



UNITED NATIONS  
TANZANIA

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# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2023-2024

UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT







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## FOREWORD BY RESIDENT COORDINATOR

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team, I am honoured to present the 2024 report on the United Nations' achievements in supporting the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania. This second annual results report highlights the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2027, demonstrating progress across the four priority areas of People, Prosperity, Planet, and the Enabling Environment.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its steadfast leadership and dedication to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for partnering with the United Nations in implementing the UNSDCF. This essential Government-UN partnership, focused on achieving the SDGs and ensuring inclusivity, has enabled significant contributions to national priorities outlined in key strategy documents such as the Tanzania Vision 2025, Zanzibar Vision 2050, and the Medium-Term Development Plans.

Our achievements in the 2023/2024 period were significantly strengthened by our close and enduring partnership with the Government of Tanzania. This collaboration has been pivotal in aligning our initiatives with national priorities and leveraging government support to amplify our impact. The Government's commitment to sustainable development, climate action, and social inclusion has been fundamental to our shared success, enabling us to make substantial progress across key focus areas. Additionally, we deepened our collaboration with the private



sector, while civil society continues to play a critical role in pioneering innovative solutions for the SDGs and piloting them across the country.

The achievements in this report reflect the invaluable contributions of all partners. The UN family in Tanzania extends its deep gratitude to the generous donors and dedicated partners who supported and implemented initiatives nationwide.

Through continued collaboration with the Government and development partners, the UN remains committed to advancing the SDGs and supporting Tanzania's journey toward a sustainable future. We look forward to another impactful year dedicated to improving the lives of the Tanzanian people.

In September 2024, I was appointed as the UN Resident Coordinator for the United Republic of Tanzania, succeeding Zlatan Milisic. I am honoured to take on this role and am eager to continue collaborating with the UN Country Team, the Government, and our partners to drive sustainable development forward.

Sincerely,

**MS. SUSAN NGONGI NAMONDO,**

UN Resident Coordinator  
United Republic of Tanzania  
November 2024



# UN COUNTRY TEAM IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Tanzania comprises 23 UN agencies, funds and programmes under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator working to advance the SDGs. Out of these, 18 are resident and 5 are non-resident. The UN has a physical presence in four regions: Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Kigoma, with additional UN programme offices located in Mbeya, Mtwara, Mwanza, Iringa and Singida. The UNCT also includes non-resident agencies that manage programmes from their headquarters or regional offices.


















Although not a signatory to the UNSDCF, the United Nations Volunteers Programme supports the UNCT by deploying international and national volunteer specialists.

The UN system in Tanzania is committed to being a valued, rights-based and trusted partner of the Government and the people of Tanzania. We strive to mobilize top expertise and knowledge across key development areas to support national progress and achieve our shared goals.





# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

 <p>Government of The United Republic of Tanzania</p>			 <p>Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</p>		
					
					
					

# PRIVATE SECTOR AND PHILANTHROPIES

	 <p>THE WORLD BANK</p>	 <p>THE GLOBAL FUND</p>
	<p>BILL &amp; MELINDA GATES <i>foundation</i></p>	 <p>GREEN CLIMATE FUND</p>





# COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

In 2023/2024, as the world recovered from multiple crises, The United Republic of Tanzania's economic prospects improved. National contributing factors included prudent macroeconomic management, structural reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), increased tourism, improved agricultural productivity, and enhanced domestic revenue mobilization.

***GDP growth is projected to rise to 5.5 percent in 2024 from 5.0 percent in 2023, with medium-term growth projected at 6 percent, placing Tanzania among Africa's ten fastest-growing economies.***









The Tanzania Vision 2050 aims to meet the needs and aspirations of citizens in accordance with the Constitution and international human rights obligations, including the commitment to Leave No One Behind as outlined in the global Agenda 2030 and the African Agenda 2063.

Longer-term macroeconomic and fiscal policy reforms provided a critical foundation for advancing structural transformation in line with IMF arrangements. These reforms create opportunities for rights-based, people-centred fiscal measures to ensure inclusive development. Tanzania has also progressed in promoting gender equality and accelerating climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience strategies, and is on track to graduate from Least Developed Countries status in 2027.

