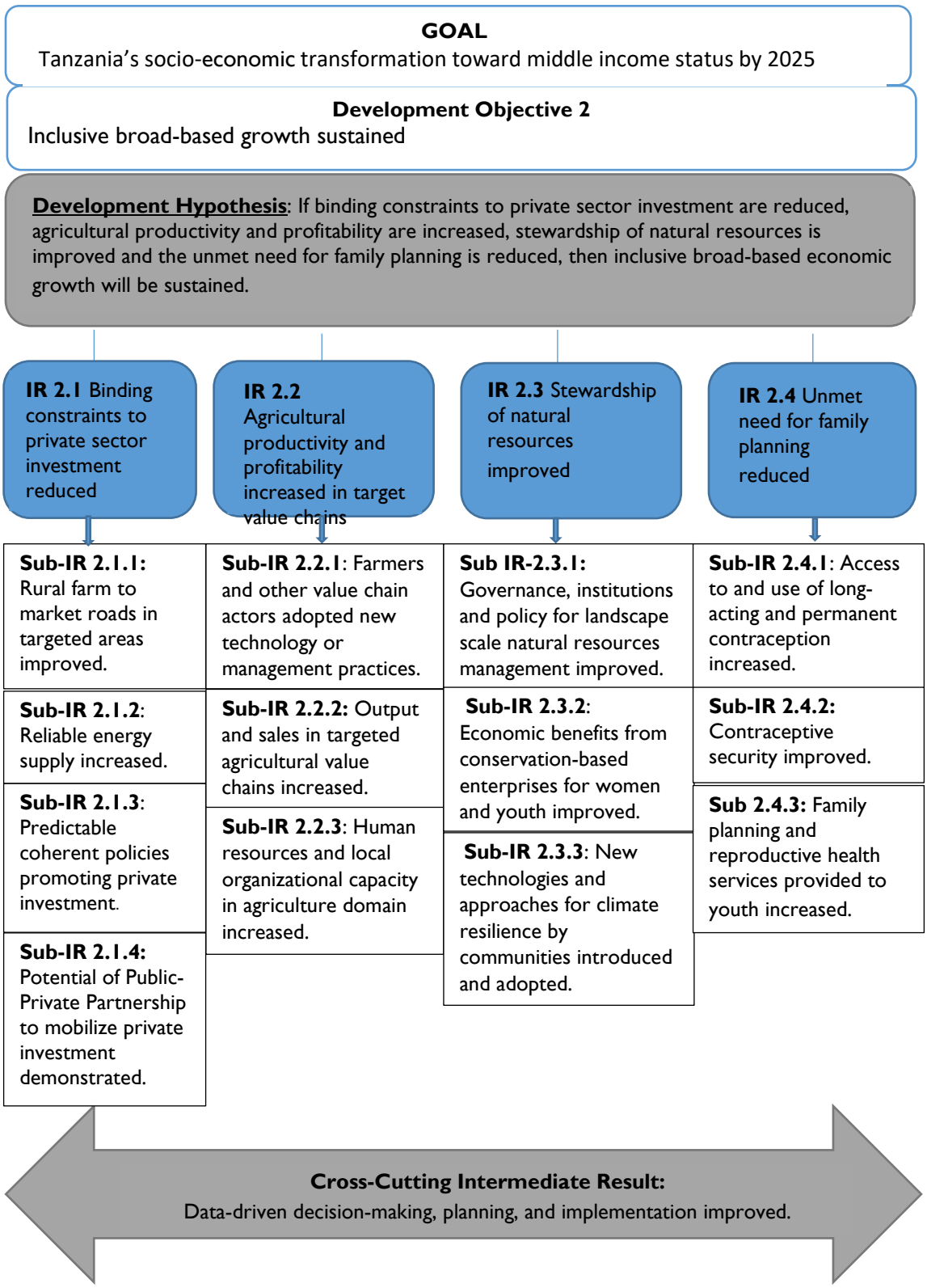


Figure 3: Theory of change for the DO2 set of activities



b. Evaluation

Table 12.1: Evaluation Design Matrix

Evaluation Questions and Sub-questions	Timing of Question[1]	Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis
EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO 2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?				
1.1 What is the current status of DO 2 project beneficiaries – and for the females and youth within them – in terms of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, income, and household expenditure?	B, E	Beneficiaries, IPs	Survey, FGDs, KIIs	Exploratory analysis, Qualitative Assessment
1.2 To what extent did DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries and, where appropriate, could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance?(a) Were there synergies among categories of assistance?	M, E	Beneficiaries	Survey, FGDs	Difference in Difference/ ANCOVA, Qualitative Assessment
1.3 To what extent was the DO 2 assumption borne out that an increase in household prosperity leads to an improvement in the economic empowerment of women and youth? Did this depend on the category of DO 2 assistance received?(a)	M, E	Beneficiaries	Survey	Difference in Difference/ ANCOVA
1.4 What was the degree of beneficiary take-up/compliance from exposure to each category of DO 2 activity?(a)	B, E	Beneficiaries	Survey, FGDs	Exploratory analysis, Qualitative Assessment
1.5 Did any Government-of-Tanzania (GoT) policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of economic empowerment of women and youth?	M, E	Government officials, IPs	KIIs	Qualitative assessment
EQ 2: How effective were interventions in promoting social change?				
2.1 To what extent did particular categories of DO 2 activities impact beneficiaries along the following dimensions?(a) Were there synergies among categories of assistance?	M, E	Beneficiaries	Survey, FGDs	Difference in Difference/ ANCOVA, Qualitative Assessment
2.2 To what extent did DO 2 activities raise – both in fact and in perceptions – the social empowerment of females and youth? Could a difference be detected by category of DO 2 assistance?(a) Were there synergies among categories of DO 2 assistance?	M, E	Beneficiaries, IPs	Survey, FGDs, KIIs	Difference in Difference/ ANCOVA, Qualitative Assessment

Evaluation Questions and Sub-questions	Timing of Question[1]	Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis
2.3 Did any GoT policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of social empowerment of women and youth?	M, E	Government officials, IPs	KIIs	Qualitative assessment
EQ 3: Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?				
3.1 Did DO 2 activities result in strengthened or new institutions that would increase the likelihood that economic and social gains measured by the evaluation would be long lasting and continue to increase?	E	IPs	KIIs	Qualitative assessment
3.2 To what extent has GoT policy facilitated or hindered the degree to which the DO 2-attributed gains would be long lasting and continue to increase?	E	IPs	KIIs	Qualitative assessment
EQ 4: Whether and how activity coordination improve development outcomes?				
4.1 Did strategic coordination among various activities undertaken by different IPs working in the Iringa region lead to collaboration among various stakeholders (IPs, local/regional governments, and donors)?	E	USAID, IPs	KIIs	Qualitative assessment
4.2 Did the strategic coordination intensify program impact and help achieving the development objectives at a faster pace?	E	USAID	KIIs	Qualitative assessment

Notes:[1] B=baseline; M=midline; E=endline

Table 13.2: Key Outcomes and Indicators

Key Outcomes	Indicators
Agriculture	Farm revenue, post-harvest loss, marketable surplus, gross margin
Livelihood	Self-employment outcomes, profit or revenue streams, non-farm income
Nutrition and health	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Women Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS), children below 24 months receiving Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)
Family planning	Birth rates for youth and women, rate of modern contraceptive use
Household economic status	Expenditure, asset ownership, Simple Poverty Scorecard, Household Hunger Scale (HHS)
Infrastructure	Access to irrigation, access to safe water, access to electricity, road surface index[(a)]
Gender and youth empowerment	Access and participation in intra-household decision making, women participation in groups, youth participation in groups and programs

(a) Sourced from administrative data.

c. Qualitative Evaluation Design Matrix

Table 14: Qualitative Evaluation Design Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	FGD		KII		
		M/F/Y	SUA	IPs	USAID	Gov
EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth?						
EQ1.2 To what extent did DO2 activities impact beneficiaries with respect to the following dimensions (i) infrastructure (energy and irrigation), (ii) family planning, (iii) WASH, (iv) agri-value change extensions and natural resources, (v) nutrition and (vi) business environment and microfinance.						
1. Were there synergies among categories of assistance?	(1) To what extent did implementing partners coordinate and collaborate when providing similar services and interventions aimed at economic empowerment? (2) Did local governments explore opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned from different interventions in their jurisdiction? (3) How did the national government/ministries share and disseminate lessons learned and best practices across the different regions?	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. How (has) energy supply affected by the project?	(1) How has SUA benefitted from a reliable source of energy/power supply in ICT? (2)What were the challenges and successes in setting up this system?	-	✓	✓	-	-
EQ 1.3 To what extent was the DO2 assumption borne out that an increase in household prosperity leads to an improvement in the economic empowerment of women and youth? Did this depend on the category of DO2 assistance received?						
1. What are the channels through which the DO2 interventions leads to improvement in the economic empowerment of women and youth?	(1) What is the perception of women and youth in the SAGCOT report regarding the availability of resources, information, infrastructure, and employment opportunities today? Is there any change compared to 3 years ago? (2) What is the perception of women and youth in the SAGCOT region regarding (a) their current economic status and (b) their ability to advance and succeed economically	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EQ 1.5 Did any Government-of-Tanzania (GoT) policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of economic empowerment of women and youth?						
1. What are the roles of GoT policies on economic empowerment?	(1) What are the Govt. of Tanzania's policies towards economic opportunities and empowerment of women and youth? (2) What challenges or constraints does the government face in achieving these policies? What are some of the factors that have aided the achievement of these policies? What role have USAID funded projects in the SAGCOT region played in affecting these policies?	-	-	✓	✓	✓

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	FGD		KII		
		M/F/Y	SUA	IPs	USAID	Gov
EQ 2: How effective were interventions in promoting social change?						
EQ 2.1 To what extent did particular categories of DO2 activities impact beneficiaries along the following dimensions (a) Were there synergies among categories of assistance? a. hygiene b. unmet needs for family planning c. modern contraceptive use d. fertility rates e. reproductive health f. attitudes and ideologies towards less empowered groups						
1. Are there synergies among categories of assistance leading to social change?	(1). To what extent did implementing partners coordinate and collaborate when providing similar services and interventions aimed at social change [positive transformation in values, norms and ideologies both within the household and at the community level that support the power and life of women and youth]? (2). Did local governments explore opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned from different interventions in their jurisdiction? (3) How did the national government/ministries share and disseminate lessons learned and best practices across the different regions?	-	-	✓	✓	✓
2. Whether implementation of projects eased availability of contraception?	(1) Did project implementation lead to increased access to contraception amongst women? Do women know who to contact and where to access contraception options?	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
3. Are there religion, social and cultural barriers to use of contraceptives?	(1) To what degree do obstacles to contraception stemming from religious, social, and cultural opposition prevent women from accessing contraceptive methods? (2) How do these obstacles to contraception manifest? (3) To what extent have community health workers been successful or unsuccessful in sensitizing the community about family planning techniques? (4) To what extent have they been successful or unsuccessful in their outreach efforts regarding the use of family planning techniques?	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
4. What are the channels through which the DO2 interventions leads to improvement in the social empowerment of women and youth?	(1) What specific interventions have led to positive transformation in values, norms and ideologies both within the household and at the community level that support the ongoing power and agency (social change) of women and youth? (2) What is the perception of women and youth in the SAGCOT report regarding changes in values, norms and ideologies both within the house and the community that support their social change today?. Is there any change compared to 3 years ago? (3) What is the perception of women and youth in the SAGCOT region regarding (a) an expansion in their ability to define, make and act on choices (economic and personal/health), (b) participate in household and community decision-making, and (c) engage in collective action and influence governing policies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	FGD		KII		
		M/F/Y	SUA	IPs	USAID	Gov
5. Are there synergies among categories of assistance leading to social empowerment?	(1) To what extent did implementing partners coordinate and collaborate when providing similar services and interventions aimed at social empowerment [expansion in their ability to define, make and act on choices (economic and personal/health), participate in household and community decision-making, engage in collective action and influence governing policies)? (2) Did local governments explore opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned from different interventions in their jurisdiction? (3) How did the national government/ministries share and disseminate lessons learned and best practices across the different regions?	-	-	✓	✓	✓
EQ 2.3 Did any GoT policy facilitate or hinder the achievement of social empowerment of women and youth?						
1. What are the roles of GoT policies on social empowerment?	(1) What are the GoT's policies towards social change and empowerment of women and youth? (2) What challenges or constraints does the government face in achieving these policies? What are some of the factors that have aided the achievement of these policies? What role have USAID funded projects in the SAGCOT region played in affecting these policies?	-	-	✓	✓	✓
EQ 3: Have interventions resulted in sustained economic growth?						
1. Did DO2 activities result in strengthened or new institutions that would increase the likelihood that economic and social gains measured by the evaluation would be long lasting and continue to increase?	(1) Did the institutions supported under DO2 allow for increased likelihood of economic opportunities and social change and their sustainability/amplification? How does institutional strengthening or creation contribute to increased economic opportunities and social change? (2) Have institutions been established to ensure the continuity/sustainability of social change and economic opportunities in the SAGCOT region? (3) Are existing and new institutions in service delivery strengthened so that economic opportunities and social change is created in the SAGCOT region?	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
EQ 4: Whether and how did activity coordination improve development outcomes?						
1. Did strategic coordination among various activities undertaken by different IPs working in the Iringa region lead to collaboration among various stakeholders?	(1) To your knowledge are there any activities where coordination on various activities has led to any collaboration among implementing organizations, the Government of Tanzania and donors?	-	-	✓	✓	✓

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	FGD		KII		
		M/F/Y	SUA	IPs	USAID	Gov
2. Did the strategic coordination intensify program impact and help achieving the development objectives at a faster pace?	(1) To your knowledge did coordination among stakeholders help accelerate the achievement of outcomes? How?	-	-	✓	✓	✓

d. Quantitative Indicators

Table 15: Quantitative Indicator Construction

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
EQ 1: How effective were USAID DO2 interventions at economically empowering beneficiaries, especially women and youth ?					
Sub EQ 1.1 What is the current status of DO2 project beneficiaries – and for the females and youth within them – in terms of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, income, and household expenditure?					
A. Agricultural output, sales and adoption of good practices in targeted value chains					
Crop sale/ gross revenue (6 main crops)	Total value of each of the six main crops harvested for sale. Change in the value of agricultural commodities trade by smallholders between baseline and endline. Average over all farmers who grew crops in last agricultural season.	D7	-	-	Only those farmers who grow crops (D1) were asked these questions.
Marketable surplus (6 main crops)	For [crop]: (Total quantity of the [crop] harvested during the last main growing season was sold per [local unit])/ (Total quantity of the [crop] harvested during the last main growing season per [local unit]) Average across all farmers reporting production for [crop]	D3_1, D6	-	-	Only those farmers who grow crops (D1) were asked these questions.
Post-harvest loss (6 main crops)	For [crop]: (Total quantity of the [crop] harvested during the last main growing season was lost during post-harvest period per [local unit])/ (Total quantity of the [crop] harvested during the last main growing season per [local unit]) Average across all farmers reporting production for [crop]	D3_1, D4	-	-	Only those farmers who grow crops (D1) were asked these questions.
Total non-labor income from livestock	For each household member: Total amount received from sale of livestock (live and slaughtered animals), and revenue from livestock byproducts like eggs, milk, etc.	B1_4-B1_5	-	-	Only asked at the household level, so disaggregation is not possible.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of farmers who practiced at least TWO value chain activities	1. Joint purchase of inputs 2. Bulk sale through farmer's groups 3. Bulk transport through farmer's groups 4. Sorting/grading 5. Packaging/labeling 6. Processing (flour, etc.) 7. Record keeping 8. Marketing skills 9. Delayed sales 10. Sanitation and treatment procedures (Number of farmers practicing at least TWO value chain activity / Number of farmers who own a plot of land (exclude those with missing data)) X100	E4	-	-	Only farmers who own a plot of land (C1_1) were asked these questions.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of farmers adopting at least TWO natural resource management practices/techniques	1. Anti-erosion Bund 2. Revegetation of bund 3. Soil stabilization using grass 4. Live brush mats 5. Zai system 6. Gully treatment 7. Agroforestry 8. Assisted Natural Regeneration 9. Crop Rotation 10. Water Management 11. Intercropping or in rotation 12. Contour farming 13. Tied ridges 14. Alternate Wet and Dry (AWD) 15. Integrated Soil fertility Management 16. Application of Organic Manure 17. Minimizing the use of Water in Rice Production 18. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) (Total number of farmers who use at least TWO natural resource management practices and technologies / Total number of farmers who own a plot of land (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E2	-	-	Only farmers who own a plot of land (C1_1) were asked these questions.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of smallholder farmers use at least TWO sound pest management practices	1. Agrochemicals 2. Integrated Pest Management 3. Use of Detergents 4. Use of Molasses 5. Crop Rotation 6. Pruning 7. Routine Field Sampling 8. Scouting (Total number of farmers who use at least TWO sound pest management practices / Total number of farmers who own a plot of land (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E1	-	-	Only farmers who own a plot of land (C1_1) were asked these questions.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of farmers adopting at least TWO agricultural practices/ technologies for cultivating crops	1. Staking 2. Sanitation of the crop 3. Harvest and Postharvest Handling 4. Crop Elimination 5. Plant rouging 6. Mulching 7. Land Preparation 8. Production Calendar 9. Plant Spacing 10. Green House farming 11. Integrated Pest Management 12. Fertigation 13. Sack gardens 14. Trellising 15. Direct Paddy Seeder 16. Bunding and leveling of rice fields 17. Seedling trays 18. Soil sterilization 19. Drop irrigation (Total number of farmers who use at least TWO agricultural practices or technologies / Total number of farmers who own a plot of land (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E3	-	-	Only farmers who own a plot of land (C1_1) were asked these questions.
B. Non-farm employment and income					
Total non-farm wage income from last main harvest season	For each household member: Total amount received for this work during the last main harvest season, including any payment in the form of goods or services	A28, A32	-	All, youth (< 35), and women	Only household members 18 and over (A6) are asked these questions.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Total non-farm business income (net of input expenses)	For each household member: Total amount of revenue (total value of sales) generated from the nonfarm business, during the last main harvest season - (total spent on the cost of doing business relating to materials/merchandise + cost of doing business relating to rent (building/vehicle/ equipment/tools) + cost of doing business relating to hired labor + cost of doing business relating to interest payments (on loans taken) + cost of doing business relating to (licenses/permits) payments)	A34, A36, A37_1-5	-	All, youth (< 35), and women	-
Women in self-employment	(Number of women over 18 engaged in a self-employment activity / Total number of women over 18 (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	K2	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6).
Women in self-employment decision	(Number of women over 18 engaged in a self-employment activity who reported having at least equal control over allocation of resources to their self-employment and/or use of sales revenue/ Total number of women over 18 engaged in a self-employment activity (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	K3	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6) who are engaged in self-employment (K2).
Women decision making in crop activities	1. Field where crops are planted 2. Type of crops grown 3. How much to invest in the production of crops 4. How the crops should be marketed 5. Selling the crops 6. How the revenue from farming should be spent (Number of women over 18 who reported having at least equal control over at least one crop activity decision/ Total number of women over 18 (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	K1	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6).

