



UNITED NATIONS
TANZANIA



**UN COUNTRY
RESULTS REPORT
2022-2023**





Published by United Nations Tanzania

P.O Box 9182 DSM,
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Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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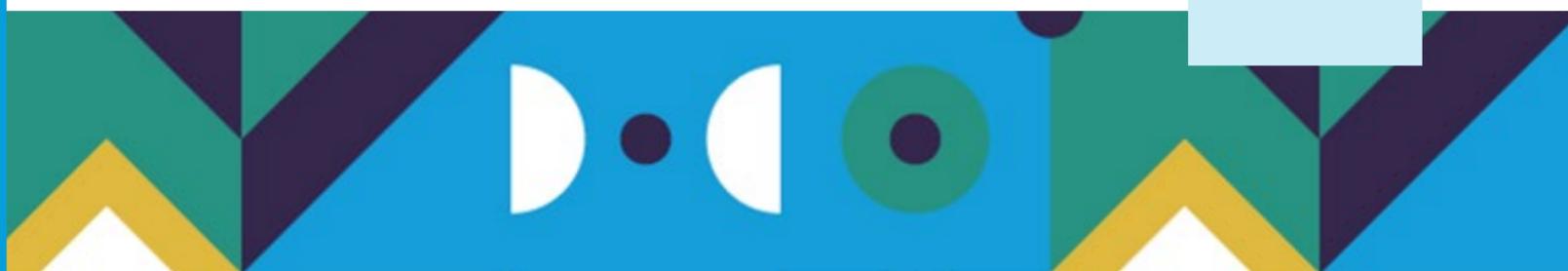
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Acronyms & Abbreviations

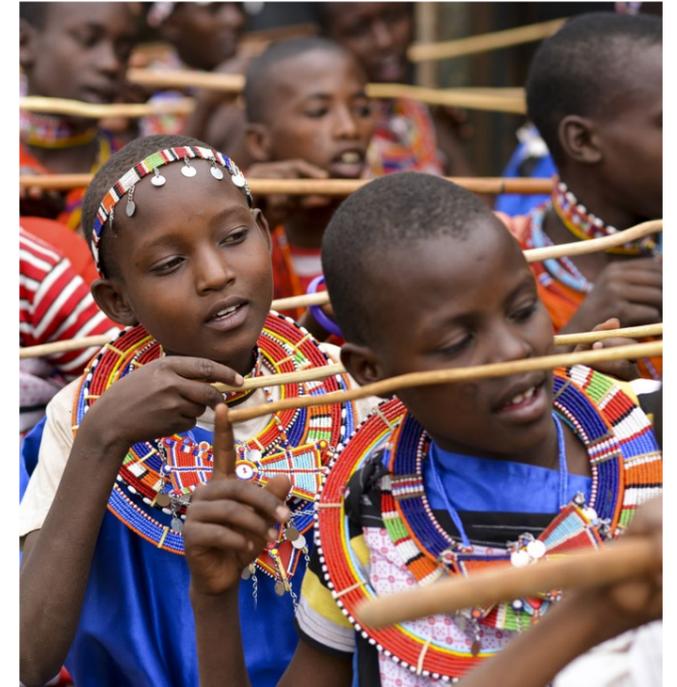
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfCTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AYAS	Adolescents and Young Adults
AYFHS	Adolescents and Youth Friendly Services
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CHW	Community Health Workers
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CQI	Continuous Quality Improvement
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CwR	Connect with Respect
DCs	District Councils
DCMIS	District Case Management Information System
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DHIS	District Health Information System
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRMCH	Department of Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health
DST	Decision Support Tool
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ELMIS	Electronic Logistics Management Information Systems
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
EOCC	Emergency Operation and Communication Centre
EPRPs	Disaster Emergency Preparedness and Response plans
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESDP	Education Sector Development Plan
EUP	Ending Early and Unintended Pregnancies
FAST	Finance Accelerating Savings Group
FFPOs	Forest and farm Producers Organisation

FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Family Planning
FVPO	First Vice President Office
FYDP III	Five-Year Development Plan
GAP	Greater Agricultural Production
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GDP	Gros domestic product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GPE	Global Programme on Education
HEAT	Honey Exporters Association of Tanzania
HCW	Health Care Workers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HSHP	Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan
IARMJ	International Association of Refugee and Migration Law Judges
IIAG	Ibrahim Index of Africa Governance
IPC	Infection, Prevention, and Control
INSET	In service training
IPOSAC	Integrated Programme for Out-of-School Adolescents
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRDPA	Institute of Rural Development Planning
KVP	Key and Vulnerable Populations
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
LEAP	Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice Programme
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MHH	Menstrual Health and Hygiene
MIIT	Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Energy

MoEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHz	Ministry of Health Zanzibar
MPDSR	Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
MVD	Marburg Virus Disease
NAFORMA	National Forest Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania
NAPAC	North 'A' District Paralegal Center
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NMNAP	National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan
NMSF	National Multisectoral Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action – Violence against Women and Children
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
OPD	Organisations of Persons with Disabilities
PBCRGS	Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant System
PCCB	Prevention and Combatting Corruption Bureau
PDB	Presidential Delivery Bureau
PDMIS	Persons with Disability MIS
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PMO-DMD	Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department
POCLAPSGG	President Office Constitution Legal Affairs Public Service and Good Governance
PoRALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PO-RALG	President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government
PO-RALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PURSE	Programme for Urban Reproductive Health Services Expansion in Tanzania
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCHS	Reproductive and Child Health Section
RH	Reproductive Health
RITA	Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SBC	Social Behaviour Communication
SBRS	Simplified Birth Registration System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SMS	Short Message/Messaging Service

SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRGBV	School Related Gender-Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
TCPD	Teachers Continuous Professional Development
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TIE	Tanzania Institute of Education
TNAP	Tanzania National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPHPA	Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
VFT	Vision Fund Tanzania
VNR	Voluntary National Reporting
Volrep	Voluntary Repatriation
VPO	Vice President's Office
VPO-DMC	Vice President's Office-Disaster Management Commission
WASH	Water and Sanitation
WASHFIT	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Facility Improvement Tool
WLER	Women's Leadership and Economic Rights
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WSDP	Water Sector Development Plan
ZAC	Zanzibar Commission for AIDS
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan
ZHoR	Zanzibar House of Representatives

Foreword by Resident Coordinator



I am pleased to present the first annual report of the 2022-2027 United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Tanzania. The report summarises the achievements and lessons learned through the collective efforts of United Nations agencies working in partnership with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and other development stakeholders from July 2022 to June 2023. The results are presented across the four UNSDCF outcomes: People, Prosperity, Planet, and Enabling Environment.

Guided by the United Nations principles of gender equality, human rights, and the commitment to leave no one behind, UN agencies focused on enhancing the capacities of duty bearers to increase coverage of services.

Efforts this year also facilitated market access for entrepreneurs and farmers through innovative digital platforms, supported domestic and external resource mobilisation, unlocking resources for public health and education, promoted SDG localisation and gender-responsive budgeting in local government authorities and encouraged sustainable environmental practices, disaster preparedness, and the use of renewable energy at the community level.

In line with the emphasis made at the SDG Summit on the urgent steps required to meet the Agenda 2030 deadline, the 2023 Voluntary National Review offers an exhaustive assessment of Tanzania's progress towards the SDGs noting the challenges that still remain with regard to poverty reduction, inequalities and promoting sustainable cities and communities.

This report not only highlights the developments in areas related to the SDGs but also emphasises the transformational potential of genuine partnerships.

This report not only highlights the developments in areas related to the SDGs but also emphasises the transformational potential of genuine partnerships.

As we look ahead our focus will remain on contributing to the national vision of a sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future for all with the recognition that sustaining partnerships is crucial in advancing the 2030 Agenda.

As you read this report, I hope it provides a snapshot of the great strides that the country is making towards achieving its vision and the role of the United Nations system in this effort.

Thank you to all our partners, stakeholders, and the people of Tanzania for their ongoing support and collaboration.

Mr. Zlatan Milišić
United Nations Resident Coordinator,
United Republic of Tanzania

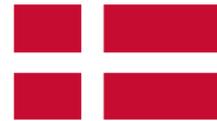
Key development Partners of the UN system in the country



Government of The United Republic of Tanzania



Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar



Key developments in the country and regional context



CHAPTER I

The 2023 Voluntary National Review Report highlights satisfactory progress in achieving most Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably in health and nutrition for children under five, and maternal and new-born care. Progress is also evident in the WASH sector, with improvements in access to clean water and sanitation, and in the education sector, marked by increased school enrolment and literacy rates.

Moreover, the nation has made considerable advances in protection against violence targeting women and children. For the first time, the 2022 TDHS included metrics on domestic violence, marriage, female genital mutilation, and the Early Childhood Development Index 2030. Preliminary data indicates that 19% of women aged 15 and older and 16% of women aged 20-24 were married before turning 18.

The country's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic has been steady but modest, influenced by global factors like the Ukraine war and a general economic slowdown. The agriculture sector, employing 75% of the population, faces particular vulnerabilities due to these international pressures. A multi-faceted approach to economic diversification could offer resilience against such external shocks. Despite this, GDP growth was estimated at 4.6% for 2022, up from 4.3% the previous year.

Tanzania's economic growth is not projected to reach pre-pandemic levels until around 2028, indicating a prolonged recovery period. This growth rate falls far below the government's target of 8 percent stated in the third Five-Year Development Plan. Moreover, high population growth and a deteriorating elasticity of poverty suggest that long-term growth will not suffi-

ciently reduce poverty or improve the livelihoods of the vulnerable. Inequality has increased, as seen in the rising Gini coefficient.

The 2022 Population and Housing Census indicates significant population growth, with Tanzania's population now at 61.7 million, a 37% increase from 2012. In Zanzibar, population growth has been even more dramatic, surging by 45% since 2012 to 1.88 million.

Amid increasing climate-related threats, the Tanzanian government has reinforced its commitment to sustainable natural resource management and energy access. New policy frameworks like the National Environmental Master Plan and the Energy Efficiency Action Plan have been initiated, aligned with relevant SDGs. Resource management and climate change mitigation are top priorities.

Notable initiatives include Zanzibar's focus on the Blue Economy and Tanzania's National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032). In energy, plans are underway to improve energy efficiency and promote clean cooking, directly supporting SDG 7.

Tanzania is witnessing positive trends in inclusive governance and human rights. Legal reforms, such as the lifting of bans on opposition parties and revisions in disability and media laws, are making governance more inclusive and rights-based. The 2021 Ibrahim Index of African Governance shows Tanzania in "Increasing Improvement," marking a promising trend for the country's overall governance.

Infant mortality rates have plummeted from **43** deaths per **1,000** live births in 2015 to 33 in 2022

Robust immunization program that has successfully vaccinated **90%** of Tanzanian children

65.1% of pregnant women now attend the recommended four antenatal care visits.

95% of those living with HIV are aware of their status, and **94%** are receiving antiretroviral therapy, leading to a **92%** viral suppression rate.

Mortality rates for children under five have also decreased dramatically, from 67 to 43 deaths per **1,000** live births over the same period.

The rate of births attended by skilled healthcare providers has surged from **64%** to **85%**, and institutional deliveries have increased from **62.6%** to **81.4%**.

75.3% of households now have improved toilet facilities, and **44%** have basic hand hygiene services



UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

This report outlines the results achieved and lessons learned in the year of implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2027. The report covers the period from July 2022 to June 2023.