Challenges include implementing structural reforms for private sector development, the increasing impact of climate change, a further global economic

slowdown, and persistent global inflation affecting the Tanzanian shilling. In particular, Tanzania faces long-standing challenges in converting economic growth into tangible measures to reduce poverty. Despite a slight decline in the national poverty rate from 26.5 percent to 26.2 percent, the number of people in extreme poverty increased from 17.6 million in 2022 to 17.9 million in 2023.

Without concerted policy shifts, poverty levels may rise further and income per capita decline. It is essential that Tanzania's macro-economic and policy reforms are grounded in people-centred, rights-based, gender-transformative approaches to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed, including through enhanced investments in critical sectors such as social protection programmes.

***Population growth, at approximately 3 percent per year, depresses income per capita, which is projected to fall from around US\$1,254 in 2023 to \$1,220 in 2024.***



Tanzania's public debt burden is 46.3 percent of GDP, indicating that substantial resources are diverted from investments in critical social sectors such as health, education, social protection and affirmative action programmes. Moreover, the tax

burden arising from pressure for debt servicing risks disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially low-income households.



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

<b>Economic Position</b>	GDP US\$79.4bn (2023) US\$79.6bn (2024 proj.)	GDP per capita US\$1,254.2 (2023) US\$1,220.4 (2024 proj.)	GDP growth 5.0%** (2023) 5.5% (2024 proj.)	Population 61.7 million	Unemployment 2.6% (2023)
<b>Public Finances</b>	Budget TZS 49.34trn (FY2024/25)	Fiscal deficit 3.5%* (2023) 2.7%* (2024 proj.)	Public debt 46.3%* (2023) 46.1% (2024 proj.)	Government revenue 15.6%* (2023) 16.4%* (2024 proj.)	Government expenditure 19.1%* (2023) 19.2%* (2024 proj.)
<b>Monetary and Financial Position</b>	Inflation rate 3.0%** (July 2024)	Central Bank Rate (CBR) 6.0% (July 2024)	Deposit rate 7.55% (March 2024)	Lending rate 15.51% (March 2024)	
<b>External Position</b>	Exchange rate USD1 = TZS2707	Current account deficit 5.3%* (2023) 4.2%* (2024 proj.)	Exports 15.4%* (level) 3.6%** (growth)	Imports 19.6%* (level) 19.1%** (growth)	Foreign reserves US\$5.2bn (May; 3.8 months' imports cover)  FDI 1.7%* (Sept 2023)
<b>Social Indicators</b>	Poverty headcount ratios 43.5% (2023 international poverty line - \$2.15) 43.0% (2024 international poverty line proj.) 26.5% (2023 official poverty line - \$1.35) 26.2% (2024 official poverty line proj.)	Gini coefficient 0.44	Human development HDI: 0.532 MDI: 0.284 GDI: 0.940 (2022)	Life expectancy 66 years	Under 5 mortality 47/1000 live births  Maternal mortality 104 maternal deaths /100,000 live births

\* = % of GDP; \*\* = % change YoY





# UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

## Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2022–2027 establishes the strategic principles and priorities of cooperation between the UN and the United Republic of Tanzania. Signed by the Government of Tanzania, the UN Resident Coordinator, and co-signed by 23 UN entities, it is governed by a high-level Steering Committee co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator. It mainstreams environmental sustainability, gender equality, the Leave No One Behind principle and human rights-based approaches, and is tailored to the country context to support sustainable development through enhanced national policy-making capacities.

The Framework is structured along four Strategic Priorities: People, Prosperity, Planet and Enabling Environment.

