



FOREWORD

This edition captures three months of work across Tanzania – from the Lake Zone to the coast, from Dodoma to Pemba – and shows what can be achieved when the UN works alongside Government, communities and partners with a shared sense of purpose.

In late March, I joined Government counterparts, UN colleagues and other partners on a visit to Pemba. We had the opportunity to meet women seaweed farmers and join the handover of a boat and solar-powered drying and storage units that will help reduce losses, improve quality and strengthen value addition. We also visited community-level initiatives that are expanding care services, building skills, and improving access to information and protection, and saw how innovative rainwater harvesting systems are helping strengthen water availability for health services. These encounters bring the work to life. They show how integrated support is beginning to translate into practical gains for communities – and why the results in this publication matter beyond the numbers on the page.

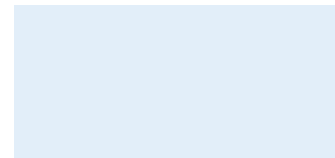
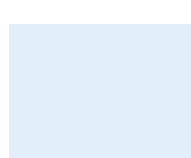
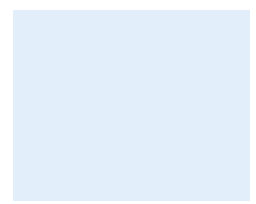
Elsewhere this quarter, across mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, we saw Tanzania launch its first child-friendly treatment for schistosomiasis, roll out a landmark Social Protection Policy and complete the nationwide rollout of its first National Menstrual Health and Hygiene Guideline. We also marked cumulative progress under the Kigoma clean cooking programme, which has now distributed 10,000 improved cookstoves, and helped prepare a EUR 55 million climate finance proposal for the coffee sector. Taken together, these examples – alongside many other developments captured in this publication – reflect a UN system working coherently across thematic areas and geographies.

We are also in the final stages of a strategic review of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022–2027) – an internally led process informed by consultations with Government, development partners, civil society and other stakeholders, helping us take stock of what has worked, where we have fallen short, and what lessons should shape our priorities for the final phase of implementation. The findings will inform how we focus our collective effort through 2027 and beyond.

I am grateful to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, our development partners and all UN colleagues for their continued collaboration.

Asanteni sana.

Susan Ngongi Namondo
UN Resident Coordinator,
United Republic of Tanzania





UN Resident Coordinator, Susan Ngongi Namondo (centre) and Ambassador of Spain to Tanzania, H.E. Paloma Serra Robles (third from left) joined the Government in handing over boats, equipment, and solar-powered drying and storage facilities to a group of seaweed farmers in Pemba. The support will help farmers access deeper waters, reduce post-harvest losses, improve drying and storage, and produce better-quality seaweed. The visit formed part of a monitoring mission for the Norway-supported Zanzibar Joint Programme, which is strengthening women-led livelihoods in Zanzibar's seaweed value chain. Photo: ©UN Tanzania

Pemba field visit highlights early results from the Zanzibar Joint Programme

TA field visit to Pemba has highlighted how the Zanzibar Joint Programme (ZJP) is beginning to deliver practical results for communities in northern Zanzibar, with early progress visible across livelihoods, climate resilience, care services and protection. The visit brought together the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, the United Nations and partners to see how integrated support is translating into tangible change on the ground.

Launched in 2025, the ZJP is a joint initiative of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and the United Nations, supported by a USD 3.5 million contribution from the Royal Norwegian Embassy through the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund. The programme focuses on four interconnected pillars: food systems transformation, climate adaptation, human capital strengthening, and efforts to end violence against women and children in Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba.

The field visit was joined by the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Susan Ngongi Namondo, senior Government officials, development partners and the Ambassador of Spain to Tanzania, Ms. Paloma Serra Robles, who visited sites in Micheweni and Wete to see how the programme is delivering community-level results.

The visit began in Makangale, Micheweni, where the delegation joined women seaweed farmers for the handover of a boat, equipment, a solar-powered drying facility and a community storage facility. These

investments are helping reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality and strengthen value addition in one of Zanzibar's most important livelihood sectors.

Seaweed remains a major focus of the programme's food systems pillar. Recent results include two modern seaweed storage facilities and two solar drying units, creating 16 tonnes of storage capacity and benefiting 57 farmers, 90 per cent of them women. Across the wider food systems pillar, the programme has also trained 158 seaweed and sea cucumber farmers in Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture, trained 471 farmers in climate-smart agriculture and banana production, and supported 26 farmer groups and four cooperatives to strengthen business management and market engagement.