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Women decision making in finance activities	1. Family saving 2. Borrowing money 3. Wage and salary employment 4. Use of income generated from non-farm business, and wage and salary 5. Spending on major household expenditure 6. Spending on health expenditure 7. Children education 8. Education expenditure (Number of women over 18 who reported having at least equal control over at least one finance activity decision/ Total number of women over 18 (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	K1	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6).
Women decision making in household food consumption	(Number of women over 18 who reported having at least equal control over household food consumption/ Total number of women over 18 (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	K1	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6).
C. (Economic Opportunities and) Unemployment					
Percentage of family members in involuntary unemployment	(Total number of family members available to work (and looking for work), but did not find job opportunities in the last 30 days / Total number 18 years and older either looking or working in a salaried job or self-employed (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	A28, A34, A38_1	-	All, youth (< 35), and women	Only household members 18 and over (A6) are asked these questions.
Average number of days seeking work in the last 30 days	(Total number of days seeking work in the last 30 days across all members of the household / Total number 18 years and older either looking or working in a salaried job or self-employed (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	A28, A34, A38_2	-	All, youth (< 35), and women	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
D. Overall measures of Economic Well-being (Asset, Food Expenditure, HDDS and Poverty)					
Average value of a set of assets (agricultural and non-agricultural) per household	1. Tractors (5) 2. Machine pulled plows or harrows (4) 3. Animal pulled plows (3) 4. Animal Carts (3) 5. Seeders (3) 6. Harvesters (5) 7. Spreaders or sprayers (3) 8. Wheelbarrows or hand carts (3) 9. Irrigation water pumps (3) 10. Generators (3) 11. Processing equipment (3) 12. Fences or buildings for housing livestock (3) 13. Storage facilities (3) 14. Shellers / threshers (2) 15. Hand mills / grinders (2) 16. Watering cans (1) 17. Radios, cassette, hi-fi systems (2) 18. Televisions (2) 19. VCD/DVD Player/MP3/MP4 player/iPod (3) 20. Satellite Dishes (3) 21. Mobile Telephones (3) 22. Refrigerators (4) 23. Kerosene stoves (2) 24. Electric Stoves (3) 25. Bicycles (3) 26. Motorbikes (4) 27. Cars (5) 28. Motorized three-wheelers (4) 29. Other vehicles, pick-up trucks /minibuses (5) 30. Boats or boat motors (4) 31. Computers (3) 32. Tablets (3)	F1-2	-	-	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
-	33. Blender (2) 34. Charcoal irons or electric irons (2) 35. Tables (1) 36. Lanterns (1) 37. Solar panels (2) 38. Off grid energy supplies (2) If at household owned one of each asset, then the score would be 112. There is no maximum score since households can own multiple of any asset. The weight applied to each asset (in parentheses) X the number of each asset owned by the household	-	-	-	-
Total food expenditure in the past 30 days	1. Cereals 2. Root and tubers 3. Pulses/legumes/nuts 4. Vegetables 5. Fruits 6. Meat, poultry 7. Eggs 8. Milk and milk products 9. Sugar/fats 10. Beverages 11 Cigarettes 12. Alcohol Total amount spent purchasing [item] from the market + total value of [item] consumed from home production	H1-3	-	-	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Household Hunger Score: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	1. No food at all in the house 2. Went to bed hungry 3. Went all day and night without eating Hunger score calculated by summing the total across the three indicators using never = 0, rarely/sometimes = 1, and often = 2 for each indicator. Little to no hunger: 0-1 Moderate hunger: 2-3 Severe hunger: 4-6 For moderate and severe hunger:(Total number of households with [hunger level]/Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) X100	I3-I8	-	-	-
Poverty Probability Index (PPI)	Tanzania PPI 2011 Score Card[67] is used for definition Three PPI measures 1. Average likelihood of living below 100 percent National poverty Line Tanzania 2. Average likelihood of living below $ 2.50/day poverty line 3. Average likelihood of living below $ 1.25/day poverty line	G1-4, F2_1-2, F2_19-20	-	-	-
E. Infrastructure					
Percentage of households with access to electricity	(Total number of households with access to electricity/ Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	M1	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-
Average number of days of electricity	Average number of days of with electricity in the past month for households with access to electricity	M4	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-

[67] Tanzania PPI Score Card can be found at: https://www.povertyindex.org/country/tanzania

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of households having connection that did not in 2016	(Total number of households with access to electricity that did not have access to electricity in 2016/ Total number of households that did not have access to electricity in 2016 (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	M1, M8	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-
Percentage of farmers that have a Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) for any of the plots of land	(Total number of farmers that have a Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) for any of the plots of land that your household uses/Total number of farmers who own a plot of land (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	C1_2	-	-	Only farmers who own a plot of land (C1_1) were asked these questions.
Percentage of farmers with access to any irrigation	(Total number of households with any of the farm land irrigated/Total number of households with plots of land (exclude those with missing data))X100	C5	-	-	-
Percentage of land irrigated	Total amount of land that is irrigated.	C2, C6	-	-	-
Average number of major constraints households faced for marketing crops	1. Not enough buyers 2. Low selling price 3. Lack of market/price information 4. Far Sales Center 5. Bad Road condition bringing harvest to market 6. Poor quality of product 7. Unfavorable macroeconomic policies (Number of constraints reported by each households / Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E6	-	-	-
Percentage of households reporting demand for the crops as a major constraint	(Total number of households that reported not enough buyers and/or low selling price as a major constraint/Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E6	-	-	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of households reporting being able to supply the crops as a major constraint	(Total number of households that reported are sales center and/or bad road condition bringing harvest to market as a major constraint/Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E6	-	-	-
Percentage of households reporting improvements in the quality of the roads	(Total number of households reporting improvements in the quality of the roads used to transport crops outside of the village/shehia between 2016 and 2018/Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	E7	MOROGORO REGION IN SGCOT ONLY	-	-
Sub-EQ 1.4: What was the degree of beneficiary take-up/compliance from exposure to each category of DO2 activity?					
Percentage of households that attended each type of training	1. Training on good agricultural practices (GAP) 2. Land-right and land management training 3. Business development training 4. Microfinance services 5. Life skills training 6. Training on water and sanitation (WASH) 7. Training on nutrition 8. Training on women's health 9. Training on children's health 10. Training on family planning For [training]: ((Total number of households that attended [training]/ Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	A12	-	-	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of respondents that listed each reason for not attending any trainings	1. No need 2. No time to attend 3. Training is not relevant 4. Schedule conflicts 5. Unaware of training opportunities 6. Would not feel welcome 7. Not invited 8. Lack of interest 9. Training venue was far away For [reason]: ((Total number of households that listed [reason] for not attending/ Total number of households that did not attend any trainings (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	A12_1	-	-	This question is only asked for those households that attended no trainings.
EQ 2: How effective were interventions in promoting social change?					
Sub-EQ 2.1: To what extent did particular categories of DO2 activities impact beneficiaries along the following dimensions? (a) Were there synergies among categories of assistance?					
Sub-EQ 2.1a. Hygiene					
Percentage of households with access to safe water	1. Communal tap/Water kiosk 2. Protected well 3. Private Borehole on your plot 4. Private borehole somewhere else 5. Piped water inside house 6. Piped water outside house within stand/plot 7. Piped water from neighbor 8. Manufacture-packaged bottled water 9. Refilled bottled water 10. Water vendor 11. Rain water (Total number of households with access to safe water/ Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	L1	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease	1. After defecation 2. After cleaning a child 3. Before preparing food 4. Before feeding a child 5. Before eating	L3	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-
Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	(Total number of households who have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place that was observed by the enumerator/Total number of households surveyed (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	L5-7	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-
Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	1. Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to • piped sewer system • septic tank 2. Ventilated improved pit latrine 3. Pit latrines with a slab (Total number of households with access to one of the improved sanitation facilities / Total number of households surveyed (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	L11	MAINLAND ONLY	-	-
Sub-EQ 2.1b. Unmet needs for family planning					
Percentage of women with unmet contraceptive need	(Total number of women who are 18-49 and living with a man that do not want to have another child soon currently not doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant/ Total number of women who are 18-49 and living with a man (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J4-7, J15	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).
Sub-EQ 2.1c. Contraceptive use					
Contraceptive prevalence	(Total number of women who are 18-49 and living with a man currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant/ Total number of women who are 18-49 and living with a man(exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J15	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Sub-EQ 2.1d. Fertility rates					
Percentage of women who have any children	(Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man that have children/ Total number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J3_1	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).
Percentage of women who are currently pregnant	(Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man that are currently pregnant/ Total number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J3	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).
Percentage of women planning on having children in the future	(Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man that are currently pregnant and want to have another child + Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man that are not currently pregnant and want to have a child/ Total number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J3-6	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).
Sub-EQ 2.1e. Reproductive health					
Contraceptive decision-making power	(Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man who report the decision on not using contraceptive is their decision or a joint decision/ Total number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man who do not use contraceptives (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J17	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0), and not using contraceptives (J15).
Knowledge on family planning resources	(Number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man who know of a place where they can obtain a method of family planning/ Total number of women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	J19	MAINLAND ONLY	-	Only asked for women who are aged 18-49 and living with a man (J0).

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Sub-EQ 2.1f. Nutrition					
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	1. Cereals 2. Root and tubers 3. Vegetables 4. Fruits 5. Meat, poultry 6. Eggs 7. Fish and seafood 8. Pulses/legumes/nuts 9. Milk and milk products 10. Oil/fats 11. Sugar/honey 12. Miscellaneous (tea, coffee, condiments, etc.) (Total number of above food groups were eaten in the past 24 hours in the household / Total number of households who did not have a special day the day before (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	I2a-l	-	-	Only asked for households where yesterday was not a special day (I1).
Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	1. Grains, roots, and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. Organ meat 5. Eggs 6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein 7. Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables 8. Other vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits 9. Other fruits and vegetables (Total number of above food groups eaten by women aged 15-49 years in the past 24 hours/Total number of women aged 15-49 years (exclude those with missing data)) X 100	I29-46	-	-	Only women (A3) aged 15-49 (A6) were asked this question.

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
Prevalence of children under 2 receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Total number breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity (1) and the minimum meal frequency (2) during the previous day + Total number of Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds (3) and the minimum meal frequency (4) during the previous day THEN divide by: Number of breastfed and Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age (1) Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6–23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following seven food groups 1. Grains, roots, and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats) 5. Eggs 6. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 7. Other fruits and vegetables (2) Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6–8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 9–23 months.	I10-I24	-	-	Only asked about children under 2 (A6).

Indicator	Definition	Question	Country	Disagg.	Comments
-	(3) Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups 1. Grains, roots and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) 4. Eggs 5. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 6. Other fruits and vegetables (4) Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6–23 months, with at least two of these feedings being milk feeds.	-	-	-	-
Sub-EQ 2.1g. Women and youth social empowerment					
Female group membership	(Number of women over 18 members of a group/ Total number of women over 18 (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	K6	-	-	Only asked for women who are over 18 years old (A6).
Youth group membership	(Number of households where household members aged 15-37 years old participate on a regular basis in extracurricular activities such as sports leagues, youth clubs or community involvement activities in 2018/Total number of households (exclude those with missing data)) x 100	A22, A24A	-	-	Only asked for youth who are under 35 (A6).

e. Continuous Treatment-Variable Method

An important research question underpinning this evaluation is whether or not an increase in the intensity of treatment is associated with changes in outcomes. In other words, this research question asks whether villages or households exposed to more programming experienced greater benefits than those with more limited exposure. To answer this question, we turn to a continuous treatment-variable (CTV) model.

Whereas standard models for measuring treatment effects specify a binary treatment indicator (i.e., taking values of "0" for comparison or control and "1" for treatment), allowing the model to capture average treatment effects for observations with any exposure to treatment, CTV models are more nuanced since they measure the *intensity* of treatment (e.g., amount of time exposed to treatment, number of treatment interventions exposed to, etc.) and capture the effect of increased exposure to the intervention. For our purposes, rather than accounting individually for the 22 implementers' (perhaps) 45 interventions for the CTV model, we consider the intensity of each of the six intervention categories (see Section 1.1). For the endline report, we plan to define this by accounting for the number of months a household was exposed to each intervention.

CTV Model. To measure the effect of intensity of exposure to treatment, we run the following regression:

$$Y_{vh} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 N_{vh} + \boldsymbol{H}'_{vh}\xi_H + \xi_V\,[+\xi_C] + \varepsilon_{vh}$$

where Y_{vh} is the outcome of interest for household *h* in village *v*; θ_1 is a coefficient measuring the impact on Y_{vh} of increasing the number (exposure intensity) of treatments, N_{vh}, by one treatment category; $\boldsymbol{H}'_{vh}$ is a transposed column vector of household characteristics, and ξ_H is a vector of coefficients to estimate; ξ_V is a vector of village fixed effects, which absorbs all time-invariant village-level characteristics; θ_0 is a constant; ξ_C is a vector of intervention-category fixed effects, with the square brackets indicating that the term is not included in all reported regressions; and ε_{vh} is an error term modeled to be clustered at the village level.

Note that while N_{vh} can be measured at the household level (i.e., number of interventions the household participated in) or at the village level (i.e., number of interventions IPs reported being conducted in the village) we estimate the above specification with N_{vh} measured at the household level. This is because we are primarily interested in the effect of "treatment on the treated" (TOT) rather than the effect of the "intent to treat" (ITT), which is generally smaller and therefore harder to detect for a given sample size. Interpreting θ_1 as an unbiased TOT estimator requires a set of assumptions:

1. Whether or not a household receives a treatment does not affect the outcomes of other households within the village.
2. Households take up treatment for reasons (and characteristics) independent of household performance due to treatment.
3. The number of treatment interventions a village receives is independent of the village's characteristics.

Our entropy weighting approach should help to mitigate the degree of bias if Assumption 2 is violated. However, Assumptions 1 and 2 are particularly strong. Note that the inclusion of village fixed effects in the regression reduces – but does not remove – the threat of bias caused by the violation of Assumption 3.

Endline Implementation. For the analysis to be performed at the 2020 endline, we consider the resulting estimates as the long-run effects of the closed/closing interventions since approximately two years will have elapsed since the baseline. The impact is estimated by running a linear regression with the outcome from the endline as the dependent variable, and the number of interventions the household was exposed to as the main independent variable of interest for measuring the impact of treatment intensity.

In both the matching (entropy balancing) step and in the outcome equation step we include as many covariates as possible that, while taken at the interventions' endline, can be considered invariant and equally appropriate in describing the village and household initial conditions at the start of those interventions; such covariates come from implementer administrative data and from recall questions on the household survey.

Once both baseline and endline data collection have ended, we would have a panel. For the analysis, after implementing the entropy balancing step previously described we plan to estimate an ANCOVA or difference-in-differences specification for each outcome/impact indicator. In addition, for analysis of the 2020 endline, we anticipate having detailed data on start and end dates for individual interventions, allowing us to construct a more nuanced measure of treatment intensity, such as number of months of treatment exposure. The continuous-treatment variable would therefore be a multivalued measure of each intervention category's intensity in a village.

Agriculture Limitations. It is important to recognize the limitations of these results. First, there is reason to believe that reporting of treatment exposure at the village level by IPs and at the household level could be may be subject to reporting error. Though the D4D team worked with the IPs to create a sampling frame with accurate dates of treatment inception for each village, IP records were not always complete and some imputation was necessary. For example, an IP might say they thought they had treated a whole district; however, it is certainly possible, given the lack of records, that most but not all villages had been treated and that some of the latter found their way into our sample. Households were asked to recall treatment and its provider. Clearly, the possibility exists that some households may have (i) misclassified treatments they received, (b) misattributed the provider of treatments they received, or (c) miscounted the number of treatments they received. The ET plans to address this (a) by comparing IP and household responses in order to create a revised series of treatment-category variables and (b) working with IPs from the start of the intervention period to do a better job in recording the villages in which they work.

Second, recall that the data comes from a single cross-section that interventions were not assigned randomly to villages (risking IP selection bias), and that decision to participate in interventions on the part of households generates self-selection bias. To the extent that this bias derives from factors associated with observable variables, such as education or farm size, this can be accounted for through a matching procedure like entropy balancing, which is employed. However, to the extent that households self-select based unobservable characteristics that may also be related to outcomes, like intrinsic motivation, some bias may remain in the estimates.

The 2020 endline will provide opportunities to improve on the approach presented here. For households where interventions had not yet closed when the 2018 baseline was conducted, there are pre-treatment and post-treatment observations when the 2020 endline is combined with the 2018 baseline data. This panel will increase the statistical power of the analysis by allowing us to run Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) including the 2018 baseline outcome as a covariate, or difference-in-differences specifications. At endline there will be a larger sample size and be able to apply the conjoint analysis approach, allowing us to test for synergies among specific combinations of assistance categories, which is not possible using the CTV approach presented here.

Since the models presented here may not completely mitigate selection bias, it is worth considering how this bias might impact the results. In general, households that are poorer and have worse baseline situations are more likely to take up treatment owing to their greater need. To the extent that this is not completely accounted for by the inclusion of conditioning covariates and the entropy balancing, the comparison group would contain both poorer and richer households. This suggests that the results

presented here would tend to understate the true impact of treatment exposure.[68] Therefore the models that will be used at endline would be more likely to detect program effects. Nonetheless, the results presented here provide at least some encouragement that some program effects are sufficiently present to detect with just a subsample of the data.

Nutrition and Reproductive Limitations. We will be able to test for these long-run effects after the 2020 endline, when more time has passed since these interventions have closed. For households where interventions had not yet closed when the 2018 baseline was conducted, we will have pre-treatment and post-treatment observations when the 2020 endline is combined with the 2018 baseline data, allowing us to utilize more powerful statistical designs, such as ANCOVA and difference-in-differences specifications. We will also be able to include the conjoint analysis approach, allowing us to test for synergies among specific combinations of assistance categories, which is not possible using the CTV approach presented here.

Since the models presented here may not completely mitigate selection bias, it is worth considering how this bias might impact the results. In general, we believe that households that are poorer and have worse baseline situations are more likely to take up treatment owing to their greater need. To the extent that this is not completely accounted for by the inclusion of conditioning covariates and the entropy balancing, the comparison group would contain both poorer and richer households. This suggests that the results presented here would tend to understate the true impact of treatment exposure.[69] We therefore expect that the models we will use at endline would be more likely to detect program effects. Nonetheless, the results presented here provide at least some encouragement that some program effects are sufficiently present to detect with just a subsample of the data.

[68] Remember that the outcome indicator is measured as a level variable, not as a differenced variable (i.e., not as a change in the outcome indicator between two time periods).
[69] Remember that the outcome indicator is measured as a level variable, not as a differenced variable (i.e., not as a change in the outcome indicator between two time periods).

f. Sampling

SAGCOT

Table 16: Sampling- SAGCOT Sampling Frame

Item	Category combinations / Number of IPs	Closed interventions		Ongoing interventions									Total
		1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sampling frame	No categories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	892
	Category 1	3	-	84	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
	Category 2	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
	Category 3	101	-	353	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505
	Category 5	49	-	511	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618
	Category 6	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	Categories 1,2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,3	-	3	-	39	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	69
	Categories 1,5	-	2	-	78	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	118
	Categories 1,6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 2,3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Categories 2,5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Categories 3,5	-	14	-	385	127	7	-	-	-	-	-	533
	Categories 3,6	-	-	-	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Categories 4,5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 5,6	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Categories 1,2,3	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Categories 1,3,5	-	-	-	-	39	24	11	1	-	-	-	75
	Categories 1,3,6	-	-	-	-	9	6	4	1	1	-	-	21
	Categories 1,4,5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,4,6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,5,6	-	-	-	-	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	22
	Categories 2,3,5	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Categories 3,4,5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 3,5,6	-	-	-	-	44	5	1	-	-	-	-	50
	Categories 4,5,6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 1,2,3,5	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	2	-	-	14
	Categories 1,2,3,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
	Categories 1,3,4,5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Categories 1,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	36	26	10	3	2	-	77
	Categories 1,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 2,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 3,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,2,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	7
	Categories 1,3,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Total	153	19	1003	667	302	120	55	21	7	3	1	3,243

Table 17: Sampling- SAGCOT Sample

Item	Category combinations / Number of IPs	Closed interventions		Ongoing interventions									Total
		1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sample	No categories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40
	Category 1	3	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Category 2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Category 3	10	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Category 5	10	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Category 6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Categories 1,2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,3	-	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Categories 1,5	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Categories 1,6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 2,3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Categories 2,5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Categories 3,5	-	10	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Categories 3,6	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Categories 4,5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 5,6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Categories 1,2,3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Categories 1,3,5	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	6
	Categories 1,3,6	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	7
	Categories 1,4,5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,4,6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,5,6	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	6
	Categories 2,3,5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Categories 3,4,5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 3,5,6	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	7
	Categories 4,5,6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 1,2,3,5	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	2	-	-	11
	Categories 1,2,3,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
	Categories 1,3,4,5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Categories 1,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	3	2	-	18
	Categories 1,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 2,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Categories 3,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Categories 1,2,3,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	7
	Categories 1,3,4,5,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Total	23	15	20	30	29	38	19	15	7	3	1	240

Zanzibar

Table 18: Sampling- Zanzibar Sampling Frame & Sample

Category combinations / Last year of operation	Sampling frame							Sample						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	N/A	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	N/A	Total
No categories	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Category 1	-	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Category 2	-	-	188	-	4	-	192	-	-	34	-	4	-	38
Category 5	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Categories 1,2	-	-	37	12	4	-	53	-	-	17	12	4	-	33
Categories 1,5	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Categories 2,5	-	-	63	-	1	-	64	-	-	32	-	1	-	33
All categories	-	-	14	6	1	-	21	-	-	14	6	1		21
Total	4	30	302	18	10	1	365	4	30	97	18	10	1	160

g. Training and Pilot

Quantitative Survey Training and Pilot

Due to the size of the survey and the geographic separation between the SAGCOT region and Zanzibar, two distinct enumerator trainings were held. NORC's Survey Director, Pam Loose, Senior Research Analysts, Ingrid RojasArellano and Carlos Fierros III, and Research Analyst, Samantha Downey, traveled to Tanzania to lead the intensive enumerator trainings between June 25 and July 5, 2018. The trainings were organized by Ipsos and led by NORC, Ipsos, and Data for Development staff.

In the week preceding the enumerator trainings, NORC held a join training-of-trainers one-day session in Dar Es Salam in order to brief all trainers on the topics and activities for the enumerators. The enumerator trainings ran for nine days, including two pilot and two debriefing days. During the training the below topics were covered in detail:

- Project Background and Objectives;
- Evaluation Overview and methodology;
- Interviewing techniques such as research ethics, confidentiality, gaining cooperation at the village and household level, gaining informed consent from the respondent, interviewing techniques, causes and techniques to reduce bias, and probing;
- Team structure and role responsibilities;
- Mock interviews and tablet use to ensure enumerators were recording accurate responses;
- Interviewer preparedness in field sampling methodology;
- Tablet care and troubleshooting; and
- Uploading data.