Under the overall framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNSDCF reflects the UN's commitment and contribution to the national vision of sustainable and inclusive economic transformation.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, more than twenty four UN agencies, funds and programmes work together with the Government, development partners and communities to ensure that come together the UNSDCF focuses on four strategic priorities namely: People, Prosperity, Planet and Enabling Environment. Across the four outcome areas are outputs articulated to reflect the key functional areas of UN intervention namely; (i) enhancing capacities for and delivering support to ensuring a stronger legislative, regulatory framework; (ii) a focus on the development of innovative approaches and tools for planning, financing and implementation of interventions; (iii) strengthening systems aimed at ensuring the availability and use of data for implementation and reporting; (iv) strengthening capacities for implementation and service delivery/provision; and (v) placing specific emphasis on rights holders for increased community capacities to engage in the development process.



CHAPTER II



PEOPLE

This strategic priority sees the UN working to improve the well-being of Tanzanians, both now and in the future. This healthy, educated population will have improved capabilities and be far better equipped to support realisation of the country's Middle-Income Country (MIC) aspirations.

The UN System in Tanzania has identified strategic priority areas targeted under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With a focus on these priority areas, 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 as follows:



PROSPERITY

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. Additionally, it seeks structural transformation and higher levels of economic growth at the national level, a key focus of the Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 (FYDP III) and Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026 (ZADEP).



PLANET

The third strategic priority is towards supporting a greener, more sustainable development path. This includes better access to clean energy and technology to fuel growth, enabling more sustainable management of Tanzania's wealth of natural resources. It will also cultivate close partnerships with government and communities to mitigate against climate change and reduce disaster risks.



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

This strategic priority supports the realisation of the results across the other areas. 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.



2.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs



Strategic Priority 1:

PEOPLE



OUTCOME 1: By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, increasingly utilise quality gender transformative, inclusive and integrated basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.



\$9.3 mil worth of contraceptives and maternal health procured & delivered in 2022/23.



276,878 unintended pregnancies, **81,600** abortions, **412** maternal deaths, and **62,201** unsafe abortions averted



4,748 young people accessed HIV self-testing in the supported regions.



92% of children **6-59 months** received two doses of lifesaving vitamin A supplementation against the target of **95%** from training of service providers supported by the UN. **2 million** pregnant women (**94%**) received iron folic acid supplementation to prevent anaemia



7.2 million listeners reached through six radio programs created in a collaboration between UN agencies with Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to address inclusivity.



Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) strengthened, MHPSS teams now active in **113 districts**.



\$18 Mil+ direct healthcare cost saved.



Funding allocations of over **\$602 million** and **\$10 million** have been secured for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively.



District Case Management Monitoring System (DCMS) is now operational in **77 per cent** of LGAs (142) on Mainland



\$1.3 million mobilised for reproductive health commodities for the fiscal year 2022/23.



\$3.8 mil mobilised through GPE System Capacity Grant application focusing on improvement of the education systems and capacities within the sector.

OUTPUT 1.1. Key stakeholders have increased institutional and technical capacities to develop rights-based legislation, policies and plans that address gaps in access to basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services particularly for the most vulnerable.



Education: The UN actively supported the Ministries of Education in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to update policies/plans/strategies that will equip

Tanzania's children and youth with skills and knowledge that are in tune with global commitments.



Health: Working closely with the Ministry of Health in Zanzibar, the UN contributed to the development of the first draft of a new

Health Financing Strategy. Additionally, the Universal Health Insurance Bill of 2022 was tabled in the Parliament.

UN support saw the finalisation of the Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis TB and Leprosy Programme (ZIHHTLP) five-year strategic plan (2023 – 2027) after a joint end term review. Furthermore, diagnostic and treatment guidelines were also developed, and support was provided for the implementation of the Global Fund 2022 roadmap and COP 22 grants.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) related to RMNCAH services were developed, revised or reviewed, including the NAIA-AHW Implementation Plan, the Family Planning Contingency Plan to address emergency supply chain preparedness and responses in humanitarian settings; quantification and supply of reproductive health commodities, Nursing and Midwifery curriculum

. The MOH adopted the WHO Labour Care Guidelines to improve quality of care during delivery.

The year also saw the development of an integrated strategy for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B testing in Zanzibar. This triple-testing strategy is aimed at improving healthcare for women of childbearing age. Championed by the First Lady of Zanzibar, an advocacy plan for this strategy has also been formulated, which could revolutionize resource allocation and political commitments to eradicate these diseases.

UN agencies proactively worked with the government to strengthen Emergency Preparedness and Response mechanisms. This was particularly vital in the wake of Marburg virus in Tanzania, Ebola in Uganda and polio in Malawi and ensured that essential services are maintained if outbreaks occur in Tanzania. In parallel, a comprehensive 2023-2025 Immunisation Recovery Plan was developed. This strategy is a roadmap to build a resilient immunisation programme post-COVID-19, with a focus on catch-up and sustainability measures.



Nutrition: Twenty six regions in Tanzania are officially committed to implementing the NMNAP which was endorsed between the

regional commissioners and the President, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan..

With support from the UN, the government developed the National School Feeding Guidelines to Basic Education Students in mainland and Zanzibar. The plans provide practical guidance on nutritious school meals to all public primary and secondary schools. Achievements also include the development of the National Multisectoral Early Child Development (ECD) Program Coordination Guide and Advocacy Strategy in Mainland.



WASH: To guide improvements in the WASH sector, the UN supported the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals to develop

the Water Sector Development Plan (WSDP) III, which sets out the government's programme to strengthen integrated management of water, sanitation and hygiene services. This places the country well on the path to achieving universal access to basic water services having achieved 60% coverage in 2023.

The National Costed Plan and Investment Case for WASH in schools were finalised in Mainland and Zanzibar and launched in Zanzibar. The plan provides the government and sector partners with evidence-based information indicating the return on investment in SWASH, and financing needs across all rural and urban schools in Tanzania. With UN support, MoH has now started developing a comprehensive national Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) guideline and its Monitoring and Evaluation tools for adolescent girls and women in various settings.



Protection: To ensure a coordinated approach to the protection of women and children, the second National Plan of Action-VAWC for Mainland was drafted and both are expected to be finalised by the end of 2023.

Output 1.2: Key stakeholders have improved capacities for the coordinated implementation of inclusive, gender responsive basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services in line with global and national standards.



Health: In the health sector, the UN supported the operationalisation of technical working groups focusing on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH¹). These groups are charged with planning, implementing, and monitoring health interventions both in mainland Tanzania

and Zanzibar. Among their activities, they have convened National Biannual Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) meetings in mainland and quarterly zonal meetings in selected regions of mainland and Zanzibar; and developed an Early Childhood Development programme coordination guide. These actions enhance the quality and reach of healthcare services, and they are crucial steps toward achieving universal health coverage in Tanzania.

In mainland Tanzania the KVP National Multi-sectoral coordination TWG was revived. The KVP TWG meetings were and are a catalyst for addressing structural and community barriers in accessing combination HIV prevention and care and treatment services among KVP in Tanzania.

The coordination structure of Tanzania School Health Programme has been improved following the establishment of a functional National Technical Advisory Committee. The UN provided technical leadership and support to the MoH and MoEST in the organisation of periodical meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). These meetings gather school health experts from both health and education sectors and constitute an important forum to ensure the integrated implementation.

Under the secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office through the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Tanzania Mainland has supported quarterly Adolescents and Young Adults (AYAS) stakeholders' meetings. Similarly, the Zanzibar AYAS working group was launched following the approval by the government of the AYAS Terms of Reference to guide operationalisation of the multi-sectoral working group under the coordination of the First Vice President Office (FVPO)

through the Zanzibar Commission for AIDS (ZAC). This is a key step towards accountability of the government and partners in the realization of agreed ESA Ministerial Commitment related targets.



Nutrition: PORALG and 184 district councils to strengthen the functioning of multi-sectoral coordination, monitoring and supportive supervision structures. This support contributed to a significant increase in the number of multisectoral council steering committees for nutrition from less than 10 percent of LGAs in 2015/16 to 99 percent in 2022/23. At the national level, support was provided to four NMNAP thematic working groups, which has continued to enhance a coordinated approach to implement the NMNAP among stakeholders.



Protection: To advance the protection of women and children from violence, the UN has enabled national technical working groups and coordination structures to function more efficiently, including those under the NPA-VAWCs in Mainland and Zanzibar. Through regular quarterly meetings, these groups develop implementation plans, assess progress and adjust strategies as needed.

Furthermore, the UN supported multi-sectoral case management coordination mechanisms at the regional level for women and at village, ward and district levels for women and children, strengthening the collaborative approach to combating violence against women and children, including vulnerable groups like women and girls with disabilities.

The UN continued its support to strengthen mental health and psychosocial support

(MHPSS) coordination and services, with district MHPSS teams now active in 113 districts. In Zanzibar, Regional Coordination Committees continued to strengthen the multi-sectoral cooperation to end violence against women and children, particularly women and girls with disabilities.

Output 1.3: Institutions have enhanced capacity to mobilize and efficiently manage domestic and external finance, including schemes and systems in a gender-responsive, equitable, transparent and accountable manner for basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.



Education: In the education sector, UN support to the Ministry of Education the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) steering committee contributed to the mobilisation of US\$3.8 million through GPE System Capacity Grant application focusing on improvement of the education systems and capacities within the sector.

More than 180 local government officials from Kasulu, Sengerema, Ngorongoro and Mkoani have enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting skills and have applied these skills in the development of gender responsive local government budgets.



Health: A total of USD 1.3m was mobilised for reproductive health commodities for the 2022/2023 fiscal year as a result of a targeted advocacy by UN agencies. This also led to the signing of a compact between the Ministers of Health and Finance, both in Mainland Tanza-



nia and Zanzibar. This contractual arrangement led to the government committing a sum of US\$26,714 specifically for advancing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH).

To advance prevention and response to AIDS, TB, Malaria, funding allocations of over US\$602 million and US\$10 million have been secured for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, through the technical and financial support provided to the development of the Global Fund Proposal for AIDS, TB, Malaria, and Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH).

For mainland Tanzania, a mid-term review was conducted to assess the status of ongoing malaria programs. The insights derived from this review played a key role in informing the Global Fund funding request that resulted in securing funding amounting to US \$165.25 million. This considerable financial support is expected to have a significant impact by augmenting anti-malaria operations, thereby setting the

stage for potential breakthroughs in the forthcoming phase of implementation.

Additionally, the UN's involvement has led to the successful mobilisation of more than US\$ 4.7 million through the Global Fund, designated for targeted malaria activities in Zanzibar. This funding represents a critical financial infusion that will accelerate current and upcoming initiatives.



Nutrition: With UN support to PORALG, over 3000 nutrition, health, and relevant sectoral workers from 184 district councils. UN support contributed to an increase in councils allocating a minimal nutrition budget as per the budget guideline (TZS 1,000 per child under five years of age) mainly from domestic resources from 112 in 2021/22 to 138 (75%) in 2022/23. Overall, 95% of the nutrition budget in RS and LGA's for the FY 2022/23 was from Government domestic fund sources.



Protection: With UN support, the percentage of LGAs and MDAs in mainland and Zanzibar that planned and budgeted for child protection interventions and received funds, has increased from 25% of LGAs and 50% per cent of MDAs in Mainland to 42 and 60 per cent, respectively, and from 0 to 60% of MDAs in Zanzibar.