The delegation then visited a care centre in Tumbe, where women and the wider community are accessing childcare, digital literacy, food processing skills and information on preventing and reporting violence. The centre is also supporting women to learn more efficient and sustainable briquette-making techniques that can save time on cooking and create products for sale. By easing time constraints and bringing services together in one place, the model is helping create more practical pathways for women to participate in economic activity, access support, and engage in community life. Results to date include support to 15 women- and youth-led startups, benefiting 300 people, and training for 212 stakeholders to integrate gender-responsive care solutions into climate-resilient livelihoods.

At Kinyikani Health Facility, participants visited a rainwater harvesting system designed to improve water availability for health services in a context where freshwater resources are under growing pressure. Under the programme, 16 health facilities have been assessed for water demand, six climate-resilient rainwater harvesting systems have been constructed, and around 22,000 beneficiaries have been reached through climate-resilient WASH investments.

The final stop was Micheweni A Primary School, where students are being trained on what constitutes gender-based violence, the different forms it can take and how to report it. This forms part of broader programme efforts to strengthen prevention and protection systems for women and children. So far, community outreach involving faith leaders, traditional leaders and male engagement groups has reached 53,676 people, while school outreach in Pemba has directly engaged 635 people and indirectly reached 6,132 others.

Reflecting on the visit, UN Resident Coordinator Susan Ngongi Namondo said the programme is delivering more than visible project outputs. "What we saw is not only project outputs, but also Government-led systems being strengthened – communities adopting climate-resilient livelihoods with clearer market linkages, women and local producers becoming more active economic agents, and local institutions increasingly able to coordinate, deliver and sustain interventions. This is the direction we must now accelerate," she said. She also expressed appreciation to the Royal Norwegian Embassy and all partners for their continued support.

The field mission to Pemba showed that early results are emerging not only through infrastructure and services, but also through stronger local systems, greater community participation and more opportunities for women and young people. By linking support across livelihoods, resilience, protection and local services in the same communities, the Zanzibar Joint Programme is helping turn integrated development into visible, practical change for people in Pemba and Unguja.

The Zanzibar Joint Programme is supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy through the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund.



The UN is working with the Government and partners to strengthen child health, protection and access to essential services – from new treatments for young children and large-scale vaccination campaigns to safer digital spaces and expanded sexual and reproductive health information for young people. Photo: ©UN Tanzania

UNSDCF OUTCOME:

PEOPLE

Better health, education and protection are central to building the human capital needed for Tanzania's future. Work under this pillar focuses on inclusive and integrated basic education, as well as stronger health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection services.



HIGHLIGHTS



Tanzania launches first child-friendly treatment for schistosomiasis: Tanzania launched delivery of arpraziquantel (arPZQ) – the first treatment developed specifically for pre-school-aged children with schistosomiasis – at Sengerema Health Centre in the Lake Zone. Led by the Ministry of Health through the National Institute for Medical Research, and supported by the UN under the Access and Delivery Partnership, the test-and-treat approach is expected to reach over 25,000 young children in high-burden districts. The pilot will generate evidence to inform national and regional scale-up, strengthening early treatment and child health outcomes across the Lake Zone.



Polio vaccination campaign targets 6.7 million children: The Ministry of Health, with UN support alongside partners including Gavi and the Africa CDC, launched a polio vaccination campaign targeting over 6.7 million children under ten across seven regions: Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Simiyu and Singida. The campaign, one of the largest immunisation drives of the year, is aimed at rapidly boosting immunity and interrupting potential virus transmission.



Tanzania Strengthens National Response to Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: Tanzania held its first National Symposium on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV) in Dar es Salaam, convened with UN support and drawing on a national mapping exercise covering both Mainland and Zanzibar. Bringing together government, civil society, digital platforms and development partners, the symposium produced practical recommendations for integrating TFGBV prevention into existing GBV response systems. As these are taken forward, they can help institutions respond more consistently to online harm, strengthen referral pathways, and make expanding digital spaces safer for women and girls.