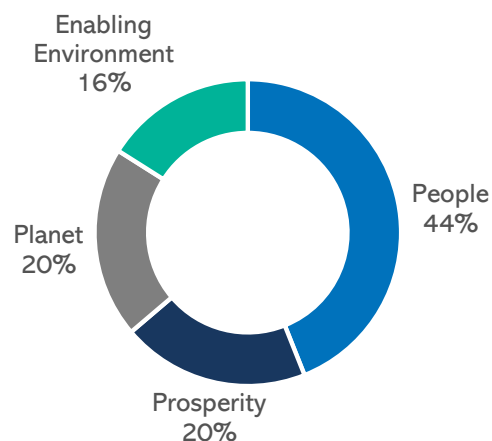




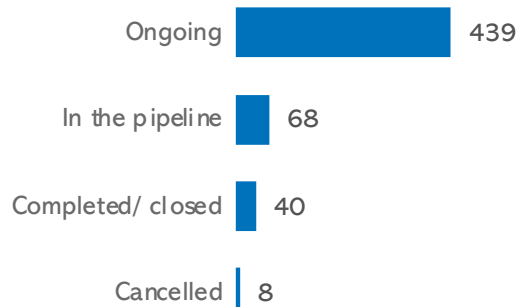


## Planned sub-outputs and implementation status 2023/2024

### Planned sub-outputs



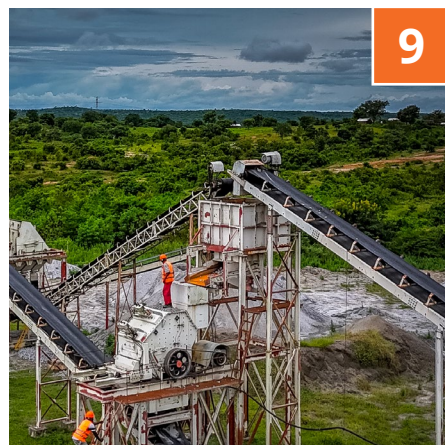
### Implementation status



The UNCT System-wide Action Plan (SWAP) Comprehensive Assessment, an internal evaluation conducted during the Framework's duration, indicates that 23 of the 46 UNSDCF indicators effectively capture outcomes in gender equality and women's empowerment in line with SDG targets.









# Summary of Key Framework Results in 2023/24

## People



### **EXPANDED ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES:**

More than 19 million people accessed basic education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection services, with UN support.



### **WIDESPREAD REACH THROUGH SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION:**

Cumulatively, across all thematic areas, 27.8 million people were reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication approaches.



### **SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN MATERNAL MORTALITY:**

Maternal mortality decreased from 556 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015/16 to 104 per 100,000 in 2022.



### **IMPROVED HIV AWARENESS AND TREATMENT:**

83% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) are aware of their status, with 98% receiving antiretroviral treatment and achieving a 94% viral suppression rate.



### **ENHANCED ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION:**

Access to basic water supply increased from 49% in 2015 to 64% in 2022, and schools with access to basic sanitation rose from 30% in 2018 to 44% in 2023.



### **REDUCTION IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:**

The proportion of women experiencing physical, sexual or emotional violence from partners decreased from 50% to 39% from 2022 to 2023.



### **DECLINE IN CHILD MARRIAGE AND ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATES:**

The prevalence of young women married by 18 years old decreased from 30.5% to 29.1%, and the adolescent birth rate dropped from 27% to 22% from 2022 to 2023.



### **INCREASED VACCINATION RATES:**

Based on WUENIC estimates, Tanzania achieved a 90% reduction in zero-dose children.





In the remote Masiano sub-village of Chunya district, Mbeya Region, Tanzania, healthcare worker Prisca Mkungwa administers a measles-rubella vaccine to a young child during an outreach session. Despite challenging terrains, Prisca and her team travel extensively to provide essential medical services, including immunizations, maternal health care, and malnutrition screenings, to underserved communities. These efforts are made possible in part through support from UN, which procures vaccines and works with the Ministry of Health to strengthen immunization and integrated health services across the country. Their dedication exemplifies the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's (UNSDCF) 'People' outcome, aiming to ensure that by 2027, all individuals, especially the most vulnerable, have access to quality health services.



# Prosperity



## **EMPOWERING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS:**

109,331 smallholder farmers in Dodoma, Singida, Kigoma and Zanzibar increased knowledge on climate smart agricultural practices and technologies, and inclusive business models.



## **ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS AND REVENUE GENERATION:**

Enhanced frameworks like the SDG Investor Map, Integrated National Financing Framework and digital tax reforms contributed to a 91.6% increase in registered investment projects compared with the previous year, representing 226,585 new jobs.



## **IMPROVED CAPACITY OF TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS:**

Increased conformity of imported and exported products and enhanced ability towards additional accreditation. Also improved MSME understanding of quality and safety measures.