In total, over 200 trainees participated in the enumerator training between SAGCOT and Zanzibar. At the conclusion of the training, Ipsos selected 126 trainees in SAGCOT and 84 trainees in Zanzibar to serve as the primary field team and reserved the rest as backups in case any team members needed to be replaced during fieldwork.

The final mainland Tanzania field team structure included 18 teams, each made up of 1 Supervisor, 5 enumerators, 1 quality control officer, and 1 driver. The final Zanzibar field team structure included 12 teams, each made up of 1 Supervisor, 5 enumerators, 1 quality control officer, and 1 driver.

The last four days of enumerator training were reserved for survey piloting and debriefing. For the pilots, two enumeration teams were assigned to 1 pilot village/shehia in order to reduce the transportation time and allow field teams to have more time to pilot fieldwork. The first pilot, which took place on July 2, 2018, focused on piloting the survey screener and the main household survey. The teams spent the first half the day administering the screener survey to as many households as possible. After 3 – 4 hours administering the screener, the teams regrouped and practiced transferring the screener files to the supervisor tablets and running the selection software for the main household interview. Once households for the main household interview were selected, each enumerator conducted 1 household interview. The second pilot on July 4, 2018 focused on piloting the main household survey only. The teams returned to the same pilot villages visited during the first pilot and continued piloting the main household survey following the priority list that was produced during pilot 1.

The pilot tests were intended to test the household selection methodology and allow enumerators to practice survey administration with real respondents prior to the start of the main data collection. For

the piloting, each enumerator administered the household screener and main household interview individually. Supervisors and Quality Control Officers moved between enumerators to observe the screeners and main interviews, providing feedback where needed. After each pilot a full-day debrief session was held to review all feedback from the pilot tests and provide clarifications and retraining where needed.

Qualitative Training

NORC's Senior Research Analyst, Letitia Onyango, traveled to Tanzania to lead the qualitative training for focus group moderators, which took place July 16-17, 2018. The training was organized by Ipsos and led by NORC and D4D staff. The training consisted of two classroom days, and one pilot day. The training covered the following topics in detail:

- Project overview and methodology;
- Gaining cooperation;
- Interviewing techniques;
- Bias and probing;
- Mock focus groups
- Maintaining control of a focus group;
- Data security, and;
- Moderator and note-taker responsibilities.

There were ten participants in the training, including one project lead, one field coordinator, and one field supervisor. The final field team included two female moderators, two female note-takers, two male moderators, and one male nota-taker. The qualitative project lead, field coordinator, and field supervisor managed focus group logistics, including recruitment, materials, and follow up with participants.

The pilot test intended to familiarize moderators with the questions, structure, and timing of the focus group discussion. There were three pilot focus groups: men, women, and youth. Each had one moderator and one note-taker. Following the pilot, NORC and Ipsos met to discuss challenges that emerged from mock focus groups during training and the pilot. Following this discussion, focus group instruments were modified slightly to include more guidance for moderators, and time guides for each section.

h. Quality Control

Quantitative Data

The NORC DO 2 team employed several quality control standards and processes to ensure that data collection, coding, and processing were of the highest quality. These procedures include: (1) setting up of acceptable value ranges in the CAPI program, (2) back-checks of a random selection of interviews, (3) calendar for field supervision and interview observations, (4) field staff debriefings to gather lessons learned, and (5) multi-stage data cleaning plans ensuring all data values are within allowable range and reserve codes are used appropriately. The last two steps, which are often neglected, are critical for ensuring high quality data.

Additionally, great care was taken to include numerous quality control methods for field team training. NORC's DO 2 team trained the local data collection firm's Enumerators, Supervisors, Data Managers, and Quality Control Officers on best practices for survey administration and data quality assurances to ensure adherence to NORC standards. Trainers ensured that the team knew and internalized all correct procedures through several methods:

- **Questionnaire mock interviews and assessments:** Each enumerator was required to complete several practice interviews during training before going out into the field. Both data capture and interviewing skills were assessed.
- **In-training pilot test:** The full team conducted two days of pilot testing of the survey in the field during training. Each pilot day was followed by a day of team debriefing, and subsequent modifications of instruments or protocols (if required) before the full data collection process begins.
- **Written test:** All field team members pass a written test that assessed knowledge of assignment details, correct field procedures, and questionnaire-specific definitions.

During the field period, IPSOS Supervisors and Quality Control (QC) Officers conducted direct observations (fully and partial accompany), back checking, and spot checks for at least 10% of each enumerator's completed interviews. Any issues identified during the quality control procedures in the field were communicated to IPSOS management who disseminated any points of clarification needed to the entire field team. Data for Development staff also spent time in the field doing direct observations of interviews. IPSOS QC Officers checks included:

- **Full Accompany**: At least one enumerator in each village had to be fully accompanied by the QC officer and supervisor to ensure that they comprehend and administer the questionnaire with no difficulties. In case of any difficulties observed, a debrief was conducted at the end of the interview in the absence of the respondent.
- **Partial Accompany:** For enumerators that had difficulties in some sections, the QC or supervisor would sit in the interview on the specific sections to ensure that they administer the questionnaire well
- **Back Checking:** Back checks were conducted to ascertain the correctness of the data that was collected by the enumerators. A few questions were asked to the respondent to confirm their answers.
- **Spot Checks**: Spot checks were conducted by the senior executive team in the different regions, who mainly checked on the enumerators while interviewing. In most cases, the enumerators were not aware of the executive team movements.

At the end of the day, supervisors, QC officers, executive team (if available in those villages) and the enumerators sat for a debrief and discussed issues that arose from that specific day, the same information was shared in the group chats.

Finally, NORC and IPSOS data managers monitored the incoming data quality throughout the data collection and processing. All data that is collected by enumerators was discussed with their Supervisor so that any anomalies were flagged for the Data Manager. Overall, the data review process entails employing software for monitoring interviews and data, daily observations of enumerators by the team leaders, and NORC's review of raw data for consistency as it arrives onto NORC's server.

Qualitative Data

The analysis of the data for the DO 2 evaluation followed best practices in qualitative data analysis. Transcriptions of FGDs were translated and then coded using the software package, NVivo. Coding allows for detailed queries of the data by topic and respondent type in order to allow for a more systematic analysis of responses. The team looked for common themes across the diverse sample of respondents to ensure reliability, triangulating findings from among different groups of stakeholders with different interests. The analysis also identified any contradictions or disagreements between responses from different sources, and considered potential explanations and interpretations. The findings and conclusions of the DO 2 evaluation follow from the data, and are be appropriately caveated with care taken to avoid over-emphasizing any conclusions that are based on limited information.

KIIs were audio-recorded and transcribed in instances where respondents allowed. If not, detailed notes were taken. Notes and/or/transcripts may be coded, if enough interviews are able to be obtained for a particular research question and/or within a particular respondent category. Otherwise, detailed field reports will be completed for KIIs, similarly looking for common themes among different stakeholders as will be done for FGDs.

i. Definitions from Quantitative Models

Entropy balancing: A data preprocessing method similar to statistical matching, used to achieve balance on observable characteristics between treatment and control groups. This gives us a sample of treatment and control observations that are more similar to each other.

Village fixed effect: A dummy variable for village, included in the regression to absorb all village-specific unobservable traits, such as weather or cultural practices, which might affect the outcome. This also accounts for any village characteristics that may have led the implementer to select the village to receive treatment.

Category Fixed Effect: Method that includes a dummy denoting whether the village the household is in received a specific treatment category to estimate the effect of receiving a given treatment category. For example, a nutrition dummy is created, equal to 1 if the village received any nutrition treatment intervention, and 0 otherwise.

Factorized treatment: Rather than defining treatment as a variable that can take any integer value between 0 and 6, separate dummy variables are created denoting the number of treatment categories the household was exposed to. For example, a dummy is created that takes values of 1 if the household was exposed to two treatment categories, and 0 otherwise. Another dummy is created that takes values of 1 if the household was exposed to three categories, and 0 otherwise, etc.

CTV Model: A statistical regression model. Rather than measuring treatment with a single binary dummy variable, CTV models use a measure of intensity of exposure to treatment. For the baseline study, intensity is measured as the number of intervention categories a household attended a training session for.

ANNEX III: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND ANALYSIS

a. Instruments: Quantitative and Qualitative

Quantitative
PROG: Please program the following reserve codes for every question:

RESERVE CODES:
DON'T KNOW: 98
REFUSED: 99

PROG: On the tablet, interviewer instructions (highlighted in red in this document) should appear in a red font while warnings to the interviewer should appear in red font.

Enumerator instructions: Uppercase response options are not to be read out loud. Lower case response options are to be read out loud.

PRE-INTERVIEW FIELD CONTROL

LANGUAGE

Would you like to continue in English or Swahili?

1. English
2. Swahili **[PROG: Switch language of survey to Swahili]**

ENUMERATOR
Enumerator, select your name from the list below.
[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

HHID [PROG: MIN OF 10000 MAX OF 99999]
Enter the household ID selected from the Nfield sample.

HHID2 [PROG: MIN OF 10000 MAX OF 99999]
Enter the household ID selected from the Nfield sample again.

COUNTRY
Is this interview being conducted in mainland Tanzania or Zanzibar?
1: Mainland
2: Zanzibar

VILLAGE
Select the village/shehia that the Interview will be conducted in.
[PROG: Program drop-down with village/shehia based on [COUNTRY]]

(1000s) INTRODUCTION

1001 RESPONDENT_INTRO

Hello, my name is [NAME] and I am from FIRM. I/One of my colleagues recently visited your household to ask a few questions about your household's eligibility for a study that we are conducting. Your household was selected for the interview and I am here today to talk with **[NAME FROM THE SCREENER]** about an interview. Please tell me, is he/she available?

1. Yes
2. No

AGE_18

To your knowledge are you more than 18 years old?

1. Yes
2. No

PROG: IF AGE_18=No/IDK/REFUSE skip to END

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello, my name is **[ENUMERATOR NAME]**. I represent [DATA COLLECTION FIRM], a social science research firm in Tanzania. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit, university, research institution based in the United States. We are in your area conducting a survey to better understand how the lives of people who live in Tanzania like you are changing over time. We wish to speak with the household member that is most knowledgeable about topics within the survey. We recently visited your household and you were recommended as that person.

In total, the survey will take approximately 90 minutes to answer all questions. More than one person may participate if you do not know the requested information, though I will need to obtain permission from each person. All persons providing responses must be 18 years or older. The survey asks questions primarily related to your household's: (i) basic characteristics; (ii) agricultural production, (iii) assets, (iv) expenditures, (v) food consumption, (vi) decision making, (vii) access to energy, and (viii) health. You are free to not answer any questions you are not comfortable with or to stop the interview at any time. Your participation is completely voluntary and your household will receive 2 KGs of sugar which will be distributed at the end of data collection in your village/shehia. There is no penalty for not participating in this survey.

The information your household provides will be analyzed by NORC, one of the firms implementing Data for Development, and the results will be shared in statistical summaries only. All names will be kept private and not be linked to answers in any reports. **Answers will not impact any aid you, your household or your area will receive in the future**. Please note that there are no right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information.

If you have any questions about the survey, you may contact Deogratius Rwisuka/ Diana J. Kihupi from Ipsos at or Nasson Konga from Data for Development using Mobile phone number 0767 201618.

Do you have any questions?

CONSENT. Do you agree to participate in this survey? **PROG: COLLECT TIMESTAMP AFTER THIS QUESTION IS ANSWERED.**

1	YES	
0	NO	SKIP TO END

PROG: IF ANSWER IS NO, THEN GO TO FIELD CONTROL FORM; IF ANSWER IS YES, CONTINUE WITH QUAL_PARTICIP AND QUESTIONNAIRE.

QUAL_PARTICIP

We plan to conduct in depth discussions with a small number of people from the households that we are interviewing. These discussions will cover some of the topics that we will talk about today and other topics. They will take place at a convenient venue and other respondents will also participate in the discussion. May we return to your household to talk with you about this if your household is selected? At that time the date and venue of the discussion will be confirmed.

1. Yes
2. No

DEMOGRAPHICS

A1. For the purposes of this survey, a "household member" is anyone who shares this dwelling and eats their meals together. Using this definition, how many people are members of your household?

Please include all household members, not just those currently present.

|__|__| RANGE: 1-20

#	A2	A3	A4	A6	A6_1
ID	**ENUMERATOR: Record the name if known. If not known, say:** Please tell me your first name **[PROG: AFTER THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD LOOP CHANGE WORDING TO: Please tell me the name of the next household member.] MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER, STARTING WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD.**	**ENUMERATOR: Record the gender if known. If not known, ask:** What is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**'s gender**?** 1 FEMALE 2 MALE	How is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** related to the head of the household? 2 SPOUSE 3 CHILD/ADOPTED CHILD 4 GRANDCHILD 5 SON/DAUGHTER IN LAW 11 FATHER/MOTHER 6 OTHER RELATIVE 7 SERVANT/SERVANT'S RELATIVE 8 LODGER/LODGER'S RELATIVE 9 OTHER NON-RELATIVE 10 OTHER	How old is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? **[IF YOUNGER THAN 1 YEAR OLD, ENTER "0"**	**[PROG: IF A6<5]** How old is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in months? **PROG: IF A6<5, RESTART LOOP, OR IF LAST HH MEMBER GO TO NEXT SECTION.**
1	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
2	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
3	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
4	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
5	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
6	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
7	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.

#	A2	A3	A4	A6	A6_1
ID	**ENUMERATOR: Record the name if known. If not known, say:** Please tell me your first name **[PROG: AFTER THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD LOOP CHANGE WORDING TO: Please tell me the name of the next household member.] MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER, STARTING WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD.**	**ENUMERATOR: Record the gender if known. If not known, ask:** What is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**'s gender**?** 1 FEMALE 2 MALE	How is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** related to the head of the household? 2 SPOUSE 3 CHILD/ADOPTED CHILD 4 GRANDCHILD 5 SON/DAUGHTER IN LAW 11 FATHER/MOTHER 6 OTHER RELATIVE 7 SERVANT/SERVANT'S RELATIVE 8 LODGER/LODGER'S RELATIVE 9 OTHER NON-RELATIVE 10 OTHER	How old is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? **[IF YOUNGER THAN 1 YEAR OLD, ENTER "0"**	**[PROG: IF A6<5]** How old is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in months? **PROG: IF A6<5, RESTART LOOP, OR IF LAST HH MEMBER GO TO NEXT SECTION.**
8	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
9	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.
10	_____	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|	.

EDUCATION

REFER TO HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND MEMBER CODES FROM SECTION A2 FOR EACH MEMBER AGED 5 AND OLDER.

#	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
ID	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** able to read and write? 1 YES 0 NO	Has **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** ever attended school? 1 YES 0 NO **SKIP TO NEXT MEMBER**	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** currently attending school? 1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO A11** **PROG: IF A6 <25**	What class is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in? **→ SKIP TO A12** 0 NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 1 2 PRIMARY 2 3 PRIMARY 3 4 PRIMARY 4 5 PRIMARY 5 6 PRIMARY 6 7 PRIMARY 7 8 ORDINARY 1 9 ORDINARY 2 10 ORDINARY 3 11 ORDINARY 4 12 ADVANCED 1 13 ADVANCED 2 14 UNIV. 1 15 UNIV. 2 16 UNIV. 3 17 UNIV. 4 18 UNIV. 5 19 POSTGRAD. 1 20 MASTER & PHD 21 TECH/VOC. 1 22 TECH/VOC. 2 23 TECH/VOC. 3 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**	What is the highest class completed by **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? 1 DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 PRIMARY EDUCATION 3 SECONDARY EDUCATION 4 HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL/TRADE TRAINING 6 UNIVERSITY 7 BEYOND UNIVERSITY 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**
1	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.

#	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
ID	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** able to read and write? 1 YES 0 NO	Has **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** ever attended school? 1 YES 0 NO **SKIP TO NEXT MEMBER**	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** currently attending school? 1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO A11** **PROG: IF A6 <25**	What class is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in? **→ SKIP TO A12** 0 NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 1 2 PRIMARY 2 3 PRIMARY 3 4 PRIMARY 4 5 PRIMARY 5 6 PRIMARY 6 7 PRIMARY 7 8 ORDINARY 1 9 ORDINARY 2 10 ORDINARY 3 11 ORDINARY 4 12 ADVANCED 1 13 ADVANCED 2 14 UNIV. 1 15 UNIV. 2 16 UNIV. 3 17 UNIV. 4 18 UNIV. 5 19 POSTGRAD. 1 20 MASTER & PHD 21 TECH/VOC. 1 22 TECH/VOC. 2 23 TECH/VOC. 3 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**	What is the highest class completed by **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? 1 DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 PRIMARY EDUCATION 3 SECONDARY EDUCATION 4 HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL/TRADE TRAINING 6 UNIVERSITY 7 BEYOND UNIVERSITY 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**
2	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
3	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
4	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.

#	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
ID	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** able to read and write? 1 YES 0 NO	Has **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** ever attended school? 1 YES 0 NO **SKIP TO NEXT MEMBER**	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** currently attending school? 1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO A11** **PROG: IF A6 <25**	What class is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in? **→ SKIP TO A12** 0 NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 1 2 PRIMARY 2 3 PRIMARY 3 4 PRIMARY 4 5 PRIMARY 5 6 PRIMARY 6 7 PRIMARY 7 8 ORDINARY 1 9 ORDINARY 2 10 ORDINARY 3 11 ORDINARY 4 12 ADVANCED 1 13 ADVANCED 2 14 UNIV. 1 15 UNIV. 2 16 UNIV. 3 17 UNIV. 4 18 UNIV. 5 19 POSTGRAD. 1 20 MASTER & PHD 21 TECH/VOC. 1 22 TECH/VOC. 2 23 TECH/VOC. 3 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**	What is the highest class completed by **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? 1 DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 PRIMARY EDUCATION 3 SECONDARY EDUCATION 4 HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL/TRADE TRAINING 6 UNIVERSITY 7 BEYOND UNIVERSITY 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**
5	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
6	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
7	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.

#	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
ID	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** able to read and write? 1 YES 0 NO	Has **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** ever attended school? 1 YES 0 NO **SKIP TO NEXT MEMBER**	Is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** currently attending school? 1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO A11** **PROG: IF A6 <25**	What class is **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** in? **→ SKIP TO A12** 0 NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 1 2 PRIMARY 2 3 PRIMARY 3 4 PRIMARY 4 5 PRIMARY 5 6 PRIMARY 6 7 PRIMARY 7 8 ORDINARY 1 9 ORDINARY 2 10 ORDINARY 3 11 ORDINARY 4 12 ADVANCED 1 13 ADVANCED 2 14 UNIV. 1 15 UNIV. 2 16 UNIV. 3 17 UNIV. 4 18 UNIV. 5 19 POSTGRAD. 1 20 MASTER & PHD 21 TECH/VOC. 1 22 TECH/VOC. 2 23 TECH/VOC. 3 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**	What is the highest class completed by **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]**? 1 DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 PRIMARY EDUCATION 3 SECONDARY EDUCATION 4 HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL/TRADE TRAINING 6 UNIVERSITY 7 BEYOND UNIVERSITY 96 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY: **PROG: OPEN-ENDED**
8	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
9	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.
10	.	.	|__|	|__|__|	.

G5	How many household members were 18-years-old or younger in 2016?	1 Six or more 2 Five 3 Four 4 Three 5 Two 6 One 7 None

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN TRAINING

Next, I would like to ask about trainings that you or another household member may have attended. Please think about all training from any organization that anyone in your household has received.