Output 1.4: Capacities of key stakeholders increased to effectively, deliver universal, quality, rights-based, gender responsive, innovative and integrated, basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.



Education: Similarly, in Zanzibar, UN contributed to a review of the INSET and CPD strategies, which includes the CPD modalities and materials, providing the opportunity to integrate the use of digital technology in CPD. Through the TCPD model, the number of schools that have introduced Connect with Respect (CwR), which aims to improving learning environments that build understanding and skills for respectful and non-violent relationships among students, increased from 50 schools (25 schools in Dar es Salaam and 25 in Sengerema districts) in 2021 to 308 schools in 2023, reaching about 25,000 in-service teachers gained knowledge on the prevention of SRGBV. Additionally, Connect with Respect content have been adapted to be used in an inclusive education setting to prevent SRGVB for learners with disabilities.

Sixty Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) trainers integrated ICT into pedagogy, enabling them to effectively enhance teaching practices and share their knowledge. Furthermore, a total of 2,750 teachers were

trained on guidance and counselling, life skills, special needs education and provision of alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children. Trained teachers provide psychosocial support to 18,229 out-of-school children who have been enrolled in schools.

Towards improving digital skills and literacy, UN supported Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) to set up an online library for increasing access to learning materials and has recently entered a 5-year digital learning partnership with Airtel Tanzania. As a result, Airtel mobile network has provided free access to the TIE e-library and Shule Direct platforms for both teachers and students, in 50 pilot schools for the first year. Training on access and basic troubleshooting provided to 2,038 teachers reaching 54,991 students both in Mainland and Zanzibar.

Safe learning environments were established in 60 schools through strengthened guidance and counselling systems in 30 primary and 18 secondary schools across various districts. This effort included training of 107 participants,

including head teachers, guidance and counselling teachers, and government officials, thereby increasing the availability of support services for more than 64,000 students, particularly benefiting around 32,000 girls.

Additionally, economic empowerment was addressed through life and vocational skills training for 756 out-of-school adolescent girls and young women, contributing to improved livelihoods through enhanced life, business, and entrepreneurship skills. For refugee education, 52,191 refugee children received essential scholastic materials to enable them participate in learning.

UN support enhanced access to quality Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) materials through the digitization of the Facilitator and Teacher's guides on Life skills based SRH, HIV and GBV and their installation on the Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) Learning Management system (LMS). With the enforcement of Teachers Continuous Professional Development (TCPD) framework being advocated by TIE, all teachers throughout the country can access the content on TIE LMS.

UN agencies supported the empowerment of more than 21,838 teachers through digital platforms and face-to-face delivery modes, offering them the tools and knowledge to significantly improve the quality of classroom instruction. As a direct outcome, around 9.7 million primary and 2.3 million secondary students now have access to vital educational material on sexuality. This contributed to a surge in the accessibility rates from 66% in 2021 to over 86% in 2022², making a significant stride toward universal access to comprehensive sexuality education in Tanzania.

The UN's collaboration with institutions also resulted in the establishment of gender desks in 14 universities, distributing 800 registered book copies to 260 institutions, alongside orienting over 260 gender desk coordinators and senior management members from 17 universities and colleges on gender-based violence concerns.

As part of this initiative, UN agencies also supported the orientation of 92 gender desk coordinators and 176 senior institutions management team on how to coordinate and operationalize the gender desk as per government guideline. Furthermore, training of peer counsellors (735) who serve as a bridge between students and service providers including GBV support services were conducted in 16 institutions/campuses reaching a total of 7,861 students (Male 3,900, Female 3,961).



Health: Over 1,100 Community Health Workers (CHWs) were oriented on social behaviour communication (SBC) for nutrition, including addressing Moderate Acute Malnutrition, to enhance community-level nutritious services.

The UN supported strengthening of the health system to deliver effectively quality, gender-responsive and rights based RMNCAH services. A regional blood transfusion centre was constructed and equipped in Dodoma and 159 Health Care Workers (HCWs) trained on appropriate use of blood and blood products, and construction and equipping of three health centres, and training of 142 HCWs on maternal and newborn healthcare services was provided to the provision of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) services in Dodoma.

UN agencies also enhanced the capacity of 4,094 HCWs both in mainland and Zanzibar on Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC), Family Planning (FP), adolescent and youth friendly SRH services, cervical cancer screening, and use of RMNCAH equipment such as Obstetric Sonography and oxygen therapy equipment.

In Kigoma, all Council Health Management Teams (8) plus the Regional Health Management Team were oriented on the national Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) guideline. The quarterly regional MPDSR meetings are being conducted to discuss maternal deaths that have occurred and propose actions to address the gaps. In Kigoma, 15 maternal deaths and 79 out of 112 perinatal deaths were reviewed by health workers who acquired enhanced knowledge and skills on how to implement the national MPDSR guidelines.



All Council Health Management Teams, the Regional Health Management Team and 105 health care workers were trained on the guidelines.

Over 270,000 unintended pregnancies, 81,000 abortions and 412 maternal deaths were averted, and over US\$ 18m direct health care costs saved as a result of the UN facilitated procurement of USD 9.3 million worth of contraceptives and maternal health commodities.

Over 4,700 young people accessed HIV self-testing in UN supported regions as a result of improved capacities of fifty (50) health care workers to provide integrated FP/HIV and adolescent and youth friendly services (AYFS).



WASH: Nearly a million people (508, 410 women; 476, 880 men) across four regions—Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe and Songwe accessed basic sanitation services as a result of UN and

private sector collaboration to accelerate the deployment of sanitation and hygiene services. Schools also reaped the benefits of this partnership. As a result, 14,480 students, comprising 7,807 girls and 6,673 boys across 24 schools, gained access to newly rehabilitated WASH facilities complete with rooms for menstrual health and hygiene management.

A national resource team of 42 people (17 female and 25 male) from the Ministry of Health have enhanced capacities for the application and implementation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Facility Improvement Tool (WASHFIT).

The Tanzanian government, in partnership with the UN, effectively responded to the Marburg outbreak, containing it within three months. This achievement was facilitated by including pre-positioned WASH IPC supplies worth US\$ 200,000 in Kagera Region, which enabled a swift initial response.

The UN further provided support to Rukwa, Manyara, Katavi and Kigoma regions for preparedness and response to Cholera outbreak and to the response to the influx of new refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by extending services in reception and transit centres and in refugee camps achieving crude water access of 25.3 litres per person per day and household latrine coverage of 78%.



Protection: The UN continued to enhance government and non-government institutions capacities for the protection of women and children from violence. Cumulatively, a total of 13,283 frontline workers, including 83 SWOs, 681 CDOs, 510 teachers, 110 community

health workers, 123 health service providers, 598 police officers, 10 child helpline counsellors, 372 court officials, magistrates, and judges and 601 legal aid providers including paralegals, and 10,195 civil registrars were trained to provide gender-responsive services and multi-sectoral and survivor centred delivery of VAWC services at scale at national level and in selected regions.

In Kigoma, as part of the humanitarian response to the new DRC refugee influx, the UN provided tents which served as temporary shelters for service delivery/safe spaces for women and girls; distributed 1,800 dignity kits to women, girls and GBV survivors and supplied Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits to the health facility at the Nyarugusu Refugee camp. UN also supported the clinical management of agencies GBV survivors through the UN-supported GBV One Stop Centre in Kigoma municipality where a total of 11 female asylum seekers that were survivors of sexual violence were referred to this facility for care following their identification/reporting upon arrival at the reception centres in Kigoma.

Output 1.5: Key stakeholders have increased capacities for evidence generation, information systems for access to disaggregated data.



Education: In the past year, the UN collaborated with the Government of Zanzibar and the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) in Mainland Tanzania to integrate a digital attendance tracking tool into their respective education management information systems (eMIS in Zanzibar and SIS in Mainland). This digital tool tracks the attendance of all enrolled children, including those who were previously out of school. With this system in place, both Mainland



and Zanzibar now have the ability to provide real-time data on student attendance and learning, allowing for more targeted interventions and support.



Health: UN agencies worked to further enhance data collection and management capabilities in healthcare, particularly in the area of RMNCAH. Key systems like the District Health Information System (DHIS2) and the Electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) were supported to improve data availability for planning effective interventions.

Specifically, the UN empowered 1,384 healthcare workers (HCWs) in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar with skills in various data-related areas. This included 553 HCWs trained in eLMIS, 171 in bottom-up quantification methods, and 618 in using IMPACT tools. In addition, 42 Training of Trainers (ToTs) were conducted, focusing on the Maturity model, SRAT, and LMA spot check tools. The Hospital Management Information System was deployed in 10 health facilities in Chunya

and Mbarali districts of the Mbeya region to collect patient-level data.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, both in Mainland and Zanzibar, the UN also supported the production of the national HIV estimates and contributed to the Global AIDS monitoring process by preparing national datasets.

The UN supported a successful National School Census covering approximately 17,000 public primary schools in Tanzania Mainland, and Zanzibar, providing critical insights for the design and execution of school feeding programs. The dissemination of census findings is anticipated to conclude in late 2023.



Protection: UN agencies, together with the Government and civil society, in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar strengthened capacities to monitor, track, and report instances of VAWC.

To enable strengthened data management and monitoring for child protection, the District

Case Management Monitoring System (DCMS) is now operational in 77 per cent of LGAs (142) on Mainland. In Zanzibar, the Government finalized the development of the web-based individual case management system (Primero) as the official case management and data management system. The system is now operational in all of Zanzibar's districts.



Nutrition: To reinforce accountability, UN agencies provided technical and financial support to PORALG to develop nutrition compact indicators and integrate the same in the sub-national Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (IMES). All 26 regions and their respective councils are producing quarterly multi-sectoral nutrition scorecards that improves accountability for nutrition.

Output 1.6: Communities have improved capacities to promote positive social and gender norms, and access to quality basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.



Education: UN agencies focused on building the capacity of media outlets to provide Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE). Specifically, four radio presenters were equipped to effectively communicate CSE information, resulting in the broadcast of 13 episodes of "Let's Talk EUP" on TBC FM radio. These episodes have reached an audience of 680,000 people, marking a crucial step in broadening the discourse on this subject.

Alongside media capacity building, youth engagement in sexuality education was



strengthened through the Salama Foundation's Info LifeTz platform. Content covering Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), HIV, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention, as well as early and unintended pregnancies, was shared with young people, parents, and caregivers. This was done via multiple channels, including 35 messages disseminated through bulk SMS and 10 interviews conducted across five media stations reaching more than 5 million people.

At the community level, advocacy initiatives were fruitful. For instance, Civil Society Organizations led by women living with HIV have received technical training to lobby for the registration of Dapivirine Vaginal Ring (DVR) as a viable PrEP option, facilitating more choices in preventive care.

In Kigoma, Songwe, and Tabora regions, initiatives also led to increased awareness in more than 446 communities about the importance

of school enrollment for out-of-school children. Community mobilisation efforts were successful, leading to local participation in the construction and renovation of educational facilities, including classrooms, washrooms, and satellite centers.



Nutrition: To enhance children's nutrition, the government, supported by the UN, supported 50 primary schools in Kigoma to produce nutritious foods through school gardens. The activity provided schools with agricultural inputs, and capacity strengthening on Greater Agricultural Production (GAP) to produce bio-fortified maize and beans, vegetables, and avocado trees to improve meals diversification at school. This support also served to introduce self-reliance skills to students regarding production and consumption of various nutritious crops that can be replicated at home.