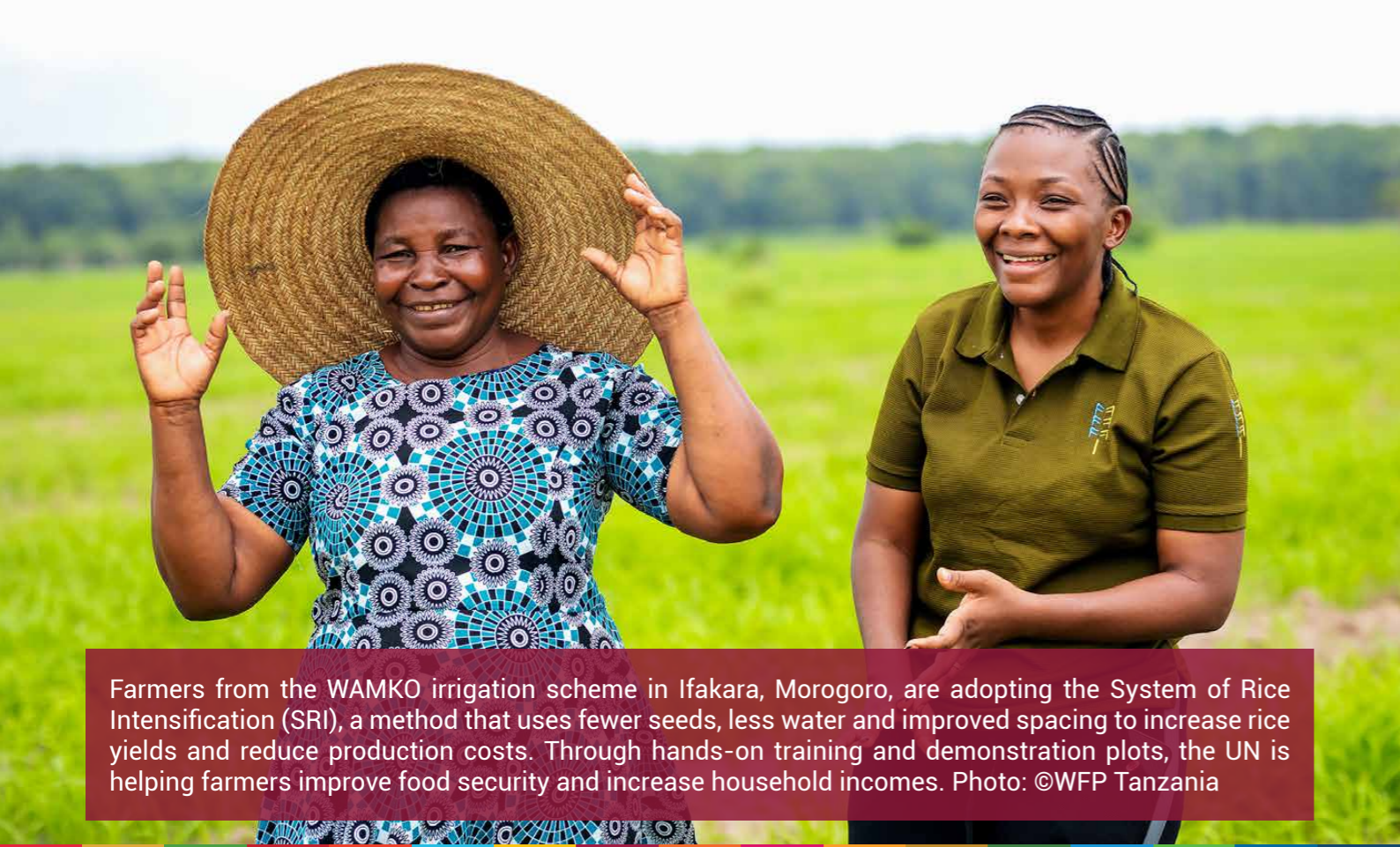


57,341 students accessing sexual health information through peer-led campus networks: Across 26 higher and tertiary education institutions, 57,341 students are now accessing comprehensive sexuality education through an online course backed by the UN, with 143 peer educators trained at institutions in Arusha and Dar es Salaam to reach fellow students and connect them to health and counselling services on campus. The peer-led model is shifting norms: campuses report improved uptake of health services and more open conversations about sexual and reproductive health and rights among young people.