#	TOPIC	A12 Since 1 January 2016 did anyone participate in **[TOPIC]**? **ENUMERATOR: Read the full question text if needed.** Thinking back to 1 January 2016 until today, at any time did a member of your household participate in **[TOPIC]**? This could include attending only one training session or attending several sessions. 1 YES 0 NO **(If NO, skip to next topic)**	A13 Since 1 January 2016 how many different training sessions on **[TOPIC]** were attended/received? **ENUMERATOR: Read the full question text if needed.** From 1 January 2016 until today, how many **different training sessions** did someone from your household attend/receive on **[TOPIC]** ? Range 1-150	A13_1 Who provided the training? **Enumerator, probe:** Any one else? **PROG: OPEN ENDED** **ALLOW 2 RESPONSES, SECOND ONE CAN BE BLANK.** Primary: Secondary:	A14 In which year did someone from your household last receive training on **[TOPIC]?** (Record Year) 1 2016 2 2017 3 2018
(a)	Training on good agricultural practices (GAP)	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(b)	Land-right and land management training	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(c)	Business development training	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(d)	Microfinance services	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(e)	Life skills training	|__| **PROG: IF NO AND COUNTRY=2, SKIP TO A12G**	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__| **PROG: IF COUNTRY=2, SKIP TO A12G**
(f)	Training on water and sanitation (WASH)	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(g)	Training on nutrition	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|
(h)	Training on women's health	|__|	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__|

#	TOPIC	A12 Since 1 January 2016 did anyone participate in **[TOPIC]**? **ENUMERATOR: Read the full question text if needed.** Thinking back to 1 January 2016 until today, at any time did a member of your household participate in **[TOPIC]**? This could include attending only one training session or attending several sessions. 1 YES 0 NO **(If NO, skip to next topic)**	A13 Since 1 January 2016 how many different training sessions on **[TOPIC]** were attended/received? **ENUMERATOR: Read the full question text if needed.** From 1 January 2016 until today, how many **different training sessions** did someone from your household attend/receive on **[TOPIC]** ? Range 1-150	A13_1 Who provided the training? **Enumerator, probe:** Any one else? **PROG: OPEN ENDED** **ALLOW 2 RESPONSES, SECOND ONE CAN BE BLANK.** Primary: Secondary:	A14 In which year did someone from your household last receive training on **[TOPIC]?** (Record Year) 1 2016 2 2017 3 2018
(i)	Training on children's health	|__| **PROG: IF NO AND COUNTRY=2, SKIP TO LOGIC AFTER A14J**	|__|__|	.	|__|__|__|__| **PROG: IF NO AND COUNTRY=2, SKIP TO LOGIC AFTER A14J**
(j)	Training on family planning	.	.	.	.

A12_1	You indicated that members of your household did not attend trainings sessions on any of these topics from 1 January 2016 (two years ago) until today. Might you tell me why?	1 NO NEED, THE TRAINING IS NOT IMPORTANT TO MY HOUSEHOLD 2 NO TIME TO ATTEND 3 TRAINING IS NOT RELEVANT 4 SCHEDULE CONFLICTS 5 UNAWARE OF TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES 6 WOULD NOT FEEL WELCOME 7 NOT INVITED 8 LACK OF INTEREST 9 TRAINING VENUE WAS FAR AWAY 10 OTHER (SPECIFY)

[IF no HH Member age 15-37, goto FARM WORK]

Now thinking about only household members between the ages of 15 to 37,

A15_1	Did any current household members aged 15-37 years old receive vocational training in 2016 thru 2018?	1 YES 0 NO **If NO, skip to A17_1**
A15	How many current household members aged 15-37 years old received vocational training in 2018?	|__|__|
A16	How many current household members aged 15-37 years old received vocational training in 2016 thru 2017?	|__|__|
A17_1	Did any current household members aged 15-37 years old receive job placement training in 2016 thru 2018?	1 YES 0 NO **If NO, skip to A19_1**
A17	How many household members aged 15-37 years old received job placement training in 2018?	|__|__|
A18	How many household members aged 15-37 years old received job placement training in 2016 thru 2017?	|__|__|
A19_1	Did any current household members aged 15-37 years old participate in paid or unpaid internships in 2016 thru 2018?	1 YES 0 NO **If NO, skip to A21**
A19	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participated in paid or unpaid internships in 2018?	|__|__|
A20	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participated in paid or unpaid internships in 2016 thru 2017?	|__|__|
A21 **If A15_1=YES or A17_1=YES or A19_1=YES**	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participated in vocational training, job placement training, or an internship, between 2016 and 2018, and are now working in a job related to any of these trainings?	|__|__|
A22_1	Did any current household members aged 15-37 years old participate in extracurricular activities such as sports leagues or youth clubs on a regular basis in 2016 thru 2018?	1 YES 0 NO **If NO, skip to A24**
A22	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participate on a regular basis in extracurricular activities such as sports leagues, youth clubs in 2018?	|__|__|
A23	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participated on a regular basis in extracurricular activities such as sports leagues, youth clubs in 2016 thru 2017?	|__|__|
A24A_1	Did any current household members aged 15-37 years old participate in extracurricular activities such as community involvement activities on a regular basis in 2016 thru 2018? ENUMERATOR, IF NEEDED PROVIDE THIS DEFINITION: By community involvement activities include participation in committees in village/community that are active in the community for addressing issues such as sanitation, mother/child health, infrastructure etc. in the area	1 YES 0 NO **If NO, skip to FARM WORK**
A24A	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participate on a regular basis in community involvement activities in 2018?	|__|__|
A25A	How many household members aged 15-37 years old participated on a regular basis in extracurricular activities such as community involvement activities in 2016 thru 2017?	|__|__|

FARM WORK

REFER TO HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND MEMBER CODES FROM SECTION A2 FOR EACH MEMBER AGED 18 AND OLDER.

I will now ask about agricultural activities.

#	A24	A25
ID	Did **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2 FOR EACH ITERATION]** work on the household farm, including fields or kitchen garden during the last main harvest season? 1 YES 0 NO ->➔ **A28**	**[PROG: IF A24=YES]** How many hours a day in the last seven days did **[PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2]** spend on average on agricultural activities (including livestock or fishing-related activities) whether for sale or for household food? **PROG: RANGE 0-24**
1	|__|	|__|__|
2	|__|	|__|__|
3	|__|	|__|__|
4	|__|	|__|__|
5	|__|	|__|__|
6	|__|	|__|__|
7	|__|	|__|__|
8	|__|	|__|__|
9	|__|	|__|__|
10	|__|	|__|__|

NON-FARM WORK

REFER TO HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND MEMBER CODES FROM SECTION A2 FOR EACH MEMBER AGED 18 AND OLDER.

We have already talked about time spent working on the household farm. Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about any **other** work that members of your household may have done during the last 12 months.

#	A28	A32	A33	A34	A36
ID	Did [NAME] work for someone else as a salaried employee or wage laborer to earn money in the form or wage, salary, commission, or payment in kind, during the last main harvest season? 1 YES 0 NO ➔ SKIP TO A34	In total, how much did [NAME] receive for this work during the last main harvest season, including any payment in the form of goods or services? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	Thinking of the most recent job, which of the following categories best describes [PROG: PIPE IN NAME FROM A2] 's employer? READ RESPONSES 1 Private company 2 Private individual 3 Government 4 State-owned enterprise (parastatal) 5 TASAF/Public Works Program 6 Church/religious organization 7 Political party 8 Other, specify	Was [NAME] self-employed in nonfarm business such as petty trade, running s shop or other artisan profession during the last main harvest season? 1 YES 0 NO ➔ SKIP TO A38_1	In total, how much **revenue** did [NAME] generate from the **nonfarm** business, during the last main harvest season? By revenue we mean total value of sales (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)
1	| | |	| | |	| |	| |	.
2	| | |	| | |	| |	| |	.
3	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
4	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
5	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
6	| | |	| | |	| |	| |	.
7	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
8	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
9	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.
10	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|	|__|	.

#	A37_1	A37_2	A37_3	A37_4	A37_5
ID	In total, how much did **[NAME]** spend on the **cost of doing business relating to materials/merchandise** used for the nonfarm business mentioned during the last main harvest season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	In total, how much did **[NAME]** spend on the **cost of doing business relating to rent (building/vehicle/equipment/tools)** for the nonfarm business mentioned during the last main harvest season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	In total, how much did **[NAME]** spend on the **cost of doing business relating to hired labor** for the nonfarm business mentioned during the last main harvest season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	In total, how much did **[NAME]** spend on the **cost of doing business relating to interest payments (on loans taken)** for the nonfarm business mentioned during the last main harvest season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING) **PROG: ONLY IN MAINLAND**	In total, how much did **[NAME]** spend on the **cost of doing business relating to (licenses/permits) payments** for the nonfarm business mentioned during the last main harvest season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING) **PROG: ONLY IN MAINLAND**
1	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.

#	A38_1	A38_2	A38_3
ID	Over the past 30 days, were there days when [NAME] was available to work (and looking for work), but did not find job opportunities? 1 YES 0 NO➔ SKIP TO NEXT MEMBER	How many days in the last 30 days did [NAME] look for work, but did not find any paying job?	How many times did that happen over the past 6 months (looked for work but didn't find opportunities for paid work)? 0 0 (None) 1 1-6 times 2 7-12 times 3 More than 12 times ENUMERATOR, READ RESPONSE OPTIONS
1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.
3	.	.	.
4	.	.	.
5	.	.	.
6	.	.	.
7	.	.	.
8	.	.	.
9	.	.	.
10	.	.	.

OTHER NON-LABOR INCOME

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

I will now ask about income your household may have from other sources.

B1_1 Does your household have income from:		B1_2 **PROG: IF [INCOME TYPE]=YES** How much did your household receive during the last main harvest season from **[INCOME TYPE]** including the value of any payment in the form of goods or services? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)
(a)	Rental of housing	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(b)	Rental of land	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(c)	Rental of farm equipment / animals	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(d)	Sale of livestock (LIVE AND SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(e)	Revenue from livestock byproducts like eggs, milk, etc.	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(f)	Sale of household assets	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(g)	Remittances from family outside the household, friends or others	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(h)	Retirement or Survivor Benefits from the Social Security Fund, or NSSF	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(m)	Social assistance payments from the government (i.e., invalidity payments, maternity benefits, etc.)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(n)	Social assistance from aid programs, churches, NGOs, or other organizations	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(o)	Fishing	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(p)	Other casual cash earnings	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(q)	Other source of income [SPECIFY]:	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
(r)	None	

LAND HOLDINGS

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

Now I will be asking you questions about agricultural land holdings

C1_1	How many plots of farmland did your household use during the last main harvest season? Do not include plots that were rented to someone else.	__|__| **PROG: IF C1_1 = 0 SKIP TO C3**
C1_2	Does your household have a Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) for any of the plots of land that your household uses?	1 YES 0 NO
C2_1	What is the total size (in acres or hectares) of the farmlands that your household used for cultivation during the last main harvest season? Do not include areas that were rented to someone else or the area of cooperative land (that households co-own together or contribute shared labor and a get a share of the outputs). ENTER QUANTITY FIRST THEN SELECT UNIT	__|__|__|__|__|__|
C2_2	Unit	1 Acres 2 Hectares 3 Other, specify
C3	How many plots of farmland did your household use for cultivation during the last main harvest during 2016 - 2017? Do not include plots that were rented to someone else.	__|__| **PROG: IF C3 = 0 SKIP TO C5**
C4_1	What is the total size (in acres or hectares) of the farmlands that your household used for cultivation during the last main harvest during 2016 - 2017? Do not include areas that were rented to someone else or the area of cooperative land (that households co-own together or contribute shared labor and a get a share of the outputs). ENTER QUANTITY FIRST THEN SELECT UNIT	__|__|__|__|__|__|
C4_2	Unit	1 Acres 2 Hectares 3 Other, specify
C5	**PROG: IF C1_1 = 0 SKIP TO C9** In 2018, were any of your farm lands irrigated?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO C9**
C6_1	In 2018, how many acres or hectares out of the whole land were irrigated? ENTER QUANTITY FIRST THEN SELECT UNIT	__|__|
C6_2	Unit	1 Acres 2 Hectares 3 Other, specify
C7	In 2018, what is the primary source of water for irrigation?	1 Weir/ Dam 2 Well 3 Borehole 4 River / Stream 6 Rain 5 Other (specify)

C8	In 2018, what is the secondary source of water for irrigation?	1 Weir/ Dam 2 Well 3 Borehole 4 River / Stream 6 Rain 5 Other (specify) 7 No other
C9	**PROG: IF C3=0 SKIP TO C13** In 2017, were your farm lands irrigated?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO C13**
C10_1	In 2017, how many acres or hectares out of the whole land were irrigated? ENTER QUANTITY FIRST THEN SELECT UNIT	|__|__|
C10_2	Unit	1 Acres 2 Hectares
C11	In 2017, what was the primary source of water for irrigation?	1 Weir/ Dam 2 Well 3 Borehole 4 River / Stream 6 Rain 5 Other (specify)
C12	In 2017, what was the secondary source of water for irrigation?	1 Weir/ Dam 2 Well 3 Borehole 4 River / Stream 6 Rain 5 Other (specify) 7 No other
C13	**PROG: IF C1_1 = 0 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION** Have new small-scale irrigation systems been implemented on your farm in the past 2 years?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
C14	Has your household benefited from the new small-scale irrigation?	1 YES 0 NO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (LAST COMPLETED MAIN SEASON)

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

Now I'd like to ask about major cash crops grown and harvested by your household in the last main growing season. For cash crops, farmers should consider those they sell in market (even if they consume some of the production at home, such as maize).

D1	Did your household grow any cash crops in the last main growing season?	1 YES 0 NO
G4	If the household cultivated any crops in the last 12 months, does it currently own any bulls, cows, steers, heifers, male calves, female calves, or oxen?	1 No crops, and no cattle 2 No crops, **only** cattle 3 Crops, but no cattle 4 Crops, and cattle
G14	If the household cultivated any crops in 2016, did it own any bulls, cows, steers, heifers, male calves, female calves, or oxen?	1 No crops, and no cattle 2 No crops, **only** cattle 3 Crops, but no cattle 4 Crops, and cattle
IF D1=NO → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION		

Please tell me about the three most important cash crops IN TERMS OF REVENUE grown during this period.

#	D2	CODES FOR D2	
CROP ID	Name the three most important crops grown and harvested by your household across all your owned or rented farm lands during the last main growing season? *USE CODES (DO NOT READ OUT ANSWER OPTIONS)*	01 MAIZE (DRIED KERNELS) 02 MAIZE (FRESH ON HUSK) 03 MILLET 04 RICE 05 SORGHUM 06 CASSAVA TUBERS 07 BANANAS 08 GUAVA 09 PASSION FRUIT 10 AMARANTH 11 BEANS 12 SWEET POTATO 13 TEA 14 SUGARCANE 15 COFFEE 16 GRAPES 17 ONIONS 18 TOMATOES 19 TOBACCO	29 COCONUT 30 COWPEA 31 CUCUMBERS 32 GROUNDNUTS 33 JATROPHA 34 LETTUCE 35 LENTILS 36 LEMON 37 MANGO 38 OKRA 39 ORANGES 40 PALM TREE 41 PAPAYA 42 PEAS 43 PEPPERS/CHILIES 44 PIGEON PEA 45 PINEAPPLE 46 PLANTAIN 47 IRISH POTATOES
01			

02		20 CASHEW NUT 21 COTTON 22 CLOVES 23 SISAL 24 PYRETHRUM 25 CABBAGES 26 CARROTS 27 CHICKPEA 28 COCOA	48 SOYA BEANS 49 SPINACH 50 SQUASH 51 SUNFLOWER 53 WATERMELON 54 WHEAT 55 YAMS 56 AFRICAN EGGPLANT (YEBOYEBO) 57 PULSES/GRAIN LEGUME 58 Sunmeall 59 OTHER 1 (SPECIFY) 60 OTHER 2 (SPECIFY) 61 OTHER 3 (SPECIFY) 62 NO OTHER 1 63 NO OTHER 2
03			

For each of the crops that you just mentioned, I will now ask you about how much was harvested and what happened to the crop.

Crop ID	Crop ID	D3		D4	D5	D6	D7	CODE FOR D3
#	**POPULATE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**	During the last main growing season, how much **[CROP]** did your household harvest in total across all owned or rented farm lands? **ENTER QUANTITY FIRST THEN SELECT UNIT**		What quantity of the **[CROP]** harvested during the last main growing season was lost during post-harvest period? Include all losses during and before storage caused by pests and diseases, threshing or dehusking. REPORT QUANTITY IN SAME UNITS FROM D3 **IF QUANTITY EQUALS TOTAL AMOUNT REPORTED, PROBE FOR CORRECT AMOUNT. → SKIP TO NEXT CROP**	What quantity of the **[CROP]** harvested during the last main growing season has been consumed by members of your household? REPORT QUANTITY IN SAME UNITS FROM D3 **IF QUANTITY SUMS TO TOTAL AMOUNT REPORTED, PROBE FOR CORRECT AMOUNT. → SKIP TO NEXT CROP**	What quantity of the **[CROP]** harvested during the last main growing season was sold? ENUMERATOR, IF IT WAS CONVERTED TO A PROCESSED GOOD, CONSIDER THE ORIGINAL CROP/PRODUCT IF 0 → **SKIP TO NEXT CROP** REPORT QUANTITY IN SAME UNITS FROM D3	How much did you receive in total for the **[CROP]** sold? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	1 KILOGRAMME 2 BAG (25 KG.) 3 BAG (50 KG.) 4 BAG (100 KG.) 5 BAG (120 KG.) 7 PAIL (SMALL) 8 PAIL (LARGE) 9 POUNDS 10 BOWL/BLACK RUBBER 11 TON 12 BUNCH 13 PIECE 14 HEAP 15 BALE 16 BASKET 17 OX-CART 18 GALLON 19 LITRE 20 CUP 21 TIN 22 GRAM 23 MILLILITRE 24 TEASPOON 25 BASIN 26 SATCHET/TUBE 27 BOTTLE 28 CRATE 29 TUBERS 30 OTHER 1 [SPECIFY_____] 31 OTHER 2 [SPECIFY_____] 32 OTHER 3 [SPECIFY_____]
		D3_1 QUANTITY	D3_ 2 UNIT					
01		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
02		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
03		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|		|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	

I will now ask you about inputs and costs.		D8	D9
CROP ID	CROP *FROM PREVIOUS PAGE*	Did you purchase seeds, seedlings, saplings, cuttings, stems, tubers, etc., for **[CROP]** during the last main growing season? 1 YES 0 NO → **NEXT CROP**	In total, how much did your household pay for those **[CROP]** seeds, seedlings, saplings, cuttings, stems, tubers, etc. during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)
01	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
02	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
03	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|

I will now ask a few questions about the materials your household used for during the last main growing season.

		D10	D11		D12_1	D12_2	D13
	[INPUT]	Did you utilize **[INPUT]** **for any** of your crops during the last main growing season? 1 YES 0 NO → **NEXT INPUT**	In total, what quantity of **[INPUT]** was used for your crops during the last main growing season? **(REFER TO UNIT CODES FROM D3)**		In total, how much did you pay for **each unit of** the **[INPUT]** during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	In total, how much did you pay **total** for the **[INPUT]** during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	Of the amount you paid for the **[INPUT]** during the last main growing season, how much was used for your cash crops?
			D11_1 QUANTITY	D11_2 UNIT			
(a)	Fertilizer	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
(b)	Manure	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
(c)	Pesticide	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
(d)	Herbicide	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
	D10_OTHER	**D10_OTHER_TXT**	**D11_OTHER**		**D12_1_OTHER**	**D12_2_OTHER**	**D13_OTHER**

	Did you utilize anything else for pest management or to enhance crop growth for **any** of your crops during the last main growing season? 1 YES 0 NO → **NEXT SEC.**	What did you use? ENUMERATOR, ONLY RECORD ONE INPUT HERE.	In total, what quantity of **[INPUT]** was used for your crops during the last main growing season? **(REFER TO UNIT CODES FROM D3)**		In total, how much did you pay for **each unit of** the **[INPUT]** during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	In total, how much did you pay **total** for the **[INPUT]** during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	How much did you pay for the **[INPUT]** used in cash crops during the last main growing season?
			D11_1 QUANTITY	**D11_2 UNIT**			
(e)	Other 1, specify	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
(f)	Other 2, specify	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		
(g)	Other 3, specify	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|		

I will now ask about farm equipment that your household might use.

D14	Did your household rent farm equipment such as tractors, combine, plough, or bullock, etc., during the last main growing season?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO D17**
D15	In total, how much did your household pay for the rented farm equipment during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D16	Of the amount you paid for the rented farm equipment, how much was used in cash crops during the last main growing season?	|__|__|
D17	Did your household spend money on irrigation including expenses on water, electricity, diesel, pump-set rental, maintenance, repair of irrigation channels, etc. for any crop during the last main growing season?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO D20**
D18	In total, how much did your household spend on irrigation during the last main growing season? (ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D19	Of the amount you paid for irrigation, how much was used in cash crop during the last main growing season?	|__|__|
D20	Did your household hire farm labor for any crop during the last main growing season?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
D21	In total, how much did your household spend on hired farm labor during the last main growing season?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|

	(ENTER IN TANZANIAN SHILLING)	
D22	Of the amount you paid for hired labor expenses, how much was used in cash crop during the last main growing season?	|__|__|__|
D23	In total, how much did your household spend on interest rates during the last main growing season?	

ADOPTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND MARKETING ISSUES

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

Pest and Natural resource management		
E0	**PROG: If C1_1 = 0, Skip to E7** Now I would like to ask you about pest management practices related to the **plots of land** over which your household make decisions. Did your household apply any pest management practices during the most recent agricultural season?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO E2**
E1	Did your household use any of the following pest management practices during the **most recent agricultural season?** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 Agrochemicals (Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Rodenticides) 2 Integrated Pest Management (Live Barriers, Neem Oil Insecticide) 3 Use of Detergents 4 Use of Molasses 5 Crop Rotation 6 Pruning 7 Routine Field Sampling 8 Scouting 9 None used 10 Other, specify

E2	Did your household use any of the following natural resource management practices/techniques during the **most recent agricultural season**? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 Anti erosion Bund 2 Revegetation of bund 3 Soil stabilization using grass 4 Live brush mats 5 Zai system(planting pockets, planting basins, micro pits) 6 Gully treatment 7 Agroforestry 8 Assisted Natural Regeneration 9 Crop Rotation 10 Water Management 11 Intercropping or in rotation 12 Contour farming 13 Tied ridges 14 Alternate Wet and Dry (AWD) 15 Integrated Soil fertility Management 16 Application of Organic Manure 17 Minimizing the use of Water in Rice Production 18 System of Rice Intensification (SRI) 19 Other 20 None used
Agriculture practices		
E3	Did your household use any of the following agricultural practices/technologies for cultivating crops in the **most recent agricultural season**? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 Staking 2 Sanitation of the crop 3 Harvest and Postharvest Handling 4 Crop Elimination 5 Plant rouging 6 Mulching 7 Land Preparation 8 Production Calendar 9 Plant Spacing 10 Green House farming 11 Integrated Pest Management 12 Fertigation 13 Sack gardens 14 Trellising 15 Direct Paddy Seeder 16 Bunding and leveling of rice fields 17 Seedling trays 18 Soil sterilization 19 Drop irrigation 20 Other, specify 21 None of the above

E4	Did your household use any of the following value chain activities for selling crops during the **most recent agricultural season**? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 Joint purchase of inputs 2 Bulk sale through farmer's groups 3 Bulk transport through farmer's groups 4 Sorting/grading 5 Packaging/labeling 6 Processing (flour, etc.) 7 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.) 8 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) 9 Delayed sales 10 Sanitation and treatment procedures 11 Other, specify 12 None of the above
Constraints		
E5_1	Were there any major difficulties/constraints that your household faced in producing crops during the most recent agricultural season?	1 YES 0 NO → **SKIP TO E7**
E5	What are the **major** difficulties/constraints that your household faced in producing crops during the most recent agricultural season? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	2 Lack of technical ability/mastery 3 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed 4 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers 5 Unavailability/ deficiency of others inputs 6 Soil infertility 7 Land insufficiency 8 High land rents 9 Lack of land title/ownership certification 10 Water deficiency 11 Too many levies 12 Phytosanitary problems (Parasitic attacks, pests, disease, weeds) 13 Bad weather conditions (Flood, Drought, etc.) 15 Other (to be specified) 16 Unavailability/limited number of tractors 17 Unavailability of capital/funds 18 High cost of agricultural inputs
E6	What are the **major** constraints that your household faced in the marketing of crops during the most recent agricultural season? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION** **PROG:**	1 No Difficulty 2 Not enough buyers 3 Low selling price 4 Lack of market/price information 5 Far Sales Center 6 Bad Road condition bringing harvest to market 7 Poor quality of product 8 Unfavorable macroeconomic policies/regulatory frameworks 9 Other (specify)
E7	**(For specific geographical areas)** Has your household seen any major improvements in the quality of the roads used to transport your crops outside of the village/shia between 2016 and 2018?	1 Yes 0 No

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

AGRICULTURAL ASSETS

I will now ask a few questions about the agricultural assets that your household has, including farm equipment.

Prog: IF C1_1 = 0, SKIP TO F2	**F1**
[ASSET TYPES]	How many **[ASSET]** that are in working condition does your household currently own? **IF NONE, ENTER 0**
(a) Tractors	|__|__|
(b) Machine pulled plows or harrows	|__|__|
(c) Animal pulled plows	|__|__|
(d) Animal Carts	|__|__|
(e) Seeders	|__|__|
(f) Harvesters	|__|__|
(g) Spreaders or sprayers	|__|__|
(h) Wheelbarrows or hand carts	|__|__|
(i) Irrigation water pumps	|__|__|
(j) Generators	|__|__|
(k) Processing equipment	|__|__|
(l) Fences or buildings for housing livestock	.
(m) Storage facilities	.
(n) Shellers / threshers	.
(o) Hand mills / grinders	.
(p) Watering cans	.
(q) Other [SPECIFY]: [_____]	|__|__|

NON-AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Now, I would like to ask you about non-farming assets that your household may own.

[ITEM]	**F2** How many **[ITEM]** that are in working condition does your household currently own? **IF NONE, ENTER 0**
(a) Radios, cassette/tape recorders, or hi-fi systems	|__|__|
(b) Televisions	|__|__|
(d) VCD/DVD Player/MP3/MP4 player/iPod	|__|__|
(e) Satellite Dishes	|__|__|
(f) Mobile Telephones	|__|__|
(g) Refrigerators	|__|__|
(h) Kerosene stoves	|__|__|
(i) Electric Stoves	|__|__|
(j) Bicycles	|__|__|
(k) Motorbikes	|__|__|
(l) Cars	|__|__|
(m) Motorized three-wheelers	|__|__|
(n) Other vehicles, such as pick-up trucks or minibuses	|__|__|
(o) Boats or boat motors	|__|__|
(p) Computers	|__|__|
(q) Tablets	|__|__|
(r) Blenders	|__|__|
(s) charcoal irons or electric irons	|__|__|
(t) Tables	|__|__|
(u) Lanterns	|__|__|
(v) Solar panels	|__|__|
(w) Off grid energy supplies	|__|__|

POVERTY

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

PROGRESS OUT OF POVERTY SCORECARD

G1	**OBSERVE:** What is the main building material used for the walls of the main building? If the dwelling unit is constructed with more than one building material, then consider the main building material that was used during the construction process.	1 Baked bricks 2 Poles and mud, grass, sun-dried bricks, or other 3 Stones, cement bricks, or timber
G2	**OBSERVE:** What is the main building material used for the roof of the main building?	1 Grass/leaves, mud and leaves, or other 2 Iron sheets, tiles, concrete, or asbestos
G3	What is the main fuel used for cooking?	1 Firewood, coal, solar, gas (biogas), wood/farm residuals, or animal residuals 2 Charcoal, paraffin, gas (industrial), electricity, generator/private source, or other
G6	Were all household members aged 6 to 18 in school in 2016?	1 No 2 Yes 3 No members ages 6 to 18
G7	What was the main building material used for the walls of the main building in 2016?	1 Baked bricks 2 Poles and mud, grass, sun-dried bricks, or other 3 Stones, cement bricks, or timber
G8	What was the main building material used for the roof of the main building in 2016?	1 Grass/leaves, mud and leaves, or other 2 Iron sheets, tiles, concrete, or asbestos
G9	What was the main fuel used for cooking in 2016?	1 Firewood, coal, solar, gas (biogas), wood/farm residuals, or animal residuals 2 Charcoal, paraffin, gas (industrial), electricity, generator/private source, or other
G10	Did your household have any televisions in 2016?	1 No 2 Yes
G11	Did your household have any radios, cassette/tape recorders, or hi-fi systems in 2016?	1 No 2 Yes
G12	Did your household have any lanterns in 2016?	1 No 2 Yes
G13	Did your household have any tables in 2016?	1 No 2 Yes

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

TAKE OUT PICTURE OF LADDER AND PLACE IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT. Here is a picture of a ladder. The '10' at the top of the ladder means the best possible life you can imagine. The '0' at the bottom of the ladder means the worst possible life you can imagine.

G15	On which place of the ladder would you place your family, thinking about how you feel about life right now?	Step # |___| **[RANGE 0-10]**
G16	On which place of the ladder was your family 2 years ago?	Step # |___| **[RANGE 0-10]**

PLACE PICTURE OF FIVE STEPS IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT.

Imagine five steps, where on the bottom, the first step, stand the poorest people,
[POINT TO BOTTOM STEP]

and on the highest step, the fifth, stand the rich.
[POINT TO TOP STEP]

G17	Which step are you on today?	Step # |___| **[RANGE 1-5]**
G18	Which step were you on 2 years ago?	Step # |___| **[RANGE 1-5]**

The following questions ask about changes you have seen in the past two years (2016-2018) in your farm and household.

.	**TOPIC**	Over the last 2 years (2016-2018), how has [TOPIC] changed? Please rank on a scale of 1-5 with 5 being improved a lot, 4 improved somewhat, 3 about the same, 2 somewhat worse, and 1 a lot worse.
		|___|
		|___|
		|___|
		|___|
		|___|
		|___|
		|___|

G28	**PROG: IF C1_1 = 0, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION** In the past 2 years has your household started to use new farming practices?	1 YES 2 NO → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
G29	Please tell me which farming practices your household has used in the past two years.	1 Crop rotation 2 Water harvesting 3 Small scale irrigation 4 Timing of farm operations 5 Planting drought tolerant varieties 6 Planting early maturing varieties 7 Planting high yielding varieties 8 Agroforestry 9 Mulching 10 Terracing 11 Tie ridges 12 Ndiva 13 Sunken beds (maboda /majaruba) 14 Miraba 15 Hay 16 Silage making 17 Destocking 18 Zero grazing 19 Moving animals to other places permanently 20 Moving animals to other places temporarily 21 Standing hay (Milimbiko) 22 Other (Specity)
G30	What year did your household first start using **[G29 TECHNIQUE]**?	1 2016 2 2017 3 2018

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

FOOD

Now, I am going to ask some questions about your household consumption. I'd like to speak with the most knowledgeable person about household consumption. Who is that person? May I speak to this person? ENUMERATOR: IF DIFFERENT PERSON, REMEMBER TO ADMINISTER INFORMED CONSENT

.	H1	H2	H3
[ITEMS]	Over the **past month (30 days),** did you or others in your household consume any **[ITEM]**? 1 YES 0 NO → **NEXT ITEM**	How much in total did your household spend in purchasing **[ITEM]** from the market in the past month? (THIS SHOULD BE THE AMOUNT THAT THEY PURCHASED FROM THE MARKET) RECORD IN TZS	What is the value of [ITEM] consumed from home production in the past month? (Please estimate the value of item that was consumed from home production and NOT PURCHASED from market.) (THIS SHOULD BE THE AMOUNT THAT THEY CONSUMED FROM HOME STOCK/PRODUCTION) RECORD IN TZS
.	.	TZS	TZS
(a) Cereals, grains and grain products	|__|__|	. .	. .
(b) Roots, tubers, and plantains	|__|__|	. .	. .
(c) Pulses, nuts, and seed/oil	|__|__|	. .	. .
(d) Fruits	|__|__|	. .	. .
(e) Vegetables	|__|__|	. .	. .
(f) Meat, chicken, and fish	|__|__|	. .	. .
(g) Eggs	|__|__|	. .	. .

(h) Milk and other dairy products	|__|__|	. .	. .
(i) Sugar, fats, spices, oil, biscuits, snacks (and other processed foods)	|__|__|	. .	. .
(j) Beverages (tea / coffee / soft drinks / other nonalcoholic drinks)	|__|__|	. .	. .
(k) Cigarettes/other tobacco products	|__|__|	. .	. .
(l) Alcoholic beverages	|__|__|	. .	. .
H1_OTHER Over the **past month (30 days),** did you or others in your household consume any other food items? 1 YES 0 NO → **NON-FOOD**	**H1_OTHER_TEXT** What other food item did you or others in your household consume over the past month (30 days)?	**H2_OTHER** How much in total did your household spend in purchasing **[OTHER ITEM]** from the market in the past month? (THIS SHOULD BE THE AMOUNT THAT THEY PURCHASED FROM THE MARKET) RECORD IN TZS	**H3_OTHER** How much in total did your household spend on **[OTHER ITEM]** including amount purchased from market and consumed **from home production** in the past month? (THIS SHOULD BE THE AMOUNT THAT THEY PURCHASED FROM THE MARKET AND CONSUMED FROM HOME STOCK/PRODUCTION) RECORD IN TZS

H7	ENUMERATOR, WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THIS SECTION? **PROG: Select all that apply**	1 Respondent Only 2 Respondent Spouse 3 Other family member 4 Other non-family member

FOOD SECURITY

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

HDDS

Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night

I1	Was yesterday a special or unusual day (festival, funeral, or if most household members were absent)?	1 Yes **[SKIP TO I3]** 2 No

Did anyone in your household eat FOOD ITEM yesterday? THE FOODS LISTED SHOULD BE THOSE PREPARED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND EATEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR TAKEN ELSEWHERE TO EAT. DO NOT INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT WERE PREPARED ELSEWHERE.

. .	**I2**
Food item:	1 IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION. 0 IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD.
(a) Any bread, rice, noodles, biscuits, or other foods made from millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat or any other locally available grain?	.
(b) Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	.
(c) Any vegetables?	.
(d) Any fruits?	.
(e) Any meat such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game, chicken, duck, or other birds, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	.
(f) Any eggs?	.
(g) Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	.
(h) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	.
(i) Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?	.
(j) Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	.
(k) Any sugar or honey?	.
(l) Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee or tea?	.

HHS QUESTIONS

I3.	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 No **[Skip to I5]** 1 Yes
I4.	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 Rarely (1–2 times) 2 Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 Often (more than 10 times)

I5.	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 No **[Skip to I7]** 1 Yes
I6.	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 Rarely (1–2 times) 2 Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 Often (more than 10 times)
I7.	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	0 No **[End module]** 1 Yes
I8.	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 Rarely (1–2 times) 2 Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 Often (more than 10 times)

MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET (MAD) FOR CHILDREN BELOW 2

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

Now I would like to ask you questions about children below the age of 2.

REFER TO HOUSEHOLD ROSTER FROM SECTION A2 AND ASK THESE QUESTIONS FOR EACH CHILD LESS THAN 24 MONTHS.

I0_1	Was **[CHILD NAME]** breastfed yesterday during the day or at night	1 YES 2 NO
I0_2	Sometimes babies are fed breast milk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman, or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup or bottle or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby. Did [**CHILD NAME**] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?	1 YES 2 NO
I0_3	How many times did [**CHILD NAME**] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	☐☐ times

I11	Please describe everything that **[CHILD NAME]** ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. a) Think about when **[CHILD NAME]** first woke up yesterday. Did **[CHILD NAME]** eat anything at that time? ***IF YES:*** Please tell me everything **[CHILD NAME]** ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART b)*** b) What did **[CHILD NAME]** do after that? Did **[CHILD NAME]** eat anything at that time?	1 PORRIDGE, BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, OR OTHER FOODS (CHAPATI, MANDAZI…) MADE FROM GRAINS 2 PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE 3 WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS 4 ANY DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, SUCH AS AMARANTH, CASSAVA LEAVES, SWEET POTATO LEAVES, BEANS LEAVES, CHINESE CABBAGE AND SPINACH

	IF YES: Please tell me everything **[CHILD NAME]** ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***REPEAT QUESTION b) ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.*** ***IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE OR STEW, PROBE:*** **c)** What ingredients were in that **(*MIXED DISH*)**? ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE*** ***AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, SELECT THE CORRESPONDING FOOD FROM THE LIST. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.*** ***IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, THEY SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED ANYWHERE.*** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	5 RIPE MANGOES, RIPE PAPAYAS, WATERMELONS, RED GUAVA 6 ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES 7 LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS 8 ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK 9 EGGS 10 FRESH OR DRIED FISH, SHELLFISH, OR SEAFOOD 11 ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, NUTS, OR SEEDS 12 CHEESE, YOGURT, OR OTHER MILK PRODUCTS 13 ANY OIL, FATS, OR BUTTER, OR FOODS MADE WITH ANY OF THESE 18 CHILD ATE NO FOOD

I12	Yesterday, during the day or night did **[CHILD NAME]** eat or drink any porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains **SKIP IF I11=1 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I13	What about Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside **SKIP IF I11=2 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I14	What about White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots **SKIP IF I11=3 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I15	What about Any dark green leafy vegetables **SKIP IF I11=4 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I16	What about Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, apricots or cantaloupes **SKIP IF I11=5 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I17	What about Any other fruits or vegetables **SKIP IF I11=6 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I18	What about Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats **SKIP IF I11=7 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I19	What about Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck **SKIP IF I11=8 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I20	What about Eggs **SKIP IF I11=9 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I21	What about Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood **SKIP IF I11=10 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO

I22	What about Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds **SKIP IF I11=11 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I23	What about Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products **SKIP IF I11=12 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I24	What about Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these **SKIP IF I11=13 OR I11=18**	1 YES 2 NO

WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY (WDDS)

IF NOT SPEAKING TO A FEMALE AGE 18-49 SAY: Now, I am going to ask some questions about food eaten by a female in your household. I'd like to speak with a female member that is 18 years or older and under the age of 49, preferably the FEMALE head of household.

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

ASK I29-I46 TO A FEMALE MEMBER AGED 18-49 PRESENT DURING THE SURVEY:

I29	Please describe everything that you ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. **a)** Think at when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time? ***IF YES:*** Please tell me everything you ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART b)*** b) What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time? ***IF YES:*** Please tell me everything you ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***REPEAT QUESTION b) ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.*** ***IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE OR STEW, PROBE:*** **c)** What ingredients were in that (***MIXED DISH***)? ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, SELECT THE CORRESPONDING FOOD FROM THE LIST. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY*** ***IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, THEY SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED ANYWHERE.*** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 PORRIDGE, BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, OR OTHER FOODS (CHAPATI, MANDAZI) MADE FROM GRAINS 2 PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE 3 WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS 4 ANY DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, SUCH AS AMARACNTH, CASSAVA LEAVES, SWEET POTATO LEAVES, BEANS LEAVES, CHINESE CABBAGE AND SPINACH 5 RIPE MANGOES, RIPE PAPAYAS, WATERMELONS, OR GUAVAS 6 ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES 7 LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS 8 ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK 9 EGGS 10 FRESH OR DRIED FISH, SHELLFISH, OR SEAFOOD 11 ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, NUTS, OR SEEDS 12 CHEESE, YOGURT, OR OTHER MILK PRODUCTS 13 ANY OIL, FATS, OR BUTTER, OR FOODS MADE WITH ANY OF THESE 14 ANY SUGARY FOODS SUCH AS CHOCOLATES, SWEETS, CANDIES, PASTRIES, CAKES, OR BISCUITS 15 CONDIMENTS FOR FLAVOR, SUCH AS CHILIES, SPICES, HERBS OR FISH POWDER 16 GRUBS, SNAILS OR INSECTS 17 FOODS MADE WITH RED PALM OIL, RED PALM NUT, OR RED PALM NUT PULP SAUCE 18 DID NOT EAT ANY FOOD

I30	Yesterday, during the day or night did you eat or drink any Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains? **SKIP IF I29=1 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I31	What about pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? **SKIP IF I29=2 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I32	What about White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? **SKIP IF I29=3 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I33	What about Any dark green leafy vegetables? **SKIP IF I29=4 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I34	What about Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, apricots or cantaloupes? **SKIP IF I29=5 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I35	What about Any other fruits or vegetables? **SKIP IF I29=6 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I36	What about Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? **SKIP IF I29=7 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I37	What about Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck? **SKIP IF I29=8 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I38	What about Eggs? **SKIP IF I29=9 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I39	What about Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood? **SKIP IF I29=10 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I40	What about Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds? **SKIP IF I29=11 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I41	What about Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products? **SKIP IF I29=12 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I42	What about Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these? **SKIP IF I29=13 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I43	What about Any sugary foods such as chocolates, chocolate drinks, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits? **KIP IF I29=14 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I44	What about Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder? **SKIP IF I29=15 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I45	What about Grubs, snails or insects? **SKIP IF I29=16 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO
I46	What about Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce? **SKIP IF I29=17 OR I29=18**	1 YES 2 NO

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE (ONLY FOR THE MAINLAND SURVEY)

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

ASK THIS SECTION TO ONE FEMALE MEMBER (MARRIED/LIVING TOGETHER WITH PARTNER) AGED 18-49 PRESENT DURING THE SURVEY:

ENUMERATOR, IS THERE A FEMALE HOSUEHOLD MEMBER AGED 18-49 WHO IS MARRIED/LIVING TOGETHER WITH HER PARTNER PRESENT FOR THIS SECTION?

1 YES
0 NO SKIP TO GENDER EMPOWERMENT

The next questions ask about family planning.

MALE ENUMERATORS READ THIS STATEMENT, (IF YOU A FEMALE ENUMERATOR, SELECT 3 BELOW): Please tell me if you are comfortable if I ask you questions about this topic. If you are uncomfortable, I can call a female colleague to complete the interview with you.