WASH: Collaboratively, the government and UN implemented the National Sanitation Campaign in Iringa, Songwe, and Zanzibar, granting an additional 1,042,066 individuals access to basic sanitation.



Protection: At the University of Dodoma, specialised orientation sessions led to an increased understanding of gender dynamics and roles for 488 students. In media engagement, partnerships were formed with regional radio stations in Zanzibar, Shinyanga, and Kigoma. Over 20,000 community members were directly reached, contributing to a shift in attitudes toward VAWC. Extended outreach efforts, including 39 live radio sessions in Mara and various programs in Shinyanga, further broadened the reach to nearly 3.7 million listeners.

UN agencies collaborated with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to address inclusivity and created six radio programs that reached around 7.2 million listeners. Through the National Child Helpline, accessible information on sexual reproductive health rights was distributed to local authorities, improving the overall support network.

In Zanzibar, a comprehensive guideline was implemented to the capabilities of faith leaders in fighting GBV and child marriage. These leaders engaged with over 210,000 community members and schools through GBV Action Groups, delivering prevention messages. A total of 207 sermons were delivered in religious settings, resonating with approximately 240,600 males. Additionally, 1,741 district faith leaders received support to extend these efforts into religious educational settings.

NPA-VAWC Protection Committees across various administrative levels district, ward, and village were activated to focus on GBV prevention and the rights of persons with disabilities. These committees were made functional, reaching a total of 1,532 members, of which 76 were persons with disabilities. The membership includes key community figures like Community Development Officers, Social Welfare Officers, and Police Gender and Children Desk Coordinators.



A total of **7,861** students (Male **3,900**, Female **3,961**) reached in a series of awareness raising sessions on GBV, and sexual harassment organized in seven campuses.



UN enhanced the capacity of **4,094** HCWs in mainland and Zanzibar on Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC), Family Planning (FP), adolescent and youth friendly SRH services, cervical cancer screening, and use of RMNCAH equipment.



4,748 young people accessed HIV self-testing in the supported regions.



2,038 teachers trained on access and basic troubleshooting of TIE e-library and Shule Direct platforms reaching **54,991** students both in Mainland and Zanzibar.



Increased percentage of LGAs and MDAs that planned and budgeted for child protection interventions from **25%** and **50%** in Mainland to **42%** and **60%**, respectively, and from **0** to **60%** MDAs in Zanzibar.

PROSPERITY



OUTCOME 2: By 2027 people in the United Republic of Tanzania working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.



80,000+ small holder farmers (50% women farmers/entrepreneurs) enhanced their capacities to sustainably grow their business, add value to their products, and access markets.



\$4,214,122 earned by UN supported farmer organizations and sorghum farmers through sorghum sales to 8 different buyers/aggregators.



Out of **17** new agriculture marketing cooperative societies (AMCOs) established. **15** received loans worth **\$1.6M**.



215 lead farmers (118 men & 97 women) supported to practice conservation agriculture.



\$ 18,892 loans issued to at least 18 saving groups benefiting **372** individuals, 67% of whom are women and 27% youth

Output 2.1 MDAs, LGAs and private sector have enhanced technical capacity to develop and/or revise transformative, gender-responsive, inclusive, evidence-based policies, plans, strategies, and regulatory frameworks that address the needs of the MSMEs and Small holder farmers.

Under this output technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Investment contributed to the finalisation of the Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (2023 – 2027), facilitating the integration of inputs from public and private sector actors. The action plan will address increasing youth unemployment in Zanzibar and guide youth employment creation interventions in key economic sectors.

To augment government efforts to unlock alternative finance for national development the UN facilitated the preparation of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Zanzibar.

In the same vein, UN agencies collaborated to promote local government capacities to develop and structure revenue-generating projects through the completion of the National Guideline for the Establishment and Management of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

In addition, the UN also provided technical support and advice for the development of policies and plans targeted to address specific issues related MSME and SHF. For example, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and e-Commerce strategy which will guide MSME's participation in regional markets.

Furthermore, to ensure harmonisation of Climate Adaptation messaging and information

sharing to suit varied agro-ecological zones developed by the Tanzania Conservation Agriculture Task Force (TCATF) Secretariat, UN support contributed to the review and validation of the National Conservation Agriculture Guideline and Promotional Materials, which will serve as the standard setting tool for promoting and scaling up Conservation Agriculture in the country.

Output 2.2: Public and private sector institutions have strengthened capacities to generate and use quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated agricultural and MSME data.

Technical assistance to the National Bureau of Statistics contributed to the development of an SDG report which analyses the 2021 Integrated Labour Force survey data to measure progress towards SDG 5 in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

The findings of a UN backed agriculture situation analysis contributed to the development of the draft Digitalization Strategy which is at the validation stage.

Following capacity building efforts, the updated Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) surveillance framework for Zanzibar was finalised and validated and the AMR surveillance in the animal health sectors in Zanzibar activated. Furthermore, the National AMR Multisectoral Coordinating Committee (MCC - Mainland) has been supported to review the AMR National Action Plan (2017 - 2022) implementation in agriculture, food safety, livestock, aquaculture and environment sectors which resulted in the development of a new list of AMR activities to be included in the new NAP for the next five years (2023-2028).

Output 2.3: Relevant institutions have improved capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder farmers.

In a swift response to the challenges faced by beekeepers following the reclassification of the Kigosi Game Reserve, the UN coordinated with authorities to assess the situation. This led to a temporary halt in restricting beekeepers' access to harvest areas, pending a comprehensive policy review.

Specialized technical studies on the seed value chain have been conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture which will include the mapping of key stakeholders along the value chains to enhance decision-making during implementation.

Following the assessment of capacity development needs for the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), findings resulted in trainings in a wide range of areas for TBS staff, including equipment needs for laboratories and ICT. With the enhanced capacity, Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) will be able to provide, a large number of MSMEs with products certification and other standards and quality services. Additionally, TBS was supported to develop standards for bioethanol for cooking and the bioethanol cookstoves. These standards have successfully been gazetted.

UN agencies strengthened the capacity of 14 government officials from Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), and Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) through virtual training for enhanced understanding of the process of formulating the sustainable

mechanisation policy and strategy; and deepen understanding of how to approach/implement hire services as a business enterprise taking into consideration the principles of sustainable agriculture mechanization and Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), standards, quality control, and marketing in the rice subsector.

Output 2.4: Small holder farmers, particularly women and youth, have increased capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices for increased and sustainable production, productivity and commercialization of agricultural commodities.

During the reporting period, more than 80,000 small holder farmers (50 percent women farmers/entrepreneurs) enhanced their capacities to sustainably grow their business, add value to their products, and access markets. This includes 24,000 farmers in Kigoma and 25,000 farmers in Dodoma who received tailored training on post-harvest handling and storage. A total of 2,749 mt of beans and 17,577 mt of sorghum were aggregated through UN supported farmer organizations and sorghum farmers earned USD 4,214,122 through sorghum sales to 8 different buyers/aggregators.

Additionally, UN support contributed to the establishment of 17 new agriculture marketing cooperative societies (AMCOS), which enabled smallholder farmers in Kigoma and Dodoma regions to access collective markets and receive other types of support. A total of 15 AMCOS received loans for crop aggregation, totaling USD 1.6 million, through linkages to financial institutions.

Support under the Kigoma Joint Programme, contributed to enhanced knowledge and skills on good agricultural practices (land prepara-



tion, soil testing, plant spacing, weeding, pest management and use of weather information), Climate Smart Agricultural practices and technologies (intercropping, use of improved seeds, use of fertilizer/manure) for Maize, Beans, Cassava and OFSP and use of labour-saving tools and equipment. Furthermore, support led to enhanced capacity of 215 lead farmers (118 men and 97 women) to practice conservation agriculture and the construction of 65 demo plots and 4 primary schools plots to promote good agricultural and climate smart practices and technologies. This resulted in 3,234 smallholder farmers accessing 314.65 metric tons of fertilizers worth USD 188,756.52.

During the reporting period, UN agencies also worked closely with the local authorities and regional government of Kigoma to facilitate access to subsidised agricultural inputs through E-soko's digital agriculture platform. 3,234 smallholder farmers were digitally linked to government-subsidized agricultural inputs resulting in purchases of 310 metric tons worth US\$ 188,756.62. Additionally, after training, TZS 122,618,900 (US \$ 53,313) targeted savings for inputs were mobilised from 3,246 members and organized into 137 existing saving groups.

In collaboration with Vision Fund Tanzania (VTF), a microfinance institution, a Finance Accelerating Saving Group Transformation (FAST) product was established, providing a loan facility that targeted women and youth through saving groups to offer unsecured loans at an interest rate of 3% and synced to be repaid within an annual saving group cycle. TZS 43,450,000 (US\$ 18,892) loans have been issued to at least 18 saving groups benefiting 372 individuals, 67% of whom are women and 27% youth.

With UN support, livelihood studies and value

chain analyses in 9 fishing villages of Mkinga District have been developed to identify priority livelihood options and develop business plans for its implementation to increase resilience of coastal communities and sustainability of the resources.

Output 2.5: MSMEs particularly those led by women, persons with disabilities and youth, have improved capacities, to sustainably grow their business, formalize and engage in national, regional and international trade.

More than 5,000 MSMEs and 9 youth groups have been empowered to engage in horticultural production using business development support tools, with a focus on improving their income and access to markets and trade. Additionally, 88 youth economic empowerment groups were reported to be formalized in Iringa municipal.

Two organic honey businesses were linked to the world's largest trade fair for organic food and agriculture, in Germany, resulting in 7 business leads for 21 containers of organic certified honey amounting to a total of approximately 400mt and worth USD 1,197,000. This is an immediate result of the support provided to facilitate the linkage of MSMEs and trade markets to promote business and trade.

With UN support and partnerships with local financial institutions, micro, small, and medium enterprises have been supported to access a total of USD 855,800 in loans from the national banks to expand their enterprises.

These include 205 village savings and loan associations (VICOBAs) with 4,023 members

able to access loans. A total of USD 83,000 was assessed to support sorghum production.

Four hundred and seventy marginalised and underserved youth (Teenage Mothers, youth with HIV and youth with Disability) have been reached with trainings on SRHR, Life Skills, Lead-

ership and Entrepreneurship skills in Mara, Shinyanga, Dodoma and Simiyu. In promotion of meaningful participation of young people, 30 youth have been supported to attend various national and international meetings, workshops, and conferences where youth issues are discussed.



Strategic Priority 1:

PLANET



OUTCOME 3: By 2027, 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 and increased use of efficient renewable energy.



CookFund established, notably, 33 enterprises and companies, 18% women-owned, benefitted serving approximately **1,615** clients.



Increased promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation. **300,000** people reached during the innovation week.



180,000 tree seedlings used **88 acres** of barren land. **53,000** mangrove seedlings planted to restore degraded mangrove ecosystems.



over **500 modern beehives** allowing the regeneration of natural forests in bee-keeping zones.



Seven FFPOs restored **4,274** hectares through tree planting



733 small-scale farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques.



Thirty-two (32) farmer field schools established, **733** small-scale farmers enhanced capacity in climate-smart agricultural techniques.



Capacity enhancement on forest monitoring extended to **thirty (30)** national staff and experts.



100 acres of degraded land restored, **56,000** trees of various species recovered.

Output 3.1: MDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies, and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to of efficient renewable energy.

