



**UNITED NATIONS  
TANZANIA**



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# United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) - Brief

## 1. Background

The United Nations (UN) system, in collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GURT), presents the 2022-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Tanzania. It outlines a coherent plan of action and enables a coordinated UN response to contribute more efficiently and effectively to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the national development goals of the third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) and the 2021-2026 Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP). The framework also aims to contribute towards achieving Tanzania's regional commitments and aspirations, including the East Africa Community Vision 2050 and the Africa Agenda 2063.

The framework will address areas identified in the Common Country Analysis (CCA), building on lessons learned from the implementation of UNDAP II and the assessment of the previous national development plan, FYDP II. In order to ensure the relevance, ownership and alignment of UNSDCF results with national priorities, the document was developed in conjunction with government partners from the Mainland and Zanzibar, with inputs from development partners and other stakeholders. Virtual and face-to-face consultations contributed to the CCA process and helped identify specific change pathways towards achieving the identified outcome results.

## 2. UNSDCF Strategic Priorities and Outcomes

The UN System in Tanzania has identified strategic priority areas, guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Overall, it seeks to impact on "the reduction of multidimensional poverty in Tanzania through a transformative inclusive, sustainable economic transformation and growth". Four strategic priority areas and outcomes have been identified in the UNSDCF as follows:

Strategic Priority	Outcome
<p><b>People</b></p> <p>This strategic priority sees the UN working to improve the well-being of Tanzanians, both now and in the future.</p>	<p>By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania – especially the most vulnerable, increasingly utilize quality gender transformative measures. In addition to promoting inclusive and integrated basic education, improving secondary education is key to acquiring transformative education, and improved health (with particular focus on reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), AIDS, TB, malaria, and epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.</p>
<p><b>Prosperity</b></p> <p>The UN focus under the prosperity priority is on increasing production, productivity and incomes, helping to accelerate the creation of decent formal sector jobs at the individual level.</p>	<p>People in the United Republic of Tanzania working in Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.</p>
<p><b>Planet</b></p> <p>Supporting a greener, more sustainable development path, which includes better access to clean energy and technology to fuel growth, enabling more sustainable management of Tanzania’s wealth of natural resources.</p>	<p>People in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to, and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and increased use of efficient renewable energy.</p>
<p><b>Enabling Environment</b></p> <p>The priority focus is on broader issues of representative and inclusive governance, accessing data, development planning and financing, access to justice, sustaining peace, and the expansion and mainstreaming of gender equality and human rights.</p>	<p>People in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from government institutions and systems that promote peace and justice, and are gender responsive, inclusive, accountable and representative, and also comply with international human rights norms and standards.</p>

### 3. UNSDCF Guiding Principles

In addition, guided by the principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB), gender equality and women’s empowerment, and an overall human rights-based approach to programming, the UN in Tanzania commits to supporting national development goals by focusing on those left furthest behind. Specific efforts will be made to:

- identify population groups and geographic areas that have been left furthest behind, through rigorous data collection and analysis, including vulnerability mapping and operational research, and determine the best ways to bridge the gaps
- establish stronger partnerships with the private sector and, based on the UN comparative advantage and convening power, support initiatives that increase sources of financing/ funding for development resource mobilisation

- support service delivery – technical capacity development - and implementation of norms, standards and international obligations
- establish a more adaptive, flexible programming response to the contextual changes through the use of tools such as the CCA, to inform programming to make it timely and responsive to the needs of the population

#### **4. Resourcing the Cooperation Framework**

Costing of the agreed results of the Cooperation Framework will be finalized as the next step through the development of Joint Work Plans. This sequencing, in line with global guidance and best practices, is to ensure that development priorities drive the Cooperation Framework budget and not vice versa. The UNSDCF Funding Framework will consist of (1) a multi-year Funding Framework, the overall budget covering the full duration of Cooperation Framework, and (2) an annualized Funding Framework. Both the multi-year and annual Funding Framework will be embedded in, monitored, and updated as part of the Joint Work Plans and will be reflected in UNINFO.

The Funding Framework will serve as a financial planning, resource management and mobilization tool at the disposal of the UNCT, Government, and other stakeholders. Based on the identified funding requirements and gaps, a common UNCT resource mobilization strategy will be developed to facilitate coordination among UN agencies in pursuing funding opportunities and to promote a coherent and integrated approach among funding partners where applicable. Together with the Government, the UN will hold periodic funding dialogues with donors and other partners to ensure a coherent approach and realistic resource mobilization targets.

Since 2007, UN Tanzania has operated a country-level multi-partner pooled fund - One Fund Tanzania. Under the UNSDCF, a new generation One Fund will be established as the central pooled funding mechanism for catalytic SDG investments and integrated programmes for SDG acceleration, in addition to promotion of the humanitarian-development nexus, as needed. The new One Fund will place stronger emphasis on incentivizing multi-agency joint programmes.

#### **5. Cooperation Framework Partnerships**

Achieving the 2030 Agenda requires a whole-of-society approach, where actors from every segment of society pool together their unique roles, resources and expertise. Hence, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-level partnerships are among the key enablers for the UNSDCF implementation. To support acceleration of the SDGs and realisation of the national development plans, the UN will pursue, facilitate, leverage and coordinate engagement with diverse stakeholders.

The UN will facilitate engagements across the Outcome areas to ensure synergies, policy coherence and integrated approaches. The UN will continue to closely cooperate with other development partners, including international financial institutions (IFIs), in supporting the country's progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. The UN will also assist the government in strengthening and forging new international partnerships, including regional, South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development.



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