Zanzibar adopts first preventive maintenance strategy for health equipment: Zanzibar finalized its first Preventive Maintenance Strategy for Healthcare Equipment – a coordinated framework developed with UN support that addresses long-standing gaps in maintenance planning, workforce capacity, digital tracking and spare-parts availability. Broken or poorly maintained equipment is one of the most persistent but least visible barriers to quality care. As the strategy is implemented, it should help reduce downtime, improve continuity of services, and better protect patient safety across all levels of the health system.





Farmers from the WAMKO irrigation scheme in Ifakara, Morogoro, are adopting the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), a method that uses fewer seeds, less water and improved spacing to increase rice yields and reduce production costs. Through hands-on training and demonstration plots, the UN is helping farmers improve food security and increase household incomes. Photo: ©WFP Tanzania

UNSDCF OUTCOME:

PROSPERITY

Higher productivity, rising incomes and more decent jobs are essential to inclusive economic growth. This pillar focuses on supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and small-scale agriculture, while promoting fairer access to productive resources such as capital and technology, especially for the most vulnerable.

HIGHLIGHTS



Clean cooking transformation reaches 62,000 students and creates 27,000 jobs: A clean cooking transformation is underway in Tanzania's schools and public institutions. Through the EU-funded CookFund Programme, in which the UN provides technical leadership, over 170 new stoves have been installed in more than 45 schools and public institutions across 14 districts, benefiting over 62,000 students with cleaner, safer kitchens. Across the broader programme: 27,000 jobs have been created (direct and indirect), nearly 5,000 businesses supported along the clean cooking value chain, and over 480,000 households reached with cleaner cooking solutions – avoiding an estimated 3.9 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions.



Private sector partnership supports 30,000 sorghum farmers in Dodoma: The UN brokered and strengthened a partnership between Tanzania Breweries Limited and over 30,000 smallholder sorghum farmers in Dodoma, combining climate-smart agriculture with a guaranteed market pathway. The initiative supplied 40 metric tons of seed, delivered extension services, and procured 50 multi-crop threshers to improve post-harvest management – increasing productivity, reducing losses, and giving farmers reliable access to buyers at fair prices.



TZS 70 million awarded to 20 student entrepreneurs from 10 universities: Over TZS 70 million was awarded to 20 student entrepreneurs from 10 universities across Tanzania at the YouthIgnite Student Founders Fellowship Cohort 2 Pitch Event, organized by the UN, where 30 student founders pitched ideas spanning agribusiness, technology, climate solutions, and manufacturing. Fellows continue to receive mentorship and business development support to scale their ventures – part of a longer-term investment in youth-led enterprise as a driver of inclusive growth aligned with Tanzania's Development Vision 2050.



Integrated community-based care centres established in Zanzibar: Two integrated community-based care centres were established in Tumbe Shehia (Kaskazini Pemba) and Kinyasini Shehia (Kaskazini Unguja) under the Zanzibar Joint Programme. The design of the centres was grounded in data showing that women in Zanzibar spend 4.3 hours daily on unpaid care work compared to 0.7 hours for men – a gap that constrains women's economic participation and leadership. Each centre provides clean energy enterprises, flexible childcare, a digital hub, business and legal literacy, and GBV prevention and referral services – creating practical entry points for women and youth to save time, raise productivity and incomes, and engage more fully in leadership and decision-making.



Solar dryers reduce seaweed post-harvest losses for women farmers in Zanzibar: In The UN completed construction of two solar dryers in Muungoni and Uzi, South Unguja, improving post-harvest handling and reducing losses for women seaweed farmers. The infrastructure investment is paired with policy advocacy on Marine Spatial Planning to formally secure farming and drying areas and integrate gender-responsive safeguards – part of a long-term effort to transform seaweed from a subsistence activity into a competitive, sustainable livelihood.



EUR 55 million climate finance proposal developed for Tanzania's coffee sector: The UN and partners prepared a EUR 55 million joint financing proposal under the Italian Climate Fund – one of the largest climate-aligned investments in Tanzania's agricultural sector – to transform the coffee value chain into a more productive, inclusive, and climate-resilient system. A Coffee Training Centre was designed in Moshi and an action plan developed to support the national target of 5 million bags by 2030, alongside a value chain assessment and a demonstration laboratory for climate-smart practices.