The UN played a key role in the revision of the National Livestock Policy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Additionally, the Nutrition-Sensitive Livestock and Fisheries Action Plan was developed to address biodiversity conservation and sustainable usage concerns within the sector. Twenty-four (24) highly hazardous pesticides were identified and slated for removal from the registration list, aligning with agricultural policy compliance and chemical management under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

UN agencies contributed to increasing the gender responsiveness of the country's climate, green, and blue economy strategies. The Tanzania Generation Equality Programme Document, Zanzibar Blue Economy Policy, Zanzibar Fisheries Policy, and Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan (Zanzibar) were reviewed and updated.

The creation of 15 Village Land Use Plans spanning six districts³ provided strategic guidance for conservation, grazing, agriculture, and other uses, further facilitating restoration.

In collaboration with the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP), the UN empowered key staff members from three LGAs⁴ to incorporate climate change considerations into budgeting and planning processes. This was achieved

through comprehensive training that heightened the LGAs' awareness of climate change impacts and informed adaptation actions to be embedded within their plans and budgets, fostering resilient communities.

The UN's technical and financial support enabled the Vice President's Office (VPO) to institute a tracking system that monitors domestic and international climate finance flows at the subnational level. Building upon the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) model, this mechanism has been successfully implemented in Chamwino, Mpwapwa, and Kondoa Districts.

Through collaborative efforts involving the Government of Tanzania, the European Union (EU), and the UN, the CookFund was established. This initiative ensures a seamless transition to and adoption of clean cooking technologies. With a focus on urban areas in multiple regions, the CookFund promotes gender-inclusive sustainable energy practices. Thirty-three enterprises and companies, (18% women-owned), serving approximately 1,615 clients, have benefited.

The UN played a role in drafting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Emergency Operation and Communication Centre (EOCC), enhancing disaster risk management capabilities.

Leveraging UN support, catchment management plans were developed in five districts within the Lake Nyasa basin⁵. These plans aimed to forest management practices and enhance conservation efforts in the region. The UN supported and facilitated the Man and Biosphere Reserve focal point (The National Environmental Management Council) in the United Republic of Tanzania to review the Man and Biosphere

strategy in alignment with the LIMA action Plan (2016–2025).

Output 3.2: MDAs and LGAs and communities have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data for improved inclusive and gender responsive, management and reporting on natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and use of efficient renewable energy.

The UN provided technical and financial support to URT through Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) to develop an upgraded sampling strategy and methodological approach for the [National Forest Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania II](#). NAFORMA II will enhance terrestrial and forest ecosystems to be sustainably managed to mitigate and adapt to climate change, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. This support included capacity enhancement on forest monitoring extended to thirty (30) national staff and experts.

With support from the UN, the Disaster Management Department under the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministry of Agriculture generated information and produced a report on impact of drought in the pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities in northern and coastal areas of Tanzania.

The validation of the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) coordinated by Second Vice Presidents Office-Disaster Management Commission (VPO-DMC) and PMO-DMD mainland, has informed a roadmap to develop a systematic and unified DMIS to streamline how disaster risk information is collated and disseminated to communities at risk or affected to enable them take early action. Through train-

ings, knowledge and understanding of potential risks, vulnerabilities and existing capacities in Zanzibar has been enhanced following trainings conducted to 130 people including people from Unguja (50), Pemba (30), Media (30) and 20 from the House of Parliament.

The UN is working closely with Tanzania's Ministry of Water on the Kilimanjaro Transboundary Aquifer project, an initiative aimed at resource sharing between Kenya and Tanzania in the Pangani Basin. Following a technical consultation meeting, member states reached an agreement to proceed, laying the groundwork for successful implementation and ongoing monitoring.

In conjunction with Tanzania's Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, the UN conducted a seminal study focusing on the unique challenges and opportunities facing women in blue economy sub-sectors. As a result, 40 government officials enhanced their capacity on development of gender responsive climate resilient strategies for women economic empowerment in blue economy.



The UN's support in monitoring and reporting on SDG 6.5.2—International Water Cooperation—equips the Ministry of Water with the means to assess both progress and gaps in transboundary cooperation. This annual monitoring exercise gathers key stakeholders to discuss and strategize, aiming to achieve Target 6.5.2 by 2030.

Output 3.3: MDAs, LGAs have increased research and development, innovation and technology development capacity for gender-responsive, sustainable natural resource management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and efficient renewable energy access and use for all.

The UN developed a report on electric mobility polices which ironed out [Barriers to E-mobility in Tanzania](#)⁶ and enhanced 38 electric Bajaj assembled and 5 Electric bajajs retrofitted which would contribute energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions and promoting environmentally-friendly transportation options, leading to a more sustainable and cleaner environment.

The UN in collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation reached up to 300,000 people during the innovation week.

Output. 3. 4: MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups.

Seven (7) Forest and Farm Producers Organisation (FFPOs) were supported to develop advocacy agendas for addressing environmental and business environment in the districts. For example, Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) supported harmonisation of timber producers in five district councils reviewing their bylaws which have promoted business as they ease business for timber traders and other forest products, enhance competition among traders, and promote farmers' engagement in tree planting and related business. As a result, seven FFPOs restored 4274 hectares through tree planting, regeneration of degraded natural forests, and development of restoration action plans and strategies.

One of the strategies has been to prevent forest degradation by promoting improved beekeeping technology. Ten carpenters were trained in improved technology of beehives and distributed over 500 modern beehives allowing the regeneration of natural forests in bee-keeping zones.

The Ministry of Energy (MOE) developed gender responsive strategies to increase access to affordable clean cooking solutions. Development of this strategy went hand in hand with development of the national roadmap towards

clean cooking solutions which provide milestones to reaching 80% clean cooking by 2033. The UN provided financial support to Ministry of Energy (MOE) to coordinate collaboration of key ministries contributing to clean cooking solutions, including Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade (MIIT), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Vice President's Office (VPO), President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and Ministry of Finance (MOF).

In the districts of Ikungi and Msakaka, UN agencies supported the councils in the delivery of services to enhance women's capacity to adapt to climate change in the horticulture and sunflower value chains. These services included agriculture extension focusing on climate-smart advisory and demonstration of climate-resilient technologies such as solar-powered irrigation kits and improved seed varieties. These services were provided to local communities with strong focus on women farmers. Additionally, the UN supported these two local governments establish water source infrastructure, such as boreholes, to ensure climate resilient agriculture practices in the regions.

Output 3.5: MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and service delivery related to natural resource management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups.

The Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant System (PBCRGS) was established as result of the UN and MDA engagement. This

funding mechanism has been instrumental in channelling financial resources to the districts of Mpwapwa, Kondoa, and Chamwino, thereby enabling targeted climate-resilient investments that have spurred local economic growth.

Thirty-two (32) farmer field schools have been established across multiple districts, enhancing the capabilities of 733 small-scale farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques. Training manuals in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) have also been developed, field-tested, and used to educate 18 extension officers and 120 lead farmers in various districts⁷. Of the lead farmers, 62% were aged 35 years and above; 38. % between 18 to 35 years. The 120 lead farmers, 49.3% were female and 50.7% male.

Six⁸ LGAs received financial and technical support to establish tree nurseries. These nurseries have provided about 180,000 tree seedlings that were used to cover approximately 88 acres⁹ of barren land. Additionally, 53,000 mangrove seedlings were planted to restore degraded mangrove ecosystems, contributing to broader climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The UN supported rehabilitation (and reforestation) of rangeland, watershed and riverbank in Mpwapwa, Mvomero and Kishapu, Kigamboni. Tree planting and restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems are in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), target 2 and contributes to the government's target under the Vice President's Office (VPO) of ensuring that each district should plant about 1,500,000 trees per year.

Further approximately 100 acres of degraded land was restored by establishing new wood-

lots in refugee camps with a combined total of over 56,000 trees of various species. Landscape restoration and asset-creation activities commenced in selected villages in Kibondo and Kasulu.

UN agencies in collaboration with the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), facilitated the launch of a specialised training center in Kasulu. This center focuses on creating biomass briquettes and fabricating fuel-effi-

cient stoves. The Kasulu Town Council played an invaluable role in this initiative, providing both financial resources and in-kind contributions to see it through to completion.

Youth involvement in climate change adaptation sensitisation was conducted for 160 youths from villages near the Kilimanjaro National Park, culminating in the development of community-based climate adaptation action plans.



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



OUTCOME 4: By 2027, 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, are gender responsive, inclusive, accountable and representative, and are compliant with international human rights norms and standards.



3,000 individuals accessing legal services, including specialised services for children and women



Community rehabilitation programs expansion to **13** Local Government Authorities



312 community facilitators, (60%) women, orientated to challenge gender biases and promote women's roles in leadership and economic rights.



UN extended assistance to over **205,000** refugees and asylum-seekers stationed in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in Kigoma.



210 persons with disabilities actively participate in national policy evaluations.



Access to justice for marginalised communities through mobile courts.



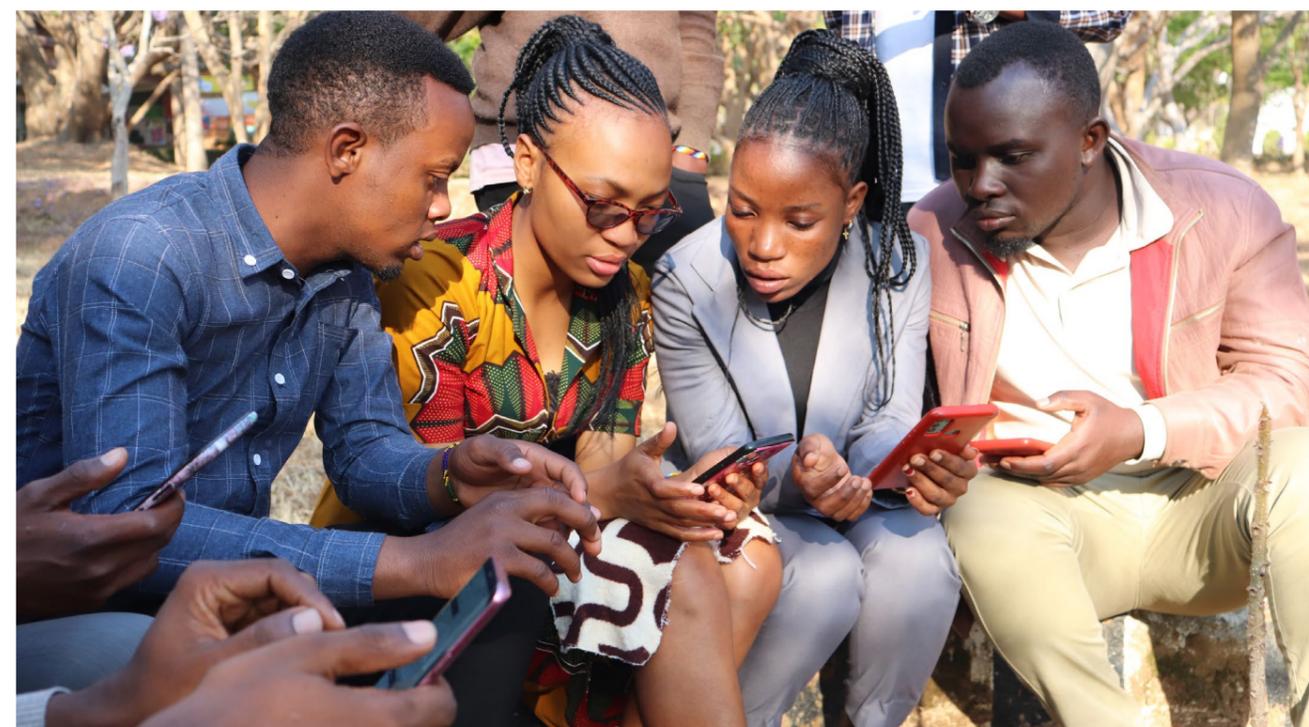
6,050 individuals over half of whom are women and girls, supported in their repatriation journey



Sponsoring of two bi-monthly payments cycles for policy support. **51,000** households reached, which translates to over **250,000** individual beneficiaries



Resettlement of **6,473** individuals facilitated.