1 RESPONDENT IS OKAY TO CONTINUE WITH MALE ENUMERATOR
2 RESPONDENT REQUESTED A FEMALE ENUMERATOR
3 FEMALE ENUMERATOR

J1	Have you received any of **[TRAINING TOPICS]** in the last two years (2016 and 2018)?	**[TRAINING TOPICS]** 1 Training on water and sanitation (WASH) 2 Training on nutrition 3 Training on women's health 4 Training on children's health 5 Training on family planning
J2	Have you learned something about reproductive health in the last two years (2016-2018)?	1 YES, knowledge improved 2 No, I have not noticed any changes
J3_1	ENUMERATOR, CODE THIS QUESTION IF YOU KNOW THE RESPONSE. Do you have any children?	1 YES 0 NO
J3	Are you pregnant now?	1 Yes 2 No → **SKIP TO J6** 3 Unsure/DON'T KNOW → **SKIP TO J6**
J4	After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	1 HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 2 NO MORE → **SKIP TO J8** 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW → **SKIP TO J8**
J5	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, when would you like to have another child?	1 SOON → **SKIP TO J8** 2 IN SOME TIME 3 AFTER MARRIAGE → **SKIP TO J8** 4 OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ → **SKIP TO J8** 5. DON'T KNOW → **SKIP TO J8**

J6	In the future, would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? **[PROG: FILTER TEXT BASED ON RESPONSE TO J3_1]**	1 HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 2 NO MORE/NONE → **SKIP TO J8** 3 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT → **END SECTION** 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW → **SKIP TO J8**
J7	When would you like to have (a/another) child?	1 SOON/NOW 2 IN SOME TIME 3 AFTER MARRIAGE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY): 5. DON'T KNOW
J8	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?	1 Yes 2 No → **SKIP TO J10**
J9	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	1 Yes 2 No
J10	In the last 12 months have you received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	1 Yes 2 No
J11	In the last 12 months have you read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	1 Yes 2 No
J12	In the last 12 months have you seen anything about family planning on the television?	1 Yes 2 No
J13	In the last 12 months have you heard about family planning on the radio?	1 Yes 2 No
J14	Were you or your partner doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant in 2016?	1 Yes 2 No
J15	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	1 Yes → **SKIP TO J19** 2 No **IDK/REFUSE→ SKIP TO J19**

J16	You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? **ASK ONLY IF J15=2 AND ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:** **J4=2 OR J5=2 OR J6=2 OR J7==2** **ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS**	1 NOT MARRIED 2 NOT HAVING SEX 3 INFREQUENT SEX 4 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 5 NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH 6 BREASTFEEDING **OPPOSITION TO USE** 7 RESPONDENTS OPPOSED 8 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED 9 OTHERS OPPOSED 10 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** 11 KNOWS NO METHOD 12 KNOWS NO SOURCE **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** 13 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS 14 PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE 15 INCONVENIENT TO USE **OTHER** 16 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 17 COSTS TOO MUCH 18 NO METHOD AVAILABLE 19 OTHER
J17	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	1 MAINLY RESPONDENT 2 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 JOINT DECISION 4 OTHER
J18	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don’t know
J19	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	1 Yes 2 No
J20	Have you used a method before?	1 Yes 2 No → **END SECTION**
J21	Which method you used the last time?	1 FEMALE STERILIZATION 2 MALE STERILIZATION 3 IUD 4 INJECTABLES 5 IMPLANTS 6 PILL 7 CONDOM 8 FEMALE CONDOM 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 11 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 12 RHYTHM METHOD 13 WITHDRAWAL 14 OTHER MODERN METHOD 15 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

J22	Where did you obtain or learn about the method the last time? **END SECTION AFTER THIS QUESTION**	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 1 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 3 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 4 MOBILE CLINIC 5 FIELD WORKER 6 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 7 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 8 PHARMACY 9 PRIVATE DOCTOR 10 MOBILE CLINIC 11 FIELDWORKER 12 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR **OTHER SOURCE** 13 SHOP 15 FRIEND/RELATIVE 16 OTHER

J26	ENUMERATOR, WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THIS SECTION? **PROG: Select all that apply**	1 Respondent Only 2 Respondent Spouse 3 Other family member 4 Other non-family member

GENDER EMPOWERMENT

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

PARTICIPATION IN INTRA-HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING

DO NOT READ THIS IF YOU ARE ALREADY SPEAKING WITH FEMALE HH OR SPOUSE OF MALE HH.
Now, I am going to ask some questions about decision making in your household. I'd like to speak with a female member over 18, preferably the FEMALE head of household or THE SPOUSE of the male head of the household. May I speak to this person? ENUMERATOR: IF DIFFERENT PERSON, REMEMBER TO ADMINISTER INFORMED CONSENT

ENUMERATOR, IS THERE A FEMALE RESPONDENT PRESENT FOR THIS SECTION?

1 YES
0 NO SKIP TO WATER AND HYGIENE

Please tell us who in your household makes the decisions with regards various production, marketing, economic and other activities.

.	**K1.**
.	1 All by female 2 Mainly by female 3 Equally by male and female 4 Mainly by male 5 All by male 6 Not applicable
(a) Who usually controls the field where the crops to be planted?	|__|
(b) Who usually controls the decision of type of crops to be grown?	
(c) Who usually controls the decisions about how much to invest in the production of the crops (inputs and labor)?	|__|
(d) Who usually controls the decision about how the crops should be marketed?	|__|
(e) Who usually controls the decisions about selling the crops?	|__|
(f) Who usually controls the decisions about how the revenue from farming should be spent?	|__|
(g) Who usually controls the decisions on daily food consumption?	|__|
(h) Who usually controls the decisions on livestock rearing?	|__|
(i) Who usually controls the decisions on family saving?	|__|
(j) Who usually controls the decisions about borrowing money?	|__|
(k) Who usually controls the decisions on wage and salary employment (this would include work that is paid for in cash or in-kind, including both agriculture and other wage work)?	|__|
(l) Who usually controls the decisions on use of income generated from non-farm business, and wage and salary?	|__|
(m) Who usually controls the decisions on spending on major household expenditure (such as a large appliance for the house like a refrigerator, house building/renovation)?	|__|
(n) Who usually controls the decisions on spending on health expenditure?	|__|
(o) Who usually controls the decisions on children education?	|__|
(p) Who usually controls the decisions on education expenditure?	|__|

K2	Do you currently engage in any self-employment activity? For example, vegetable garden, kiosk, or anything else.	1 Yes 0 No → **SKIP TO K4**

.	K3
.	1 All by female 2 Mainly by female 3 Equally by male and female 4 Mainly by male 5 All by male
(a) Who controls the decisions on allocation of household labor in this activity?	|__|
(b) Who controls the decisions on use of sales revenues in this activity?	|__|

K4	Did you engage in any self-employment activity in 2016? For example, vegetable garden, kiosk, or anything else.	1 Yes 0 No → **SKIP TO K6**

.	K5
.	1 All by female 2 Mainly by female 3 Equally by male and female 4 Mainly by male 5 All by male
(a) Who controlled the decisions on allocation of household labor in this activity?	|__|
(b) Who controlled the decisions on use of sales revenues in this activity?	|__|

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Now, I will ask you about the participation of all female members of this household in any group or community organization:

.	GROUP	K6. In 2018, how many female members are members of a **[GROUP]?**	K7. In 2016, how many female members were members of a **[GROUP]**?
(a)	of an association or group, such as a producer group, farmer's association, savings and loans group.	|__|	|__|__|
(b)	women's or youth group, church or community group, etc.	.	.
(c)	Village Council	|__|	|__|__|

K8	ENUMERATOR, WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THIS SECTION? **PROG: Select all that apply**	1 Respondent Only 2 Respondent Spouse 3 Other family member 4 Other non-family member

ACCESS TO WATER AND HYGIENE PRACTICES (ONLY FOR THE MAINLAND SURVEY)

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

WATER SOURCES AND HANDWASHING

The next questions will ask about your household's access to water.

L1	What is the **main** source of water available to your household?	1 Communal tap/Water kiosk 2 Protected well 3 Unprotected well 4 Private Borehole on your plot 5 Private borehole somewhere else 6 Piped water inside house 7 Piped water outside house within stand/plot 8 Piped water from neighbor 9 Surface water (pond, lake, river, stream, spring water) 10 Manufacture-packaged bottled water 11 Refilled bottled water 12 Water vendor 13 Rain water 14 Other, specify
L2	For what purpose did your household use water from this source? **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 Drinking and cooking 2 Cleaning the house 3 Washing and taking baths 4 Provision for animals 5 Other (Specify _____)
L3	Please mention all of the occasions when it is important to wash your hands. DO NOT READ ANSWERS. AFTER RESPONDENT INITIALLY ANSWERS, ASK TWO MORE TIMES IF THERE IS ANYTHING ELSE. RECORD ALL RESPONSES THAT APPLY. IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW, DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSES. **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 BEFORE EATING 2 AFTER EATING 3 BEFORE PRAYING 4 BEFORE BREASTFEEDING OR FEEDING A CHILD 5 BEFORE COOKING OR PREPARING FOOD 6 AFTER DEFECATION/URINATION 7 AFTER CLEANING A CHILD THAT HAS DEFECATED/CHANGING A CHILD'S NAPPY 8 WHEN MY HANDS ARE DIRTY 9 AFTER CLEANING THE TOILET OR POTTY 10 OTHER
L4	Can you show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? ASK TO SEE AND OBSERVE. RECORD ONLY ONE HAND WASHING PLACE. THIS IS THE HAND WASHING PLACE THAT IS USED MOST OFTEN BY THE RESPONDENT OR HOUSEHOLD.	1 Inside/within 10 paces of the toilet facility 2 Inside/within 10 paces of the kitchen/cooking place 3 Elsewhere in home or yard 4 Outside yard 5 No specific place **[SKIP TO L8]** 6 No permission to see **[SKIP TO L8]**
L5	OBSERVE: Is water present at the specific place for hand washing?	1 YES, WATER IS AVAILABLE 2 NO, WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE

	IF THERE IS A TAP OR PUMP PRESENT AT THE SPECIFIC PLACE FOR HAND WASHING, OPEN THE TAP OR OPERATE THE PUMP TO SEE IF WATER IS COMING OUT. IF THERE IS A BUCKET, BASIN, OR OTHER TYPE OF WATER CONTAINER, EXAMINE IT TO SEE WHETHER WATER IS PRESENT IN THE CONTAINER.	
L6	OBSERVE: Is soap or detergent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD ALL THAT APPLY. **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 NONE 2 BAR SOAP **[SKIP TO L11]** 3 DETERGENT (POWDER/LIQUID/PASTE) **[SKIP TO L11]** 4 LIQUID SOAP (INCLUDING SHAMPOO) **[SKIP TO L11]**
L7	OBSERVE: Is locally used cleansing agent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD ALL THAT APPLY. **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**	1 NONE 2 ASH **[SKIP TO L11]** 3 MUD/SAND **[SKIP TO L11]** 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) **[SKIP TO L11]**
L8	Do you have any soap in your household for washing hands?	1 YES 2 NO

TOILET FACILITIES

L11	What type of toilet does the household use? ***IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK FOR THE ONE MOST USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD***	1 Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system 2 Flush/pour flush to septic tank 3 Flush/pour flush to other (Specify:) 4 Ventilated improved pit latrine 5 Pit latrine with slab 6 Pit latrine without slab/open pit 7 No facilities → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION** 8 Other (Specify: _____)
L12	Is the toilet you refer to in the previous question private and only used by your family?	1 Yes 2 No -> **SKIP TO L14**
L13	Did only the family pay for this toilet to be built or was it partially or wholly paid for by the government or an NGO?	1 Family savings 2 Partial subsidy from government or NGO 3 Fully paid by government/NGO 4 Other (Specify:)
L14	Is your household satisfied with the toilet?	1 Yes → **SKIP TO L16** 2 No
L15	What is the primary reason your household is not satisfied with the toilet?	1 The toilet is old or broken 2 It is full and overflowing 3 We have to share with others 4 It is too expensive to maintain 5 Other (Specify:)
L16	Is the toilet used by all household members?	1 Yes→ **SKIP TO NEXT L18** 2 No
L17	Please mention who is **not** using it?	1 Young children 2 Elderly people 3 Other (Specify:)

L18	ENUMERATOR, WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THIS SECTION? **PROG: Select all that apply**	1 Respondent Only 2 Respondent Spouse 3 Other family member 4 Other non-family member

ENERGY ACCESS (ONLY FOR THE MAINLAND SURVEY)

PROG: COLLECT CONSENT FROM NEW RESPONDENT IF NEEDED

These next questions ask about your household's access to electricity.

M1	Does your household have electricity connection?	1 Yes 2 No → **SKIP TO M8**
M2	Is electricity the main source of energy in your household?	1 Yes 2 No
M3	How many hours per day does your home typically have electricity service? **RANGE 0-24**	_|_
M4	How many days per month does your home typically have electricity service? **RANGE 0-30**	_|_
M5	Over the past month, how many times has the household's electricity services failed for more than 30 minutes?	_|_|_
M6	Over the past one month, could you please estimate the amount of hours (in total) electricity service has not been available to your home due to electricity cuts or blackouts?	_|_|_
M7	In your opinion, your household electricity supply during the wet season is:	1 Normal 2 Irregular
M8	Did you household have electricity connection in 2016?	1 Yes 2 No → END SURVEY
M9	Has your energy supply reliability changed between 2016 and 2018?	5 It improved a lot 4 It improved somewhat 3 It is about the same 2 It is somewhat worse 1 It is a lot worse.

TRACKING QUESTIONS

Now I would like to ask you some questions about how we can contact you in the future. We may do a follow-up survey in the future and may re-contact you to participate in this survey which will ask about topics similar to those discussed today.

NAME_FULL
What is your full name?

PHONE_NUMBER_RESP

Please tell me the best telephone number to reach you. We may also use this telephone number to contact you about any questions we may have about today's interview.

PHONE_NUMBER_OTHER

If we are unable to reach you at that number, we would like to contact others that might help us to locate you for the follow up survey. Please tell me the name and telephone number for the following people:

1. The head of your household or if talking to the head of household, your spouse:

   [Name] [Number]
2. A neighbor who will know how to reach you: **[Name] [Number]**
3. Your best friend in this village/shehia: **[Name] [Number]**

END

This is the end of the interview. Thank you for your time and cooperation, it is much appreciated.

1. **ENUMERATOR, PLEASE CONFIRM THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENT**

PROG: COLLECT TIMESTAMP AFTER THIS QUESTION IS ANSWERED.

ENUMERATOR OBSERVATIONS

[ENUMERATOR: THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE FILLED IN AFTER THE INTERVIEW]

RESP_DIFFICULTY

Did the respondent have difficulty answering any of the questions?

1. Yes
2. No **[PROG: Go to ENUM_DIFFICULTY]**

RESP_DIFFICULTY_NUM

Please list the questions with which the respondent had difficulty by number or description and provide a short description of the difficulty.

[PROG: OPEN RESPONSE]

ENUM_DIFFICULTY

Did you have any technical problems with the questionnaire?

1. Yes
2. No **[PROG: GO TO ENUM_TABLET]**

ENUMC_DIFFICULTY_WHICH

Which of the following technical problems did you encounter? **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

1. Questionnaire wouldn't launch
2. Questionnaire wouldn't advance
3. Questionnaire closed unexpectedly
4. Other, please specify _____ **[PROG: OPEN RESPONSE]**

ENUM_TABLET

Did you have any problems with the tablet?

1. Yes
2. No **[GO TO ENUM_RATE]**

ENUM_TABLET_WHICH

Which of the following problems did you have with the tablet? **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

1. Tablet wouldn't start
2. Tablet ran out of batteries
3. Tablet stopped working unexpectedly
4. Other, please specify _____**[PROG: OPEN RESPONSE]**

ENUM_RATE

How would you rate the overall quality of the interview in terms of willingness to answer correctly?

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Poor
4. Very poor

ADDRESS_DESCRIP

Enumerator, enter a description of the structure's address

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

[ENUMERATOR: THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE FILLED IN AFTER THE INTERVIEW OF AFTER FINAL ATTEMPT FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS]

WALL

What material are the structure walls made of?

1. Grass
2. Mud and poles
3. Sun-dried bricks
4. Other bricks, cement blocks, stone
5. Timber
6. Earth, sand, dung
7. Metal sheets
8. Other, specify
9. Not observable

ROOF

What material is the structure roof made of?

1. Thatch, leaves, grass, animal hides
2. Metal sheets
3. Tiles
4. Concrete
5. Asbestos
6. Other, specify
7. Not observable

ELECTRICITY_GRID

Is the structure connected to electricity?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not observable

STREET

Is the street in front of the structure paved?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not observable

PROXIMITY

Is the structure close, medium, or far away from the village/shiea center?

1. Close (0-5 minutes)
2. Medium (6-15 minutes)
3. Far (15 + minutes)

FIELD CONTROL PART 2

VISITS

How many visits were made to this household?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5

DATE_VISIT1

Select the date of the first visit

_ _ /_ _ / _ _ _ _ (Day/Month/Year)

ENUMERATOR_NAME1

Please select the name of the interviewer who conducted the first visit.

[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

DISPOSITION1

Enter the disposition code for the first visit to the household.

1. Completed the Interview **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
2. No one at home or no adult at home
3. Not all household respondents available
4. Entire household absent for extended period **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
5. Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled)
6. Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
7. Dwelling vacant **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
8. Safety concern **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
9. Other Non-Interview, specify **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
10. Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later)
11. Partial Complete/Interview finished (Interview stopped)and will not continue) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
12. Temporary Refusal (Interview refused)

APPOINTMENT1

Was an appointment made for a second visit?

1. Yes
2. No **[PROG: Skip to COMMENTS]**

APPOINTMENT_DATE1

Enter the date and time of appointment

Date: (Day/Month/Year)

Time: (HH:MM)

COMMENTS1

Enter comments about how the visit went

[PROG: If VISITS=1, then Skip to END]

DATE_VISIT2

Select date of second visit

_ _ /_ _ / _ _ _ _ (Day/Month/Year)

ENUMERATOR_NAME2

Please select the name of the interviewer who conducted the first visit.

[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

DISPOSITION2

Enter the disposition code for the first visit to the household.

1. Completed the Interview **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
2. No one at home or no adult at home
3. Not all household respondents available
4. Entire household absent for extended period **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
5. Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled)
6. Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
7. Dwelling vacant **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
8. Safety concern **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
9. Other Non-Interview, specify **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
10. Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later)
11. Partial Complete/Interview finished (Interview stopped)and will not continue) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
12. Temporary Refusal (Interview refused)

APPOINTMENT2

Was an appointment made for a second visit?

1. Yes
2. No **[PROG: Skip to COMMENTS]**

APPOINTMENT_DATE2

Enter the date and time of appointment

Date: (Day/Month/Year)

Time: (HH:MM)

COMMENTS2

Enter comments about how the visit went

[PROG: If VISITS=2, then Skip to END]

DATE_VISIT3

Select date of third visit

_ _ /_ _ / _ _ _ _ (Day/Month/Year)

ENUMERATOR_NAME3

Please select the name of the interviewer who conducted the third visit.

[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

DISPOSITION3

Enter the disposition code for the third visit to the household.

1. Completed the Interview **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
2. No one at home or no adult at home
3. Not all household respondents available
4. Entire household absent for extended period **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
5. Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled)
6. Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
7. Dwelling vacant **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
8. Safety concern **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
9. Other Non-Interview, specify **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
10. Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later)
11. Partial Complete/Interview finished (Interview stopped) and will not continue) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
12. Temporary Refusal (Interview refused)

APPOINTMENT3

Was an appointment made for a fourth visit?

3. Yes
4. No **[PROG: Skip to COMMENTS]**

APPOINTMENT_DATE3

Enter the date and time of appointment

Date: (Day/Month/Year)

Time: (HH:MM)

COMMENTS3

Enter comments about how the visit went

[PROG: If VISITS=3, then Skip to END]

DATE_VISIT4

Select date of fourth visit

_ _ /_ _ / _ _ _ _ (Day/Month/Year)

ENUMERATOR_NAME4

Please select the name of the interviewer who conducted the fourth visit.

[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

DISPOSITION4

Enter the disposition code for the fourth visit to the household.

13. Completed the Interview **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
14. No one at home or no adult at home
15. Not all household respondents available
16. Entire household absent for extended period **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
17. Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled)
18. Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
19. Dwelling vacant **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
20. Safety concern **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
21. Other Non-Interview, specify **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
22. Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later)
23. Partial Complete/Interview finished (Interview stopped)and will not continue) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
24. Temporary Refusal (Interview refused)

APPOINTMENT4

Was an appointment made for a fourth visit?

5. Yes
6. No **[PROG: Skip to COMMENTS]**

APPOINTMENT_DATE4

Enter the date and time of appointment

Date: (Day/Month/Year)

Time: (HH:MM)

COMMENTS4

Enter comments about how the visit went

[PROG: If VISITS=4, then Skip to END]

DATE_VISIT5

Select date of fifth visit

_ _ /_ _ / _ _ _ _ (Day/Month/Year)

ENUMERATOR_NAME5

Please select the name of the interviewer who conducted the fifth visit.

[PROG: Program list of enumerators]

DISPOSITION5

Enter the disposition code for the fifth visit to the household.