The Bahari Maisha Project, implemented with the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) and the Zanzibar Maisha Bora Foundation, is supporting seaweed farmers in Bagamoyo, Tanga, Unguja and Pemba with new tools, training and practical support. The initiative is helping women and young people in coastal communities improve their livelihoods, strengthen seaweed farming and contribute to a more sustainable blue economy. Photo: ©UNDP Tanzania

UNSDCF OUTCOME:

PLANET

A greener and more resilient development path depends on clean energy, sustainable technology and responsible natural resource management. Under this pillar, emphasis is placed on ensuring that all Tanzanians, particularly those most vulnerable, can contribute to and benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive climate action.

HIGHLIGHTS



Kigoma cookstove rollout halves firewood use in participating communities: The UN-led Clean Cooking for Communities initiative in Kigoma reached a cumulative total of 10,000 improved cookstoves distributed across 11 villages in Kasulu and Kibondo districts. The stoves reduce firewood consumption by 50 per cent and significantly lower harmful smoke emissions – protecting forests, reducing deforestation and improving household health and air quality. The project is registered under the Gold Standard for carbon credits, with revenues earmarked for reinvestment to help sustain and expand the model over time.



USD 5.18 million GEF grant secured to safeguard Zanzibar’s forests and coastal habitats: A major environmental financing milestone was reached with the formal approval of the GEF Full-Sized Project “Safeguarding Zanzibar’s Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits,” supported by a USD 5.18 million GEF grant. The project will help protect mangroves, coral reefs and forest ecosystems – some of Zanzibar’s most ecologically vital landscapes – while creating new livelihood opportunities for coastal communities through nature-based solutions and integrated resource management. Over time, it is expected to strengthen ecosystem resilience, reduce environmental pressure on fragile coastal areas and support more sustainable local income opportunities.



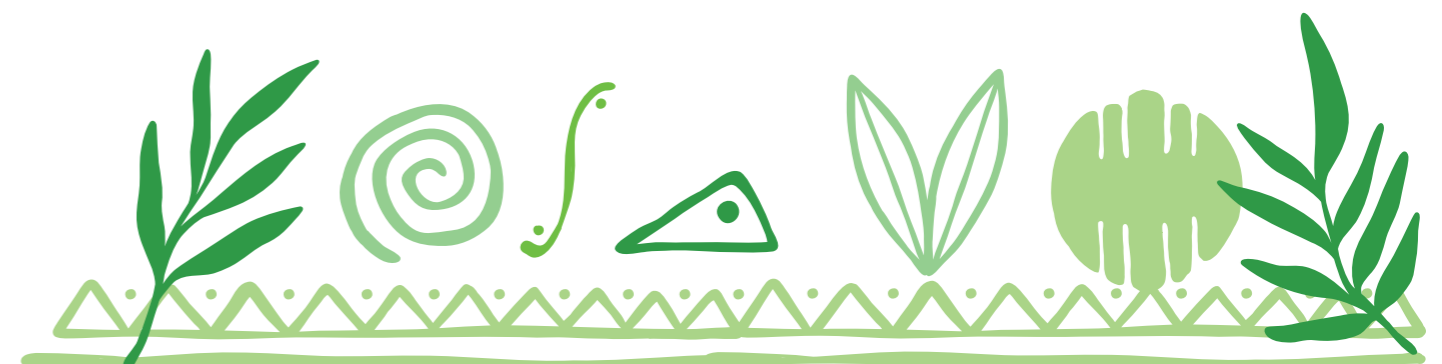
Tanzania advances toward ratification of the High Seas Treaty: Working with the Vice President’s Office, the UN helped fast-track Tanzania’s ratification of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) “High Seas Treaty,” producing the first draft Technical Proposal and Cabinet Paper, with a national roadmap toward ratification by August 2026. Once ratified, the treaty would position Tanzania to engage more actively in global high-seas governance, pursue more equitable access to marine genetic resources, and strengthen the policy foundations of its growing Blue Economy agenda.



Climate-Smart Public Works and Regenerative Agriculture manuals finalized: The UN worked with the Government to finalize two practical policy tools for climate-resilient agriculture this quarter: the Climate-Smart Public Works Manual for Tanzania’s Social Safety Net Programme (TASAF), which guides communities in building water conservation systems, restoring soil, and constructing climate-resilient infrastructure; and the Regenerative Agriculture Manual, now submitted for government endorsement to help smallholder farmers adopt practices that restore soil health and improve long-term productivity.