Output 4.1. Key governance institutions (MDAs, LGAs, EMBs and legislative bodies) have increased capacities to effectively manage democratic processes and deliver transparent, gender-responsive, inclusive and accountable public services.

A total of 53 (20 female and 33 male) Permanent Secretaries and Deputy Permanent Secretaries in Tanzania Mainland increased their skills in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), including gender responsive budgeting to strengthen gender-responsiveness of public services.

Two MDAs, the Zanzibar Presidential Delivery Bureau (PDB) and Prevention and Combatting Corruption Bureau (PCCB)- Mainland developed innovative tools for using big data to accelerate public service delivery in key sectors¹⁰ in Zanzibar and to detect corruption cases in the health sector in Mainland.

The Zanzibar Presidential Delivery Bureau designed a dashboard that captures real time

data on the services under the Blue Economy which aims to improve ease of doing business in the Blue Economy Sector. Using the Audit Command Language (ACL) software, PCCB's regional office in Kagera completed an investigation and disclosed a loss of TZS 30 million from services under the government cost sharing scheme.

To date, 250 (54% women) PCCB Intelligence Officers have acquired relevant skills and knowledge in digital investigation of corruption cases; while 754 (49% women) community members in the Lake Zone have increased awareness on anti-corruption reporting and 140 (37% women) community representatives acquired knowledge and skills on how to use PCCB's digital corruption reporting platforms.

Two Legislative Bodies (the National Assembly and Zanzibar House of Representatives) developed frameworks to guide their operations. One Electoral Management Body

(the National Electoral Commission) developed a Gender Equality Strategy. Three MDAs¹¹ are developing/reviewing four policies and guidelines to support operations including: i) gender mainstreaming guidelines for public service institutions to provide key performance indicators for implementing, monitoring, and tracking gender-responsiveness and women empowerment in public service institutions (Mainland) ; ii) the Tanzania National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and the Second Generation of the National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC).

Output 4.2: National institutions have strengthened capacity to promote and protect access to information at all levels, for increased knowledge, voice, and participation of rights holders, including vulnerable groups, in democratic, social and development discourse.

The media reform process progressed with review and endorsement of the Bill for the revised Media Services Act of 2016 by Parliament in 2022. The review process is informed by strategic dialogues facilitated by the UN. The endorsement of the revised Media Services Act is likely to create a more conducive environment for free speech and journalism. By setting a legislative framework that promotes accountability and transparency, it is expected to empower journalists and media outlets to operate without undue hindrances, thereby elevating the democratic process and citizen participation.

The first Regional Africa Media Convention for World Press Freedom Day was held with the support of UN agencies in Tanzania.



The event, officiated by the President of Tanzania, brought together over 700 representatives from government, media institutions, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The convention serves as a mechanism for multi-sectoral engagement, especially focusing on the promotion of media freedom and the safety of journalists.

This platform will serve as a catalyst for regional collaboration on media freedom, setting best practices that could influence policy on a broader scale. Secondly, the active participation of Tanzanian representatives and media organisations is expected to lead to localised strategies for improving journalist safety and media freedom, focusing on the most vulnerable groups within the profession.

The UN facilitated Tanzania’s involvement in a specialised meeting on the Safety of Journalists and Impunity for Crimes against Journalists.

The gathering is designed to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration and strategy adjustment for the safety of journalists, with active participation from key Tanzanian media associations. Media associations included the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC), Tanzania Media Women’s Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Editor’s Forum (TEF) and Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA Tanzania).

A comprehensive national internet assessment was initiated. Based on the UN’s Internet Universality Indicators, the study aims to inform policy action and practical initiatives to ensure a safe and inclusive digital space. Special attention is given to the promotion and visibility of Kiswahili within the digital landscape.

UN in Tanzania in collaboration with the Directorate of Information Services (MAELEZO) conducted a national consultation for the Voluntary National Report to the High-Level Political Forum on 18 and 19 February 2023. This consultation also included a review of Universal

Periodic Review Recommendations related to SDG 16 - Freedom of Expression, Access to Information and Safety of Journalists in the United Republic of Tanzania. 40 representatives of the media and human rights associations were engaged. Two sessions were conducted – 1.) Editors and senior journalists and 2.) CSO organisations, human rights and media associations. The sessions were co-facilitated by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology, through the Directorate of Information Services (MAELEZO), and Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC).

The University of Dar es Salaam School of Journalism and the UN conducted the “Promoting Excellence in Journalism Education in Africa” initiative to self-assess and identify gaps in curriculum, with the aim to improve journalism education programmes. The initiative involves over 30 universities and training centers across Africa to develop criteria for excellence in journalism education. The initiative is supported by Google News Initiative.

Output 4.3. Government, non-state actors, researchers and academia have enhanced capacities to produce, manage, coordinate and use fully disaggregated data.

The first digital population and housing census of 2022 was successfully conducted in Tanzania, a significant milestone in terms of modernizing data collection methods and improving the accuracy and efficiency of the census process and provision of more up-to-date and accurate demographic and socioeconomic information, which can be crucial for policy planning and resource allocation.

The digital census enhanced the efficiency of data collection, processing, and result delivery on time. The three census reports have so far been produced which are the first PHC results, Administrative Areas report, Population Distribution by age and sex report and Population distribution by Constituency.

This timely delivery of census results can be beneficial for government planning, resource allocation, and decision-making processes. It can also provide citizens and organizations with access to more up-to-date demographic and socioeconomic information.

With UN backing, The Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) underwent transformative developments. Standard Operating Procedures were formulated to guide the birth registration of vulnerable demographic groups including young mothers, refugees, and single mothers. Furthermore, a gender equality assessment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system was conducted. Subsequently, the Zanzibar Government convened 100 stakeholders (40% women) to address gaps and enhance the gender-responsiveness of the CRVS system.

More than 620,000 children (50% girls) have been registered and issued birth certificates in one year, contributing to a grand total of 8.9 million since 2012/13. The Government established a Task Force to oversee the integration of the eRITA and DHIS2 and development of the Vital Statistics module.

In Mainland Tanzania, the government generated gender-disaggregated data on violence against women in five key regions¹². Concurrently, 20 staff members from the National Bureau of Statistics and other governmental bodies underwent specialised training in data

migration and analysis, augmenting the existing skill set for improved data governance.

An in-depth Essential Needs Assessment and impact stories for PSSN II revealed significant outcomes in urban and peri-urban areas in Kasulu (Kigoma), Temeke (Dar es Salaam), Mtwara (Mtwara) and Magharibi (Zanzibar).

Cash assistance to 256,000 vulnerable individuals led to an 8% increase in households with adequate essential needs, a 14% reduction in high consumption-based coping, and a 46% increase in household income. The percentage of households considered highly vulnerable reduced from 72% to 57% compared to the baseline.

The percentage of households adopting crisis and emergency livelihood coping also decreased from 50% to 29%, indicating reduced household stress in meeting food and other essential needs.



Household income increased by 46% following the provision of cash transfer. These findings have been instrumental in policy decisions and will shape the future design of the PSSN III programme.

UN supported the Prime Minister's Office-Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability (PMOLYED) to develop the person with disability management information system (PDMIS). The lack of data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national level contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving development planning and implementation that is inclusive of persons with disabilities.

The PDMIS system was developed and tested in Kahama Municipal Council and Butiama District. The PDMIS has the following modules, Registration, Case Management, Loan and Economic Empowerment (including 2% allocation from Government), Vocational and Training Centres Identification Details

(Private and Public), PwD Committee and OPD identification, Disability Desk Mainstreaming Activities and Reports generations.

UN support contributed to ensure that remote national household surveys were conducted, and the data is accessible via an interactive platform, Hunger Map Live¹³. This dynamic tool aids the government and stakeholders in crafting targeted responses to shocks affecting food security.

The UN provided technical and financial support to national food security and nutrition teams to undertake Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessments. These covered 28 districts and all regions of Zanzibar, identifying 1.1 million people facing acute food insecurity. Recommendations were made to address this through various means including emergency food transfers and promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture practices.

Output 4.4 Increased Government capacities to undertake gender-responsive and inclusive resource mobilisation, transparent budgeting, and innovative financing.

The UN's advisory services have led to systemic changes in public financial management in Tanzania. For instance, budget guidelines for the financial year 2023/2024 now feature critical gender guidance to ensure inclusive governance. This not only mainstreams gender across various sectors but also institutes a monitoring mechanism to track the progress of these initiatives. In a similar vein, the government of Mainland Tanzania successfully integrated gender considerations into its Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Programme IV strategic plan.



In terms of innovative financing, three groundbreaking mechanisms were identified and are under active consideration—blue and green bonds, carbon trading funds, and “sukuk” bonds that are Sharia-compliant. These financial instruments are poised to catalyse sustainable development projects in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

The UN’s support culminated in the development of the National Guideline for the Establishment and Management of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). This guide is tailored to sustain the efforts of local governments in project development. It focuses on revenue-generating initiatives and mandates the incorporation of gender-responsive governance structures.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) has made significant strides in financial transparency. It adopted and successfully implemented a roadmap designed to boost Tanzania’s Open Budget Score for the fiscal year 2022/2023. This achievement has resulted in the timely

publication of essential fiscal reports, which in turn enhances the MoFP’s capacity for budget transparency and accountability. Additionally, a separate roadmap was developed for Zanzibar as part of the Open Budget Initiative.

The UN facilitated targeted capacity-building sessions on gender-responsive budgeting for 20 governmental partners from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. This sensitisation further cements the government’s commitment to implementing gender-responsive financial governance.

Output 4.5 Women and girls increasingly participate in and lead decision-making in political, economic and public life and benefit from gender-responsive and inclusive governance.

Three hundred and twelve community facilitators, a majority of whom are women (60%), have been orientated to challenge gender biases and promote women’s roles in leadership and economic rights. These facilitators include professionals from diverse fields such as social welfare, community development, agriculture, education, and healthcare.

In the political arena, a cadre of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Champions comprising 167 members from the National Assembly and 54 from the Zanzibar House of Representatives enhanced their expertise in transformational leadership, gender-responsive budgeting, and legislative gender analysis.

This capacity building exercise ensures their effective engagement in parliamentary

processes. Additional 35 leaders in Zanzibar enhanced their gender mainstreaming competencies. A separate cadre of 44 officers from the National Prosecution Services, including an almost equal gender distribution, elevated their proficiency in transformative leadership, thereby becoming potent ambassadors for GEWE and gender-responsive policymaking.

Two seminal training manuals one focused on Gender Mainstreaming and another on Gender-Responsive Budgeting were developed. These resources employ a community participation methodology and were informed by a rigorous gender audit across 18 District Councils in Tanzania. The audit aimed to identify gender gaps and promote women’s participation in decision-making and economic rights.

The Women’s Leadership and Economic Rights (WLER) programme reached 18,307 individuals in six regions, with a significant proportion of male participants. This initiative aims to sensitize community and traditional leaders, male influencers, and women-led networks on the importance of amplifying women’s voices, leadership, and agency.