25. Completed the Interview **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
26. No one at home or no adult at home
27. Not all household respondents available
28. Entire household absent for extended period **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
29. Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled)
30. Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
31. Dwelling vacant **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
32. Safety concern **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
33. Other Non-Interview, specify **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
34. Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later)
35. Partial Complete/Interview finished (Interview stopped) and will not continue) **[PROG: skip to COMMENTS]**
36. Temporary Refusal (Interview refused)

COMMENTS5

Enter comments about how the visit went

[PROG: END]

No.	Sector	Description of Interventions	Check
1	WASH	The sole activity in this sector, WARIDI, focuses on: • Creating community awareness about Sanitation and Hygiene; • Engaging in physical infrastructure construction and rehabilitation/management, and; • Providing capacity building services to water management bodies (the Community Owned Water Supply) to allow them to manage water sources more effectively.	.
2	Nutrition	Implementers in this sector work to: • Create awareness of nutrition-sensitive agriculture; • Provide trainings and technical assistance to stakeholders regarding nutrition and agricultural products; • Encourage behaviors intended to reduce childhood malnutrition, and; • Distribute small livestock to encourage dietary diversity. The interventions in this sector are conducted under the following activities: Mwanzo Bora, Viable Sweet potato Technologies in Africa (VISTA), and Solutions for African Food Enterprises (SAFE).	.
3	Agri-value chain extension and natural resources	Implementers in this sector focus on: • Providing capacity building services; • Policy outreach and coordination; • Introducing beneficiaries to new farming technologies and crop varieties, • Providing technical assistance to stakeholders; • Raising awareness of best practices; • Facilitating dialogue about land rights and relationships to promote agricultural investment, and; • Conducting research in agriculture and nutrition. The above interventions are conducted under following activities: NAFAKA II, Mbogana Matunda, SAGCOT Centre, HOSTI, ASPIRES project, iAGRI, Investment Support Program, CGIAR-Africa RISING, Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance (LTA), and CEGO in Agriculture.	.
4	Infrastructure (energy and irrigation)	The implementers in this sector focused on: • Developing the infrastructure of Tanzania's irrigation and roads as well as Sokoine University's Information and Communication Technology applications and systems; • Developing capacity amongst beneficiaries such as the zonal irrigation office and road users associations; • Conducting feasibility studies to evaluate potential irrigation schemes, and rehabilitation of Dakawa irrigation schemes under IRRIP2; • Other interventions conducted under the Construction and ICT Equipment project aimed to improve connectivity for research, teaching, and administrative functions; • Establish a variety of different technological functions to improve the energy supply and prevent data loss at the school, and; • Build capacity of staff, technical support staff and students to improve understanding of different software; and acquire new equipment to serve these means.	.

No.	Sector	Description of Interventions	Check
5	Family Planning	The implementers in this sector work to: • Build capacity amongst health care workers; • Perform outreach into the community to raise awareness about family planning methods and reproductive health services, and; • Provide family planning services at the community level. Interventions conducted in this sector are conducted under the following activities: Responding to the Need for Family Planning through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services (RESPOND), the Sauti Project, Advancing Partners and Communities (APC), and Boresha Afya.	.
6	Business environment and microfinance	Implementers in this sector work to: • Strengthen the capacity of target LGAs and representative private sector organizations to implement pro-growth policy reform; • Strengthen MSMEs; • Increase use of financial services among MSMEs; • Provide trainings, coaching, and mentorship to youth-led businesses, and; • Provide internships, attachments and job placements to youth. The interventions in this sector are conducted under the ENGINE activity and the AY activity.	.

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today. The purpose of this interview to is to better understand your role as a government leader, and your perspectives on USAID-funded interventions in your community. This conversation will take about an hour. Your participation is voluntary, and you can choose to stop participating at any time. Your identity will be kept confidential, and we will ensure that none of your comments can be traced back to you or your organization. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

Synergies among Categories of Assistance leading to Economic Empowerment, Social Change and Social Empowerment

Opening

1. Please describe your role as a [government/local] leader. What does your role entail?

For the purposes of this interview, we are defining services that improve economic opportunities social change, or social empowerment in the following way:

Economic opportunities: providing services that help women and youth generate income through support for small businesses and finding employment. This can also refer to information, infrastructure, and resources.

Social change/social empowerment: Initiatives that promote opportunities for women and youth to take part in community groups and decision making. This can include initiatives that encourage more involvement of women and youth in decision-making within their households and initiatives that promote changes in social norms and ideas about the role of women and youth in their communities.

1. How does your Ministry/department coordinate with other Ministries to provide services to improve economic opportunities for women and youth?
    - How were these collaborations established?
    - Please share specific examples of this coordination and collaboration.
2. How does your Ministry/department coordinate with other Ministries to provide services to improve social empowerment of women and youth?
    - How were these collaborations established?
    - Please share specific examples of this coordination and collaboration.
3. How does your Ministry/department share best practices and lessons learned from interventions taking place in your jurisdiction with other organizations and government departments?
    - Who are these best practices shared with?
4. What types of systems does the government have in place to disseminate lessons learned and best practices from USAID's work in the SAGCOT region to other regions?
    - How does a Ministry or department gain access to this information?

Improvement of Economic Empowerment by DO2 interventions

[remind respondent of operative definition of economic opportunities]

1. In your opinion how much access do women and youth in the SAGCOT region have to economic opportunities today?
    - Do women and youth have different access to economic opportunities? If yes, please explain.
2. In the last three years, what types of changes have you seen around the level of access that women and youth have to economic opportunities?
    - How have these changes impacted the lives of women and youth?

3. Do you believe that USAID's work in the SAGCOT region has had a measurable impact on the amount of economic opportunity available to women and youth today? [if yes]
    - What impact has it had at the regional level?
    - What impact has it had at the community level?

Channels through which DO2 Interventions lead to Improvement of Social Empowerment

[remind respondent of operative definition of social empowerment]

1. Do you think that USAID activities in the SAGCOT region have helped influence change around the beliefs around how women and youth contribute to society?
    - Which specific activities have had most impact? What changes have you witnessed as a result of these activities?
    - Which activities have not been as impactful? What may have contributed their limited impact?
2. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
3. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
4. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
5. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?

Government of Tanzania Policies on Economic Empowerment, Social Change and Social Empowerment

1. Which particular Government of Tanzania policies and implementation dictate, protect, and support the economic opportunities and empowerment of women and youth in the SAGCOT region?
2. Which particular Government of Tanzania policies dictate, protect, and support the social empowerment of women and youth in the SAGCOT region?
3. Are there any challenges to implementing policies that affect the economic opportunities and empowerment or social change and social empowerment of women and youth in the SAGCOT region?
4. What factors do you believe have helped these policies function properly in the SAGCOT region?

Barriers to Contraception

1. How have family planning interventions affected women's access to information about contraception?
    - How have family planning interventions affected women's access to improved contraception?
    - What barriers might exist for women who want to access family planning services?
2. In your opinion, how successful have contraception awareness raising activities in the SAGCOT region been?
    - What contributes to successful awareness raising activities?
    - What prevents activities from being more successful?

New or Strengthened Institutions that Increase Likelihood of Sustainable and Increasing Economic and Social Gains

[Remind respondent of operative definition of economic opportunities and social change if necessary]

1. How have SAGCOT area institutions been strengthened to enable new economic opportunities or new initiatives for social change?
    - What factors contribute to the improved capacity of institutions?
    - What factors contribute to the limited capacity of institutions?
2. Do you believe that institutions that enable social and economic empowerment will continue to exist in the future without USAID support and funding?

Did activity coordination improve development outcomes?

1. To your knowledge, how has the concentration of USAID activities in the SAGCOT region facilitated coordination between implementing partner organizations, donors, and the Government of Tanzania?
    - Is your Ministry/department currently pursuing any new collaborations? Please describe them.
    - What challenges, if any, has your Ministry/department had in establishing collaborative partnerships? How have you worked to address these challenges?
2. To your knowledge, how did coordination among stakeholders help accelerate the achievement of outcomes of the USAID interventions in the SAGCOT region?
    - How could coordination among stakeholders be improved to accelerate the achievement of outcomes?

Closing

1. Do you have any additional thoughts about what we've discussed today?

Key Informant Interview Protocol—SUA

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today. The purpose of this interview to is to better understand your experience with USAID-funded activities. This conversation will take about an hour. Your participation is voluntary, and you can choose to stop participating at any time. Your identity will be kept confidential, and we will ensure that none of your comments can be traced back to you or your organization. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

Opening

1. Please tell me about your role within SUA. What does your role entail?

Synergies among Categories of Assistance leading to Economic Empowerment

1. Does SUA coordinate or collaborate with other implementing partners in the region to provide services aiming to improve economic opportunities, social change, or social empowerment for women and youth?
    - If yes, how did this coordination or collaboration take place?

Changes to Energy Supply

1. Please describe the process of setting up this power supply.
    - What successes did you experience?
    - What challenges did you experience?
2. How has the availability of a reliable power source affected SUA's ICT operations?
    - How have management and technical decisions changed?

Improvement of Economic Empowerment by DO2 interventions. For the purposes of this interview, we are defining services that improve economic opportunities social change, or social empowerment in the following way:

Economic opportunities: providing services that help women and youth generate income through support for small businesses and finding employment. This can also refer to information, infrastructure, and resources.

Social change/social empowerment: Initiatives that promote opportunities for women and youth to take part in community groups and decision making. This can include initiatives that encourage more involvement of women and youth in decision-making within their households and initiatives that promote changes in social norms and ideas about the role of women and youth in their communities.

1. In your opinion how much access do women and youth in the SAGCOT region have to economic opportunities today?
    - Do women and youth have different access to economic opportunities? If yes, please explain.
2. In the last three years, what types of changes have you seen around the level of access that women and youth have to economic opportunities?
    - How have these changes impacted the lives of women and youth?
3. Do you believe that USAID's work in the SAGCOT region has had a measurable impact on the amount of economic opportunity available to women and youth today? [if yes]
    - What impact has it had at the regional level?
    - What impact has it had at the community level?

Channels through which DO2 Interventions lead to Improvement of Social Empowerment

1. Do you think that USAID activities in the SAGCOT region have helped influence change around the beliefs around how women and youth contribute to society?]

- Which specific activities have had most impact? What changes have you witnessed as a result of these activities?
- Which activities have not been as impactful? What may have contributed their limited impact?

2. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
3. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
4. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
5. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?

New or Strengthened Institutions that Increase Likelihood of Sustainable and Increasing Economic and Social Gains

1. How have SAGCOT area institutions been strengthened to enable new economic opportunities or new initiatives for social change?
    - What factors contribute to the improved capacity of institutions?
    - What factors contribute to the limited capacity of institutions?
2. Do you believe that institutions that enable social and economic empowerment will continue to exist in the future without USAID support and funding?

Government of Tanzania Policies on Economic Empowerment, Social Change and Social Empowerment

1. Which particular Government of Tanzania policies and their implementation dictate, protect, and support the creation and sustenance of economic opportunities of women and youth in the SAGCOT region?
    - Are there any policies that obstruct the economic opportunities for women and youth in the SAGOT region?

2. Which particular Government of Tanzania policies and their implementation dictate, protect, and support social change and social empowerment of women and youth in the SAGCOT region?

    - Are there any policies that obstruct social change and social empowerment of women and youth in the SAGOT region?

Closing

1. Are there any additional thoughts you would like to add to anything we discussed today?

Key Informant Interview Protocol—USAID

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today. The purpose of this interview to is to better understand the scope of your interventions, their impacts, and collaborations you may have established. This conversation will take about an hour. Your participation is voluntary, and you can choose to stop participating at any time. Your identity will be kept confidential, and we will ensure that none of your comments can be traced back to you or your organization. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

Opening

1. Please describe your role within USAID/Tanzania.

Improvement of Economic Empowerment by DO2 interventions. For the purposes of this interview, we are defining services that improve economic opportunities social change, or social empowerment in the following way:

Economic opportunities: providing services that help women and youth generate income through support for small businesses and finding employment. This can also refer to information, infrastructure, and resources.

Social change/social empowerment: Initiatives that promote opportunities for women and youth to take part in community groups and decision making. This can also include initiatives that encourage more involvement of women and youth in decision-making within their household and initiatives that promote changes in social norms and ideas about the role of women and youth in their communities.

1. In your opinion how much access do women and youth in the SAGCOT region have to economic opportunities (including resources, information, infrastructure, and employment opportunities) today?
    - Do women and youth have different access to these opportunities? If yes, please explain.
2. In the last three years, what types of changes have you seen around the level of access that women and youth have to economic opportunities?
    - How have these changes impacted the lives of women and youth?
3. To what extent has USAID's work in the SAGCOT region had measurable impact on the economic opportunities of women and youth today?
    - What impact has it had at the regional level?
    - What impact has it had at the community level?

Channels through which DO2 Interventions lead to Improvement of Social Change and Social Empowerment

1. Do you think that USAID activities in the SAGCOT region have helped influence change around the beliefs around how women and youth contribute to society?
    - Which specific activities have had most impact? What changes have you witnessed as a result of these activities?
    - Which activities have not been as impactful? What may have contributed their limited impact?
2. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
3. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted women's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?

4. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to participate in household and community decision making?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?
5. In your opinion, how have USAID activities impacted youth's ability to make decisions about their economic pursuits and health choices?
    - What challenges, if any, still exist?

Synergies among Categories of Assistance leading to Economic Empowerment, Social Change and Social Empowerment

1. How does USAID share lessons learned and best practices with the national government regarding DO2 interventions targeting economic empowerment?
2. How does USAID share lessons learned and best practices with the national government regarding DO2 interventions targeting social change?
3. How does USAID share lessons learned and best practices with the national government regarding DO2 interventions targeting social empowerment?

Government of Tanzania Policies on Economic Empowerment, Social Change and Social Empowerment

1. Are there any particular Government of Tanzania (GOT) policies that have proven helpful in executing the goals of certain USAID activities in the SAGCOT region?
2. How have USAID-funded activities affected the development or implementation of GOT policies on economic empowerment in the SAGCOT region?
    - How does USAID collaborate with the GOT to implement policy changes around economic empowerment?
3. How have USAID-funded activities affected the development or implementation of GOT policies on social change and social empowerment in the SAGCOT region?
    - How does USAID collaborate with the GOT to implement policy changes around social change and social empowerment?

Barriers to Contraception

1. How have family planning interventions affected women's knowledge about contraception?
    - How have family planning interventions affected access to contraception for women and men?
    - What challenges or barriers exist in the provision of family planning services?
2. In your opinion do women in the SAGCOT region face obstacles at the community level when trying to access contraception?
    - If yes, can you explain the types of obstacles you observe?
3. In your opinion, how successful have contraception awareness raising activities in the SAGCOT region been?
    - What contributes to successful awareness raising activities?
    - What prevents activities from being more successful?

New or Strengthened Institutions that Increase Likelihood of Sustainable and Increasing Economic and Social Gains

1. How have SAGCOT area institutions been strengthened to enable new economic opportunities or new initiatives for social change?
    - What factors contribute to the improved capacity of institutions?

What factors contribute to the limited capacity of institutions?

2. Do you believe that institutions that enable social and economic empowerment will continue to exist in the future without USAID support and funding?

Did activity coordination improve development outcomes?

1. To your knowledge, how has the concentration of USAID activities in the SAGCOT region facilitated coordination between implementing partner organizations, donors, and the Government of Tanzania?
    - What challenges, if any, has USAID had in establishing collaborative partnerships? How have you worked to address these challenges?
2. To your knowledge, how did coordination among stakeholders help accelerate the achievement of outcomes of the USAID interventions in the SAGCOT region?
    - How could coordination among stakeholders be improved to accelerate the achievement of outcomes?

Closing

1. Are there any additional thoughts you would like to add to what we have discussed today?

b. Analysis

Table 19: Demographic Characteristics

Region	Respondent Age		Household Size		Number of Minors	
	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
SAGCOT						
Mbeya	785	40.1	793	4.8	793	2.6
Morogoro	1,500	41.3	1,520	5.0	1,520	2.6
Njombe	350	41.3	353	4.4	353	2.4
Songwe	539	38.6	542	5.0	542	2.9
Iringa	2,063	41.1	2,070	4.9	2,070	2.7
Total	5,237	40.5	5,278	4.8	5,278	2.64
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Pemba	593	45.1	596	6.8	596	4.0
Kaskazini Unguja	789	46.0	791	6.2	791	3.4
Kusini Pemba	879	46.0	879	6.8	879	4.0
Kusini Unguja	504	45.9	506	5.6	506	2.9
Mjini Magharibi	741	47.7	748	6.5	748	3.1
Total	3,506	46.1	3,520	6.4	3,520	3.48

Quantitative Tables: SAGCOT

Table 20: SAGCOT Agricultural Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Crop sale income (gross revenue)	Maize	446,633.57	1,168
	Rice	353,347.12	690
	Beans	239,346.29	557
	Tomatoes	236,032.18	330
	Cassava	40,941.41	33
	Sunflower	76,410.99	326
Marketable surplus	Maize	35%	1,423
	Rice	18%	711
	Beans	36%	562
	Tomatoes	24%	215
	Cassava	3%	10
	Sunflower	16%	269
Post-harvest loss	Maize	10%	1,718
	Rice	3%	762
	Beans	5%	731
	Tomatoes	7%	318
	Cassava	0%	17
	Sunflower	3%	397
Total non-labor income from livestock		88,954.38	4,397
Value chain activities		45%	4,397
NRM practices/techniques		45%	4,397
Sound pest management practices		20%	4,397
Agricultural practices/technologies		71%	4,397

Table 21: SAGCOT Non-Farm Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Non-farm wage income	Total	203,343.34	4,397
	Female	25,675.72	4,397
	Youth	83,345.42	4,397
Non-farm business income	Total	273,708.34	4,397
	Female	48,085.33	4,397
	Youth	161,440.37	4,397
Women in self-employment		48%	4,384
Women decision making	Self-employment	45%	4,397
	Agriculture	82%	4,397
	Finances	88%	4,397
	Food consumption	91%	4,364

Table 22: SAGCOT Unemployment Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Involuntary unemployment	Total	24%	4,392
	Female	23%	1,167
	Youth	28%	1,742
Days seeking work	Total	9	1,494
	Female	6	318
	Youth	9	663

Table 23: SAGCOT Well-Being Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Asset score		25	4,397
Food expenditure		177,674.56	4,397
Household Hunger Score (HHS): Likelihood of facing moderate to severe hunger		11%	4,397
Poverty Probability Index (PPI)	National Poverty Line	22%	4,397
	$1.25/day	34%	4,397
	$2.50/day	80%	4,397

Table 24: SAGCOT Infrastructure Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Access to electricity		27%	4,396
Days of electricity		18	1,014
Electricity in 2018 not in 2016		12%	3,626
CCRO		12%	3,999
Any irrigation		19%	4,018
Land irrigated		33%	856
Marketing crops constraints	Total	1.29	4,397
	Demand	53%	4,397
	Supply	18%	4,397
Road improvements		1%	285

Table 25: SAGCOT Training Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Attended training on...	Any training	95%	4,397
	GAP	51%	4,394
	Land right/management	12%	4,390
	Business development	29%	4,391
	Microfinance services	47%	4,391
	Life skills	10%	4,393
	WASH	74%	4,388
	Nutrition	73%	4,385
	Women's health	45%	4,364
	Children's health	66%	4,377
	Family planning	77%	4,386
Reason for not attending....	No need	2%	227
	No time to attend	21%	227
	Training is not relevant	0%	227
	Schedule conflicts	10%	227
	Unaware of training	31%	227
	Would not feel welcome	4%	227
	Not invited	18%	227
	Lack of interest	0%	227
	Training was far away	1%	227

Table 26: SAGCOT Hygiene Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT Average	N
Access to safe water	74%	4,377
Critical moments for hand washing	7%	4,396
Soap and water at a hand washing station	10%	4,396
Improved sanitation facility	59%	4,396

Table 27: SAGCOT Reproductive Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT Average	N
Unmet contraceptive need	30%	3,226
Contraceptive prevalence	65%	3,224
Have any children	98%	3,297
Currently pregnant	8%	3,281
Planning on having children	59%	3,297
Contraceptive decision making power	95%	1,087
Knowledge on family planning resources	98%	3,224

Table 28: SAGCOT Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT Average	N
Household Dietary Diversity Score	5.1	4,145
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	3.7	4,145
Minimum acceptable diet	26%	1,231

Table 29: SAGCOT Social Indicators

Indicator	SAGCOT Average	N
Female group membership	51%	4,397
Youth group membership	49%	4,397

Quantitative Tables: Zanzibar

Table 30: Zanzibar Agriculture Indicators

Indicator		Zanzibar Average	N
Crop sale income (gross revenue)	Maize	19,228.30	6
	Rice	54,703.90	29
	Beans	352.94	1
	Tomatoes	190,294.05	204
	Cassava	134,242.60	314
Marketable surplus	Maize	1%	8
	Rice	5%	64
	Beans	0%	1
	Tomatoes	31%	131
	Cassava	34%	306
Post-harvest loss	Maize	1%	11
	Rice	4%	101
	Beans	0%	1
	Tomatoes	11%	151
	Cassava	11%	390
Total non-labor income from livestock		48,837.26	3,498
Value chain activities		13%	3,498
NRM practices/techniques		39%	3,498
Sound pest management practices		14%	3,498
Agricultural practices/technologies		62%	3,498