Climate-smart financing pilot launched to unlock rural investment in Arusha: The Government of Tanzania and the UN launched a new financing pilot in Arusha designed to unlock investment for Forest and Farm Producer Organizations, cooperatives and small-scale enterprises. The initiative directly targets the “missing middle” in rural finance – businesses too large for microfinance but too small or high-risk for commercial banks – by structuring climate-smart financial mechanisms and connecting producer organizations directly to banks, microfinance institutions, and SACCOs. Lessons from the pilot are expected to inform similar approaches across Africa.





The UN joined the Government, civil society, development partners and the private sector in commemorating International Women's Day through policy dialogues, advocacy events and partner engagements focused on accelerating action for gender equality and women's rights. The commemorations culminated in Geita Region under the theme "Rights. Justice. Action. For ALL Women and Girls." Photo: ©UN Women Tanzania

UNSDCF OUTCOME:

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Inclusive, accountable and representative institutions are critical to ensuring that no one is left behind. This area focuses on strengthening systems that promote peace and justice and enable all Tanzanians, especially the most vulnerable, to participate in and benefit from governance that upholds human rights and gender equality.

HIGHLIGHTS



New Social Protection Policy expands pathway to social pensions for 5 million informal workers: A landmark Social Protection Policy was launched in Arusha at an event attended by around 1,000 stakeholders, providing a comprehensive framework covering social assistance, social insurance, social welfare and productive inclusion. At the same event, the National Social Security Fund unveiled the Hifadhi Pension Scheme – a national social security scheme designed to enroll 5 million informal sector workers into social pensions by 2030. The UN worked closely with the Prime Minister's Office throughout the multi-year process of drafting and consulting on the policy, helping to ensure it reflects international best practice and reaches those most often left out of formal social protection.



Tanzania's third Decent Work Country Programme and National Strategy for Domestic Workers launched: With UN support and tripartite commitment from government, workers' and employers' organizations across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the third generation x and the National Strategy for Domestic Workers were officially launched by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office. The launch also marked the establishment of a new Labour Relations Department within the Ministry – a concrete step toward stronger institutional capacity on the decent work agenda.



Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines finalized for Tanzania's National Gender Policy: Tanzania finalized the Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the 2023 National Gender Policy through a UN-supported consultative workshop in Morogoro, bringing together sector ministries, women's rights organizations, and private sector actors. Once endorsed by the Prime Minister's Office, the Guidelines will set common standards for integrating gender equality across all sectors – with clear responsibilities, planning requirements, and budgeting tools to turn policy commitments into practice.



Community policing initiative strengthens local peace infrastructure in four mainland regions: The UN, working alongside the Tanzania Police Force under the Dumisha Amani II Project, trained 400 community policing officers – including Ward Community Policing Officers, Neighborhood Watch Groups and bodaboda leaders – across Songwe, Mbeya, Mwanza and Geita regions. By equipping locally rooted actors with practical tools for dialogue, early response and trust-building, the initiative is expected to strengthen cooperation between communities and security actors and reinforce the foundations of local peace.



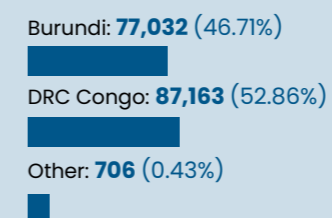
Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality launched in Tanzania's agrifood systems: Tanzania launched implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Agrifood Systems, with the UN facilitating a high-level dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture in Dodoma. Discussions focused on embedding the guidelines into national agricultural policies, planning, and budgeting – a step that could position Tanzania as a regional model for gender-responsive food system transformation. The initiative is funded by Switzerland, France, Germany and Canada.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Total Population
(as of 31 March 2026)



Country of Origin



DURABLE SOLUTIONS
(1 January – 31 March 2026)

Total Resettlement:



Refugees have been resettled to third countries.

Voluntary Repatriation:



Burundian refugees repatriated



UNITED NATIONS
TANZANIA



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



IFAD
Investing in rural people



International
Labour
Organization



IOM
UN MIGRATION



International
Trade
Centre



UNAIDS



Impact Capital
for Development



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD



**UN
environment**

United Nations
Environment Programme



unesco



UNFPA



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



unicef
for every child



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



UNOPS



**UN
VOLUNTEERS**



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



World Food
Programme



World Health
Organization

KEY DEVELOPMENTS (JANUARY - MARCH 2026)