Moreover, the Women’s Caucus for the Zanzibar House of Representatives (UWAWAZA) designed a comprehensive Strategic Plan for the years 2022-2026, underlining its commitment to gender-responsive governance.

Output 4.6 Social Protection systems and services strengthened for expanded and improved coverage of the most vulnerable groups, incl. women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disability and regular migrants.

The UN has partnered with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to rigorously review the outcomes and impact of Productive Social Safety Net Program (PSSN II). Building on this analytical work, TASAF has solicited support from development partners for an in-depth gender assessment. This comprehensive review aims to evaluate the contributions of PSSN towards achieving gender transformation in Tanzania. The insights gained will further guide priority areas in the program’s Gender Action Plan, thereby ensuring that gender-related issues are duly addressed.

In addition to policy support, the UN has also provided concrete financial aid by sponsoring two bi-monthly payment cycles. These targeted payments reached 51,000 newly included households in various urban and peri-urban areas, which translates to over 250,000 individual beneficiaries. Regions benefiting from this initiative include Kasulu TC in Kigoma, Temeke MC in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara MC in Mtwara, and Magharibi in Zanzibar. Significantly, a majority of these beneficiaries were enrolled in a health insurance scheme, funded directly from their cash transfer amount.

The UN supported the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF) of the Zanzibar Policy for People with Disabilities of 2019. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is crucial for disability related programs as it helps ensure accountability, evidence-based decision-making, continuous improvement, and the empowerment of people with disabilities. It also supports resource allocation, advocacy efforts, compliance with policy commitments, and knowledge sharing, ultimately leading to more inclusive and effective disability services and support systems.

Furthermore, support initiated the development of the guidelines for assistive devices for persons with disabilities, which aims for creating an environment that helps ensuring that assistive devices are effective, safe, and accessible to those who need them most.

Output 4.7 Strengthened capacities for justice and rule of law institutions to review, develop and implement gender, disability and age-sensitive justice and rule of law systems to protect human rights for all, especially the most vulnerable groups.

In respect to legal reform and justice system strengthening, UN support has been catalytic. Focused parliamentary consultations on child protection, cybercrime, and marriage laws were completed, feeding into legislative review processes. These consultations have been instrumental in aligning the nation with High Court directives and international child protection standards.

On the issue of enhancing access to justice, especially for refugees, the UN backed the operationalisation of mobile courts in refugee camps and facilitated the equipping of Kigoma's High Courts, Regional and District Courts with advanced ICT infrastructure.

22 Tanzanian judges on asylum and refugee law, supporting the police force with specialised training on Gender and Child Protection, and initiating the Mama Samia Legal Aid campaign. The campaign focuses on improving the legal aid ecosystem for children and other vulnerable demographics, reaching regional administrative levels in Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania.

UN agency interventions have led to a rise in the capacities of judicial and non-judicial officials to adeptly handle Violence Against Women

(VAW) cases. Specifically, the UN facilitated the training of judges and magistrates through the Tanzania Gender Bench Book, ensuring that a gender-responsive approach is deeply embedded in the justice system.

In combating human trafficking, a comprehensive training module was rolled out to equip 43 professionals from key sectors like the police force and judiciary. This training was not just educative but instrumental in fostering multi-sectoral collaborations to counter trafficking effectively.

To enhance freedom of expression and media rights, the UN partnered with the Institute of Judicial Administration Lushoto (IJA) to further sensitise 175 judges and magistrates on issues to do with journalist safety and artificial intelligence, thus creating a judiciary that is prepared for the complexities of the digital age.

On community engagement and legal aid, the UN's support led to over 3,000 individuals accessing legal services, including specialised services for children and women. Community rehabilitation programs were expanded to 13 Local Government Authorities, strengthening community-level responses to legal needs. The comprehensive strategy for inclusion saw 210 persons with disabilities actively participate in national policy evaluations, resulting in the strategic incorporation of disability issues in the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC).

Output 4.8 Increased national capacity to ensure peace, safety, and stability for all, through the fulfilment of international and regional human rights obligations pertaining to peacebuilding, humanitarian-

development processes, national security, cross-border cooperation and migration.

In the areas of peace, safety, and stability the United Nations in Tanzania has supported the enrollment of 1,277 students from primary and secondary schools in Peace-Clubs. Further, 290 community college students have their understanding of peace, cohesion, and prevention of violent extremism.

The UN's efforts have extended beyond the national boundaries to include refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities, with as many as 4,979 individuals partaking in peace interventions. The maiden Tanzania National Action Plan (TNAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 was conceived through a participative and inclusive strategy, involving both offline and online consultations with more than 6,000 participants across the country.

This draft TNAP was further aligned with the AU Continental Results Framework during a Consolidation Workshop that saw representation from key government sectors, the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation, and the UN itself. Additionally, ten specific initiatives designed to enhance awareness and capacity-building around the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda were rolled out, engaging over 5,000 stakeholders. In Kigoma, peace and coexistence dialogues were especially tailored, incorporating host community working groups in the conversations.

As part of its commitment to refugee support, the UN extended assistance to over 205,000 refugees and asylum-seekers predominantly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, who are stationed in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in Kigoma.

In line with durable solutions for refugees, the UN facilitated the resettlement of 6,473 individuals to multiple countries, including the USA, Canada, Australia, France, and Finland. Voluntary repatriation was identified as the most feasible course for the majority of refugees, especially those from Burundi. During the reporting period, 6,050 individuals—over half of whom are women and girls—were supported in their repatriation journey, complete with hot meals and high-energy biscuits.

However, global humanitarian emergencies have significantly strained the funding pool for the UN's refugee response in Tanzania. This has necessitated austerity measures such as reducing food rations for general food distribution, even while maintaining 100% rations for specific beneficiary groups like those under the Supplementary Feeding Program.

Personnel involved in food distribution underwent training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and informational campaigns were executed to ensure widespread awareness on this crucial issue.



2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN's broad partnership spectrum, encompassing Government bodies, Ministries, Academia, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Development Partners, Women's Rights, Organisation for Persons with Disabilities, and Youth Organisations, has yielded fruitful outcomes.

The UN in Tanzania has actively built partnerships and facilitated financing for the 2030 Agenda, making significant strides across the four outcomes: People, Planet, Prosperity, and Enabling Environment.

Collaborative efforts among the UN, USG, and the European Union have been pivotal for advancing the SDG agenda against HIV/AIDS. These partnerships extend to the Tanzanian government, particularly involving the Ministers of Health and Finance in Mainland and Zanzibar. This collaboration has successfully leveraged a government contribution of US\$26,714, equivalent to the 1% domestic funding portion of the allocated ceiling of US\$2,671,400. Additionally, advocacy and engagement with parliamentary and senior government officials regarding commitments to ICPD+25, FP2030, and Compact agreements resulted in procuring an extra US\$1.3M in RH commodities for 2022/23.

Among the notable initiatives are partnerships between the government and private sector, leading to establishment of a national school milk program for children aged 5-19 years. Furthermore, the UN's partnership with the World Bank resulted in an additional US\$ 350 million facility for the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, linked to the WASH in Healthcare Facilities

indicator. This success is attributed to the consistent advocacy efforts of development partners within the water sector. Moreover, UN collaborations with academic institutions like the University of Dar es Salaam have played a crucial role in creating information management systems for child protection.

At sub-national level, partnerships with LGAs contributed to localising the SDGs, ensuring increased budget allocation for women's economic empowerment through improved administration of youth and women development funds and mobilisation of resources for local economic development projects such as storage facilities and local markets.

The UN in Tanzania has also leveraged partnerships with the private sector around financing and innovations for the SDGs. This has resulted in the development of innovative solutions such as online business registration and agricultural platforms, which are supporting farmers access extension services, inputs, finance and markets and enabling enterprises to register and grow their business. The UN also entered into agreement with Tanzanian Breweries Company Limited to expand market opportunities for smallholder farmers in Tanzania through contract farming and collaborated with commercial banks such as TADB, TPB and CRDB to ensure affordable lending opportunities for farmers and MSMEs.

In delivering the environmental agenda in Tanzania, UN agencies promoted strategic partnerships with development partners. Strong part-



nership was built with Government MDAs and LGAs, and NGOs and civil societies and private sector. For example, the coordination role of the government in Disaster Risk Reductions activities at national to subnational level provided solid ground for partnership in developing the District Preparedness and Response plans as well as the guidelines to mainstream DRR in district development plans.

The production of a comprehensive VNR report included the active engagement of various stakeholders, draft main messages, involvement of the SDGs Parliamentary Group, a multi-stakeholder validation workshop, report finalisation, and the creation of informative audio-visual materials. These efforts culminated in the presentation of the 2023 VNR report and VLR for Mwanza at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July 2023.

In addition to VNR support, the UN System also contributed significantly to advancing SDGs tracking in Tanzania through the 'Goal Tracker Phase 2.' This involved strengthening data pipelines, expanding data coverage to include Zanzibar, updating Goal Tracker features, and enhancing data visualization techniques. These efforts have created a robust platform for monitoring SDG implementation across mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, with improved data transparency and accessibility.



UN's partnership with the World Bank resulted in an additional **\$ 350 million** facility for the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, linked to the WASH in Healthcare Facilities indicator

2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

UN Agencies have harnessed the power of collaboration to achieve greater coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency in their Implementation.

This united approach has resulted in resource mobilisation and a more focused joint programming strategy that reinforces system strengthening efforts for maximum impact including for the Kigoma Joint Programme II. Regular coordination meetings and shared work plans have effectively united UN agencies, leading to productive discussions and coordination.

This alignment of priorities has mitigated duplication, reinforced the UN's role in addressing development challenges, and optimized resource allocation.

Regular coordination meetings have resulted in joint concept notes on Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Systems. A joint review of the Tanzania Disaster Management Act further emphasised collective engagement, while disaster risk management capacities were assessed collaboratively using the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative.

Collaborative work on amending the Law of Marriage Act, 1971, involved multiple agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and UN Women. Such joint action facilitated comprehensive consultation, culminating in a report to change the law. Initiatives related to media freedom, access to information, and safety of journalists have also seen the joint efforts of UNESCO and OHCHR. These endeavours strengthen policy advice, capacity development, and gender-re-

sponsive approaches, promoting meaningful participation in public processes.

Overall effective and efficiency efforts Operations Management Team (OMT) which undertook an annual review of the UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS) and produced a harmonized joint planning framework for implementation with specific timelines. The final BOS document was endorsed by UNCT on April 2023 and thereafter signed off by the UN Resident coordinator.

The BOS review by OMT and its working groups led to an increased integration of the leave no one behind principle and this led to the following six new services being added: Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disability; Recruitment of Persons with Disabilities; Staff Training and Activities for Disability Inclusion; Accessibility in Procurement Services; Mapping of Accessible venues; and UN accessibility plan for the one UN house in place, as part of mapping existing physical accessibility in premises.

Gender responsiveness remains a high priority for the BOS. The OMT, with the active support of UN Women and in line with the UNCT-SWAP gender equality scorecard recommendations, introduced four gender-related KPIs: three in HR common Services (gender parity, women retained on the HR roster, gender trainings), and one in procurement (women-owned businesses on the vendor roster).

In addition, the OMT decided to add PSEA. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; Gen-

der-Responsive Procurement Sourcing; and Gender Parity as new common services.