Table 31: Zanzibar Non-Farm Indicators

Indicator		Zanzibar Average	N
Non-farm wage income	Total	268,087.09	3,498
	Female	29,365.86	3,498
	Youth	47,360.59	3,498
Non-farm business income	Total	542,188.40	3,498
	Female	110,514.80	3,498
	Youth	111,162.17	3,498
Women in self-employment		48%	49%
Women decision making	Self-employment	45%	3,498
	Agriculture	55%	3,498
	Finances	87%	3,498
	Food consumption	74%	3,467

Table 32: Zanzibar Unemployment Indicators

Indicator		SAGCOT Average	N
Involuntary unemployment	Total	21%	3,495
	Female	15%	1,190
	Youth	27%	931
Days seeking work	Total	11	1,397
	Female	8	272
	Youth	8	391

Table 33: Zanzibar Well-Being Indicators

Indicator		Zanzibar Average	N
Asset score		27	3,498
Food expenditure		297,164.76	3,498
Household Hunger Score (HHS)		14%	3,498
Poverty Probability Index (PPI)	National Poverty Line	19%	4,397
	$1.25/day	28%	4,397
	$2.50/day	72%	4,397

Table 34: Zanzibar Infrastructure Indicators

Indicator		Zanzibar Average	N
CCRO		19%	2,727
Any irrigation		25%	2,744
Land irrigated		54%	603
Marketing crops constraints	Total	55%	4,397
	Demand	18%	3,498
	Supply	10%	3,498

Table 35: Zanzibar Training Indicators

Indicator		Zanzibar Average	N
Attended training on...	Any training	87%	3,498
	GAP	49%	3,497
	Land right/management	3%	3,495
	Business development	27%	3,496
	Microfinance services	34%	3,498
	Life skills	7%	3,496
	Nutrition	57%	3,498
	Women's health	29%	3,497
	Children's health	43%	3,497
Reason for not attending....	No need	1%	397
	No time to attend	8%	397
	Training is not relevant	0%	397
	Schedule conflicts	3%	397
	Unaware of training	64%	397
	Would not feel welcome	10%	397
	Not invited	37%	397
	Lack of interest	1%	397
	Training was far away	1%	397

Table 36: Zanzibar Nutrition Indicators

Indicator	Zanzibar Average	N
Household Dietary Diversity Score	4.6	3,222
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	2.9	3,222
Minimum acceptable diet	11%	1,082

Table 37: Zanzibar Social Indicators

Indicator	Zanzibar Average	N
Female group membership	53%	3,498
Youth group membership	33%	3,498

ANNEX IV: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

a. Key Informants Interviewed

The qualitative data collection included the following:

- Interviews with USAID/Tanzania Mission staff for SAGCOT and Zanzibar combined (3);
- Interviews with activity implementation staff (15)
    - SAGCOT: Mboga na Matunda, Nafaka II, SAGCOT Centre, CDM Smith, ENGINE, Boresha Afya, WARIDI, Mwanzo Bora, PELUM Tanzania (9)
    - Zanzibar: Mboga na Matunda, Nafaka II, ENGINE, Mwanzo Bora, AY, HOSTI (6)
- In-depth, semi-structured interviews with government officials:
    - GoT Ministries (11)
        - SAGCOT: Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Irrigation, Industries and Trade, Health and President's office (6)
        - Zanzibar: Ministries of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health and President's office, Regional Administration and Local Government SD (5)
    - Regional Administratuce Secretaries (RAS) (6)
        - SAGCOT: Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya (3)
        - Zanzibar: Kaskazin Pemba, Kaskazin Unguja and Kusini Pemba (3)
    - Local Government Authorities (LGAs) (13)
        - SAGCOT: Iringa (Iringa rural, Kilolo Dc, Mufindi), Mbeya (Rungwe, Kyela, Mbalali), Morogoro (Kilombero, Kilosa, Mvomero) (9)
        - Zanzibar: Kaskazini Pemba (Micheweni Dc, Wete Dc), Kaskazini Unguja (Rungwe), Kusini Pemba (Chake chake) (4)

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Table 386: Implementing Partners

IP	Location	Completed by June 2008?	Activity Categories
AY	SAGCOT and Zanzibar	No	Business Enabling Environment and Microfinance
Africa RISING	SAGCOT only	Yes	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
Boresha Afya	SAGCOT only	No	Family Planning
CEGO	SAGCOT only	Yes	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
CICT SUA	SAGCOT only	Yes	Infrastructure
ENGINE	SAGCOT and Zanzibar	No	Business Enabling Environment and Microfinance
HOSTI	SAGCOT and Zanzibar	No	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
IRRIP2	SAGCOT only	No	Infrastructure
LTA	SAGCOT only	No	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
Mboga na Matunda	SAGCOT and Zanzibar	No	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
Mwanzo Bora	SAGCOT and Zanzibar	No	Nutrition
NAFAKA II	SAGCOT only	No	Agri-Value Chain extension and NRM
RESPOND	SAGCOT only	Yes	Family Planning
SAFE	SAGCOT only	Yes	Nutrition
Sauti	SAGCOT only	No	Family Planning
VISTA	SAGCOT only	Yes	Nutrition
WARIDI	SAGCOT only	No	WASH

b. Focus Group Discussants

Table 39: FGD participants by region, district, and group type

Region	District	Group Type	Total Participants
SAGCOT			
Morogoro	Kilombero	Men Women Youth	8 8 6 – 2M, 4F
Iringa	Kiloko	Men Women Youth	8 8 6 – 2M, 4F
Mbeya	Kyela	Men Women Youth	8 8 5 – 1M, 4F
Zanzibar			
Kaskazini Unguja	Kaskazini A Kaskazini B	Men Women Youth	8 8 7 – 5M, 2F
Kaskazini Pemba	Michewini	Men Women Youth	8 8 7 – 2M, 5F
Kusini Pemba	ChakeChake	Men Women Youth	8 8 6 – 2M, 4F

ANNEX V: LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING

A key component of the D4D contract is local capacity building. The DO 2 quantitative and qualitative data collection tasks provided several opportunities for capacity building with the local IPs and Ipsos Tanzanian field staff.

Local IPs. The DO 2 evaluation assessed numerous interventions and mapping the location of the implementation areas was critical to the success of the sampling plan and evaluation design. D4D staff worked with the 22 IPs to record the villages and shehias in which each intervention was located. Staff recorded the type of intervention and location while communicating the purpose and importance of gathering the information to IP staff. Through the process, D4D staff gained experience sensitizing the IPs to the purpose and approach of the DO 2 evaluation.

Tanzania field staff. The size and complexity of the DO 2 evaluation provided the following opportunities for local field staff capacity building. Overall, 246 field staff were trained as part of the DO 2 trainings.

- Training on effective interview techniques, use of objective and unbiased probes, importance of reading questions word for word, and strategies to gain respondent cooperation.
- Training on data quality monitoring tools used in the field and during data review. Supervisor and quality control staff were trained to implement two data quality CAPI surveys: an observation checklist, which confirmed that enumerators were properly following project protocols, and a re-visit form, which confirmed that the interview took place and collected feedback from the respondent on the enumerator's performance. Staff at the Ipsos central office were trained to use the output of the data quality review report, which looked at rates of 'don't know' and 'refused' responses and high or low value responses.
- Training on custom software used to screen households in the villages/shehias. This software was developed for the DO 2 evaluation to collect data from the households about the various trainings they may have received and the name and contact information of the knowledgeable household member.
- Training on software to securely transfer the data. Ipsos supervisors needed to perform in-field transfers of data in order to select households to be invited to the full interview. All field staff were trained to use the software to transfer listing data to the supervisor in the field. Supervisors were also trained to transfer information on the selected households back to D4D using an encrypted file transfer process. Software used for secure data transfer and to select households for the interview were new to the field staff. Ipsos IT managers and field coordinators were trained to set up the tablets with this required software.
- Separate training sessions were held with supervisory and quality control staff to review requirements specific to these positions.
- Mock interviews during training and a two-day pilot exercise allowed for staff to be observed performing activities as expected.
- D4D staff regularly sent data quality reports to field staff posing questions about incoming data and highlighting areas in which supervisors needed to observe enumerators.
- D4D staff held an intensive two-day training with the FGD moderators detailing the consent process, focus group moderation, and note-taking. Moderators participated in pilot FGDs so that training concepts could be observed.

GoT staff. A total of eight GoT officials from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), the Zanzibar Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and the Zanzibar Office of the Second Vice Presidents and several local government authorities were engaged in capacity building activities. Additionally, D4D worked with government authorities in the SAGCOT and Zanzibar during the following research clearance process:

- NBS, PORALG, OCGS, Regional and Councils GoT staff reviewed the evaluation design documents and provided the research permit.
- NBS and OCGS conducted field observation in several DO 2 sites to ensure adherence to agreed protocols.

Through the above processes, the relevant GoT staff gained skills in high quality survey data collection practices, especially becoming familiarized with household selection processes and instruments as well as practices in large, complex survey management and quality control practices.

ANNEX VI: CONFLICT OF INTEREST FORMS

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Santadarshan Sadhu
Title	Senior Research Scientist
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	[X] Team Leader [ ] Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: *Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:* *1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.* *3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.* *4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.*	. .

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	Santadarshan Sadhu
Date	06/25/2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Clifford Zinnes
Title	Senior Fellow
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	[X] Team Leader [ ] Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: *Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:* *1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.* *3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.* *4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.*	. .

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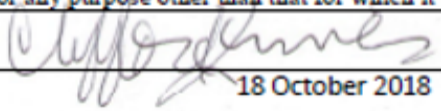
Signature	
Date	18 October 2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Pamela Loose
Title	Project Manager
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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Signature	Pamela Loose
Date	10/18/18

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Gregory Lee Haugan
Title	Data Analyst
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	Team Leader X Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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Signature	
Date	06/25/2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Ingrid RojasArellano
Title	Data Analyst
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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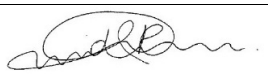
Signature	
Date	06/25/2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Letitia Onyango
Title	Gender Specialist
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
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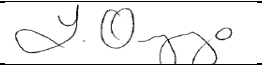
Signature	
Date	June 25, 2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Jacob T Laden
Title	Evaluation Advisor
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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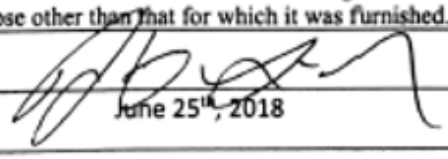
Signature	
Date	June 25th, 2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Winfred Mbungu
Title	Field Supervisor
Organization	Data for Development
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: *Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:* *1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.* *3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.* *4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.*	. .

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Signature	
Date	25th June 2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Daud Siwalaze
Title	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Organization	Data for Development
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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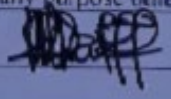
Signature	
Date	June 25, 2018

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Nasson Exaudly Konga
Title	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Organization	Data for Development
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
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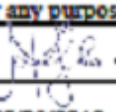
Signature	
Date	25/06/2018.

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR USAID EVALUATION TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Gerald Usika
Title	Survey Expert
Organization	Data for Development
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number *(contract or other instrument)*	AID-OAA-1-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Evaluated *(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)*	Project: Impact Evaluation of Development Objective 2: Inclusive Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained Baseline. Implementers: AY, Africa RISING, Boresha Afya, CEGO, CICT SUA, ENGINE, HOSTI, IRRIP2, LTA, Mboga na Matunda, Mwanzo Bora, NAFAKA II, RESPOND, SAFE, Sauti, VISTA, and WARIDI.
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: *Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:* *1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.* *3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.* *4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.* *6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.*	. .

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	25.06.2018

ANNEX VII: EVALUATION TEAM

Santadarshan Sadhu, Team Lead, NORC at the University of Chicago. Dr. Santadarshan Sadhu is a development economist specializing in evaluating the impact of various developmental interventions relating to agricultural development, financial inclusion & literacy training, water, sanitation & hygiene, and health policy. He has more than 10 years of experience in undertaking projects involving rigorous quantitative data analysis. He has significant work experience in designing and undertaking performance evaluation and impacts evaluation in several fields including agricultural development focusing on the smallholder farmers, financial inclusion and financial literacy training interventions catering to the needs of low income population. Dr. Sadhu is well-versed in experimental and quasi-experimental research designs and has acted as technical expert on a variety of research studies on agricultural development, financial inclusion interventions in various countries in Africa and in India over the past ten years. These include both randomized control trial (RCT) based impact evaluations and performance evaluation based on quasi-experimental design. In these projects Dr. Sadhu served as Principal Investigator and contributed to all major evaluation activities: from identifying the research questions to designing, implementing and monitoring interventions; preparing survey instruments; analyzing data; and preparation and dissemination of impact evaluation research reports among broad groups of stakeholders. At NORC, he is presently working as an evaluation specialist in multiple projects in Africa for a variety of development interventions.

Clifford Zinnes, Evaluation Specialist, NORC at the University of Chicago. Clifford Zinnes is a senior fellow at NORC specialized in applying quantitative methods and institutional economics to improve aid effectiveness and economic reform in developing countries. Following a quarter century of provision and analysis of technical assistance, Dr. Zinnes has spent the last dozen years designing and overseeing impact evaluations using experimental, quasi-experimental, and model-based approaches for child labor markets, human trafficking, business-enabling environment, criminal justice, microfinance, irrigation, children's nutrition, foster care, youth violence, health clinics, agricultural support services, bridge, port, road and river infrastructure, value-chain strengthening, livestock and nutrition, bus rapid transit, indigenous plant-product development, public-sector transparency and governance, mega-fauna management and tourism, farmer-group formation, stunting, water and sanitation (both rural and urban), property rights regulation, voluntary resettlement, pollution abatement, and forest land restitution for DFAT (Australia), CIDA (Canada), DEG (Germany), DfID (UK), FMO (Holland), IFC, MCC, FAO, USAID, USDA, UNIDO, World Bank, Soros Open Society, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Among the over twenty countries on four continents in which he has conducted field work, most recently he has focused on in El Salvador, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Namibia, Paraguay, and Tanzania. During his five years as the senior advisor to the ministers of environment, economic reform, privatization and water of four consecutive governments in Romania, Dr. Zinnes designed and drafted framework legislation and follow-up regulations, as his extensive co-authorship in these domains attests; he also provided capacity building in the associated domains. At the same time he has kept up his publications and academic activities, teaching and shepherding dissertations at Harvard University, the University of Maryland, and several overseas. His latest book, Tournament Approaches to Public Policy in Developing Countries has been published by the Brookings Institution. Dr. Zinnes received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Pennsylvania, and speaks fluent Romanian and Spanish and has a working knowledge of French.

Pamela Loose, Project Manager, NORC at the University of Chicago. Pamela Loose, a Senior Research Director at NORC, has over 15 years of experience in social science and survey research. Ms. Loose brings proven abilities in large-scale survey fieldwork, design, and application of survey instruments, and has experience managing all project phases, including data collection, training materials development, enumerator training, questionnaire design, and data delivery. Ms. Loose has led data collection and data quality review for several evaluations. Ms. Loose currently works as the Survey Director for two large-scale evaluations sponsored by USAID. She works on the Data for Development (D4D) project, which

serves to provide services to support the improvement of data-driven decision-making, planning and implementation for USAID/Tanzania, its implementing partners and strategic local partners. Under D4D, Ms. Loose led Development Objective 3 data collection effort by developing survey protocols, providing supervisor and enumerator training and monitoring the sub-contractor who completed almost 10,000 household surveys. For D4D Development Objective 2, she serves in a similar role so that over 8,000 household surveys can be completed following project guidelines. Ms. Loose also serves as the Project Director for an evaluation of the Mayor's Action Plan (MAP) in New York City. For this project over 17,000 residents of New York City Housing Authority developments will be contacted and asked to complete a survey which asks questions about their neighborhood and other key outcomes to the MAP evaluation. Ms. Loose recently served as Senior Survey Methodologist for the baseline data collection for an evaluation of a large-scale water and sanitation project in Zambia. In this role she worked with project partners to develop data collection protocols and let the supervisor and enumerator training. Over 12,000 household interviews were completed with water samples collected from over 3,000 households. Ms. Loose also served as the lead trainer for the Liberia Electoral Access Project which surveyed households in Liberia about how they access information and learn about elections. She served as the data collection Task Leader on the EBRD-funded Microfinance Impact Assessment in Mongolia, a multi-wave study capturing information on household finance, loan usage and business enterprises. Ms. Loose has experience working on surveys that use hardcopy questionnaires, computer-assisted interviews (CAPI), and data collection via tablets. She holds an M.A. in Criminal Justice from Loyola University in Chicago and is currently working on her Ph.D. in Research Methodology.

Gregory Haugan, Data Analyst, NORC at the University of Chicago. Gregory Haugan is a Principal Research Analyst for NORC at the University of Chicago. Mr. Haugan conducts data quality reviews, data cleaning, and provides advanced analysis and data visualization on education, rural development, and justice projects. He monitored data collection on an assessment of 1,600 primary school students in Ghana, calculated Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) outcomes from the assessment results, and created tables and graphics to visualize the data. He is also providing analysis on an impact evaluation in Senegal, using difference-in-differences techniques to measure the impact of a USAID intervention on nutrition, agricultural output, and poverty. Previously, he worked at the Research Department of the Inter-American Development Bank as a Research Fellow. At the IDB, he worked on sample size calculations, questionnaire design, and coordination for a survey of over 5,000 high school students in Mexico, and conducted a cross-country analysis of the political attitudes and behaviors of newly enfranchised voters in Latin America. Mr. Haugan also spent 8 years living and working in Colombia. At the Universidad de Los Andes he worked on several impact evaluation projects related to security, education, and housing. He assisted in the preparation of a report for the World Bank examining the impact of the arrival of internally displaced populations on housing prices in 13 Colombian cities. He wrote statistical programs to implement instrumental variables techniques, measure the distances between refugees' destinations and origins, and generate maps and graphics. He also implemented an impact evaluation of a judicial reform in Colombia using difference-in-differences methods, and measured the impact of local crime on student outcomes and the labor market for teachers in the city of Medellin. Prior to his work at Universidad de Los Andes, Mr. Haugan worked with a research team from the Universidad del Rosario on a project examining the contracting processes for medical device maintenance operations in two hospitals in Bogota. Using a combination of administrative records and survey data, he employed a survival time model to identify the characteristics of maintenance tasks with the longest periods of downtime, allowing the research team to make recommendations to the hospitals on how to write stronger contracts and more efficiently delegate maintenance tasks, which significantly reduced equipment downtime and improved patient access.

Ingrid Rojas Arellano, Data Analyst, NORC at the University of Chicago. Ms. Ingrid Rojas Arellano is a Senior Research Analyst in NORC with more than 6 years of experience conducting research in a wide range of sectors, including health, education, labor, agriculture, transport, telecommunications,

electricity, water and sanitation, governance, security, justice, and human trafficking. Ms. Rojas has expertise designing data collection instruments, training enumerators, overseeing data collection, and analyzing large datasets to carry out performance and impact evaluations. When assessing the effects of development interventions, she has used both qualitative and quantitative methods. Ms. Rojas has experience conducting key informant interviews and focus group discussions, as well as using experimental and-quasi experimental techniques. She is currently supporting performance and impact evaluations of education and gender-based violence projects in Peru and Uganda, including the design of survey instruments and data analysis. Ms. Rojas is also working on an impact evaluation of USAID's place-based strategy for crime and violence prevention programs in El Salvador, where she is overseeing extensive quantitative data collection in specialized justice-related agencies and schools, as well as an impact evaluation of USAID/Tanzania's Development Objective Two, where she was charged with quantitative data analysis and training of survey enumerators. In addition, Ms. Rojas is preparing data collection instruments to analyze the efficacy of Counter-Trafficking in Persons programs in improving outcomes for sex trafficking victims in Peru, and to assess the effectiveness of activities aimed at reducing child labor in Ghana and Ivory Coast. Moreover, she has conducted econometric analysis to analyze the impacts of civic education programming in Georgia, and to examine the impact of the length of exposure to a conditional cash transfer program in Mexico. Ms. Rojas is a native Spanish speaker, and her work has included research and evaluation projects in Latin America, Caucasus region, South Asia, West Africa, and East Africa.

Letitia Onyango, Gender Specialist, NORC at the University of Chicago. Letitia Onyango is a Senior Research Analyst at NORC. She has experience in gender inequality, gender-based violence, and education. Prior to NORC, Ms. Onyango worked as a researcher at Northwestern University, where she led qualitative analysis efforts, and assisted with manuscript development and large-scale data management for a nation-wide intervention aimed to understand the complexities of gender, race, and class in higher education. She has extensive experience in women's empowerment including having served as a mentor for Refugee One's Women's Program, where she worked closely with female refugees to promote literacy, English-language acquisition, skill acquisition, and gainful employment. She has also worked closely with survivors of gender-based violence through crisis counseling, medical advocacy, and legal advocacy. Ms. Onyango holds an M.S. in International Public Service from DePaul University. She is fluent in French and Kiswahili.