Lastly, the annual reporting on achieved benefits of this year's BOS annual review process highlighted expected cost avoidance of over USD 4.8 million, where out of this, USD 2.8 million has been realised. This signifies the importance of collaboration in our work and achieving the efficiency agenda.



Expected cost avoidance of over **\$4.8 million**, where out of this, **\$2.8 million** has been realised.



2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Valuable lessons have emerged across the four strategic pillars of the UNSDCF in Tanzania, underscoring the significance of collaboration, adaptability, and community engagement

Joint and collaborative initiatives have reduced implementation costs while yielding improved outcomes. The involvement of government ministries and institutions has played a critical role in enhancing service quality and coverage, ensuring sustained project results. Online platforms, particularly social media, have proven effective in reaching diverse audiences, especially young individuals. High-level advocacy, employing mechanisms like compact agreements and FP2023, has proven essential in securing government funds.

The restructuring of the Reproductive and Child Health Section to a full Department of Reproductive, Maternal, and Child Health has resulted in better governance and accountability.

Prosperity outcome, the post-COVID-19 landscape has highlighted the need for flexible approaches and business contingency plans.

Collaborations between the private sector and government have fostered innovative solutions, leading to the development of new systems and platforms. Capacity-building of government departments, adherence to government procedures, and equipping LGAs with IT equipment have streamlined interventions.

The importance of ongoing capacity-building initiatives for biodiversity conservation has emerged more clearly. Community involvement and collaborative problem identification have been successful, particularly evident in mangrove ecosystem restoration. Leveraging resources among agencies and strengthening community engagement are pivotal.

Inclusion of marginalised voices, especially in policy processes like Voluntary National Reviews, is vital. Strengthened UN actions are required for media and information literacy policies and inclusive online platforms to enhance citizen participation.



2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1. Financial Overview

The Annual Funding Framework is embedded, monitored and updated as part of the Joint Work Plans and is available on the UNINFO platform (<https://uninfo.org/>).

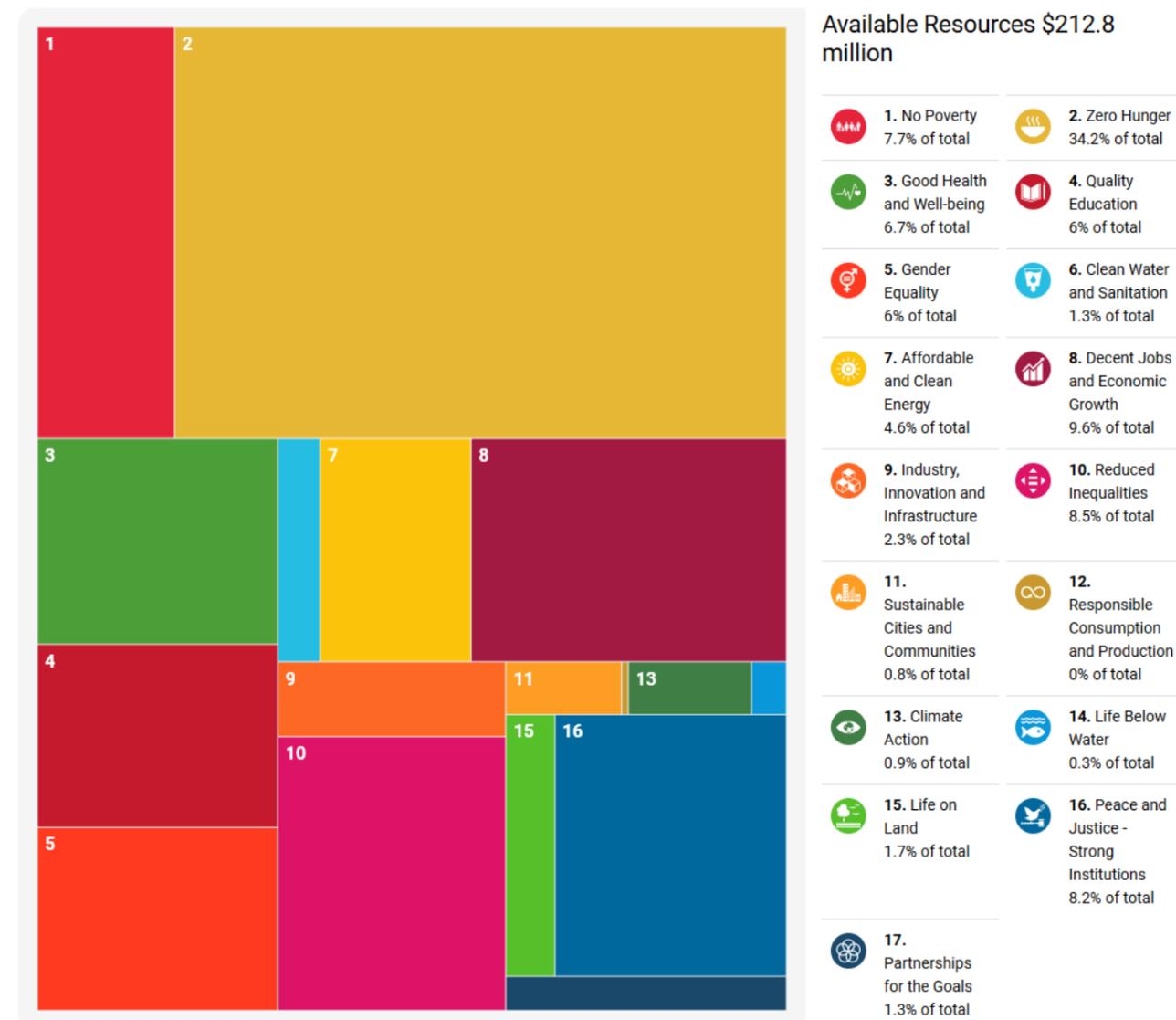
The updated Annual Funding Framework provides a picture of the 'planned' financials at the start of a programme year versus the 'actual' financials at its end. The funding information that is submitted by each UN entity for its respective sub-outputs rolls up to the Output and then Outcome levels.

United Nations interventions in the 2022/23 Joint Annual Workplan were estimated at USD **387,296,359**. Of this planned budget, United Nations agencies had USD 213,360,383 at their disposal for implementation with a funding gap of 43% per cent. Agencies reported the expenditure of USD **148,013,289.0** during the first year of the UNSDCF.

OUTCOME	Required Resources (USD)	Available Resources (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Expenditure (%)
PEOPLE	138,650,720	61,100,844	45,430,686	74
PROSPERITY	71,814,670	44,967,415	28,841,856	64
PLANET	51,181,621	18,781,784	5,640,697	30
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	125,649,348	88,510,340	68,100,050	77
TOTAL FY 22/23	387,296,359.0	213,360,383.0	148,013,289.0	69

How the UN contributes to the SDGs

The below graphic illustrates resource allocations towards each SDG goal, based on the available resources in 2022 – 2023



2.6.2. Resource mobilisation

Resource Mobilisation context



- **UN's commitment under the UN Funding Compact (2019) to work jointly for common results**
- **Member States' commitment under the UN funding compact to double contributions to pooled funds**
- **QCPR minimum target for UN's development-related expenditure for joint activities: 15%**
- **Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund RM target: 10% of UNSDCF total resources**
- **Competing ODA priorities globally**

During the formulation of the UNSDCF, to support its implementation and to advance integrated transformative solutions for the national development priorities and SDG acceleration, the Government and the UN Country Team agreed to set up a country-level multi-partner trust fund (MPTF).

This intention was captured in the UNSDCF document that was launched in May 2022, and in December 2022 a new generation¹⁴ pooled fund- the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund - was established as the main UN joint resource mobilisation mechanism.

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund is firmly anchored in the UNSDCF, its scope, Theory of Change, Results and M&E Framework. To ensure full alignment with the UNSDCF and its

Joint Work Plans, the Fund relies on the existing UNSDCF governance, coordination structures and processes, which also helps to avoid additional transaction costs.

The overall strategy of the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund is guided by the UN Development System reform. The Fund seeks to further promote UN's system-wide coherence through incentivising and facilitating joint strategic prioritization, planning, programming, monitoring and close coordination around priority SDG-based themes.

Special emphases are also placed on co-creation of joint interventions together with the national and development partners, effectiveness and accountability, attribution and visibility of the results.

Shortly after its establishment, the SDG Acceleration Fund received its first contribution in the amount of USD 4,015,742 (NOK 40 million) from the Government of Norway as part of a multi-year donor agreement signed for the Fund. Later during the reporting year, a principal agreement was reached with the Embassy of Ireland, who also decided to join the Fund with a first contribution of Euro 3,850,000.

These resources are for disbursement in FY 2023/24. Both donors strongly encourage and support joint UN actions, including the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) Phase II. Going forward, the Fund will seek to expand its financial base and, as part of its key functions, will engage with other partners, including non-traditional donors, philanthropies and the private sector, in order to coordinate and seek synergies, reduce fragmentation of resources and efforts.

Joint Resource Mobilisation



UNCT key focus for next year



CHAPTER III

In 2023–2024 UN agencies will continue to work collaboratively to implement as follows:

PEOPLE

- Support to policy reviews and the review/development of new policies and plans – National Malaria Strategic Plan (MTR) National TB Strategic Plan (MTR) National Youth Development Policy 2025 etc.
- Continued systems strengthening for service delivery incl. improve linkage between health facilities and schools for accessibility and utilisation of SRH services for adolescents and young people. Strengthen systems for improved diets and nutrition services in priority regions.
- Support effective coordination and activities under the second NPA-VAWC.
- Continued support to increasing data availability and use to monitor outcomes of strengthened service delivery.
- Further engagement of communities in demand and access to basic social service



PROSPERITY

- Providing ongoing support to policy reviews and the development of new policies, particularly industrial policies.
- Facilitating data generation and analysis, strengthening planning and policymaking.
- Assisting with digital transformations and enhancing online platforms.
- Strengthening institutional capacities for the growth of MSMEs, promoting formalization and business expansion.
- Continued support at LGA level in preparation and delivery of services to small-holder farmers.

Financial summary

Required Funds (USD)

122,659,428

Available Funds (USD)

32,568,681



To be mobilised (USD)

90,090,745

Financial summary

Required Funds (USD)

46,035,998



Available Funds (USD)

14,850,341

PLANET

Financial summary

Required Funds (USD)

46,035,998



Available Funds (USD)

14,850,341

To be mobilised (USD)

31,185,657

- Support to policies and plans – data for updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- Expanding disaster risk management coordination and capacity-building, utilizing innovative methods.
- Continuing environment and energy activities under the Kigoma Joint Programme
- Conducting Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment in coastal districts.
- Scaling up support for LGAs in developing Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans and mainstreaming DRR activities.
- Promoting Anticipatory Action programming in disaster-prone districts.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- Engaging in strategy updates-Vision 2050, policy and legal reforms and producing disaggregated SDG data.

- Enhancing institutions' capacity for gender-responsive service delivery.
- Promoting gender equality, protection of human rights, and access to justice.
- Fostering gender-responsive and inclusive peace, development, and humanitarian support.
- Supporting inclusive participation of various groups in democratic and developmental processes.
- Facilitating access to information for broader citizens' involvement in democracy and development discourse.
- Upholding a humanitarian-development approach to improve access to justice, peaceful coexistence, and durable solutions for refugees under the Kigoma Joint Programme

Financial summary

Required Funds (USD)

83,566,858



Available Funds (USD)

42,836,292

To be mobilised (USD)

40,730,566

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