## **ENHANCING DATA MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY:**

Data management capacity strengthened at 11 agriculture institutions, and a unified digital farmers' registration system created.



## **ENHANCING MSMEs TRANSITIONING TO FORMALITY:**

Capacitated National Economic Council to develop a National Business Formalization Guide and strengthened business service providers to support MSMEs transitioning to formal economy.



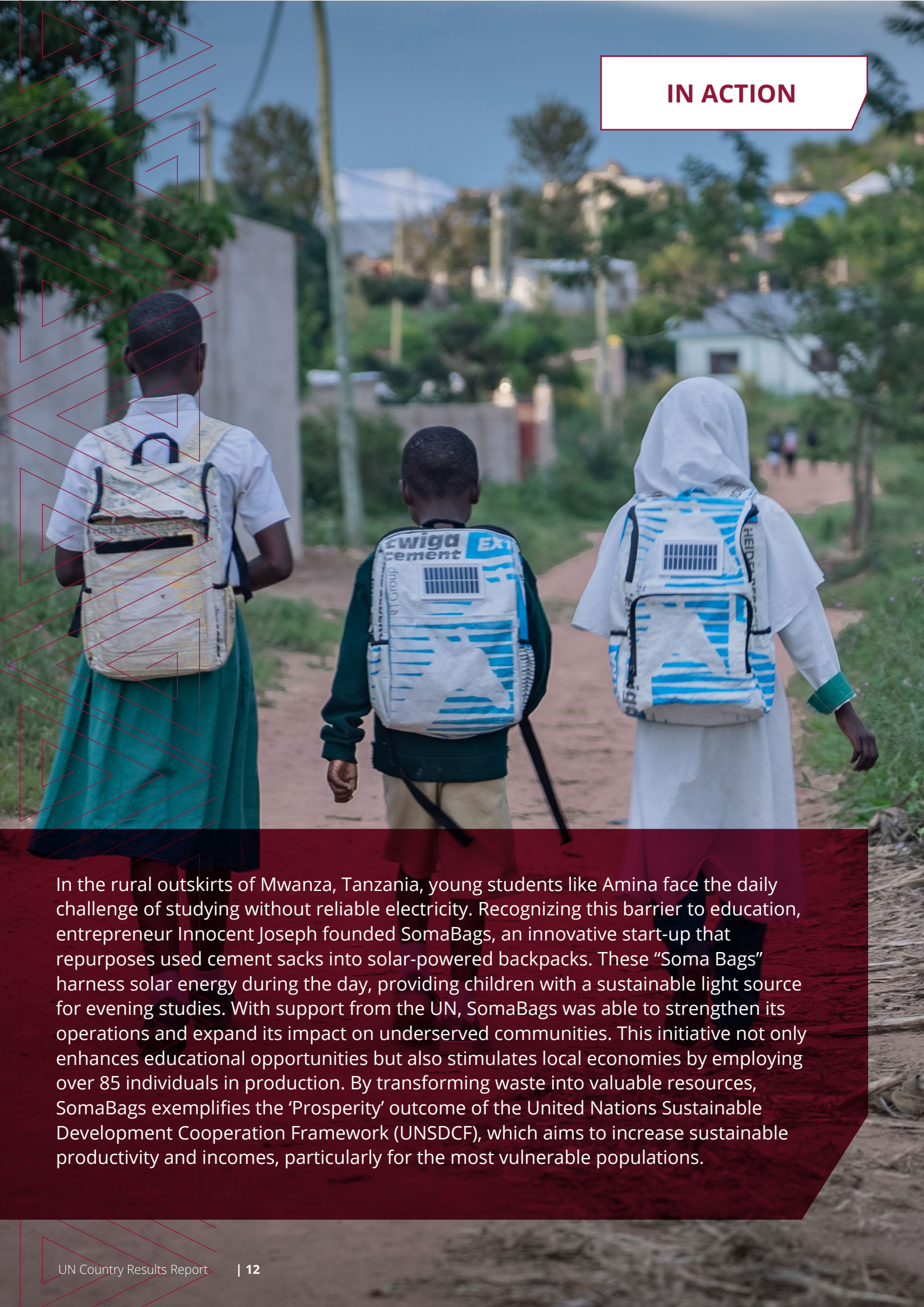
## **PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIALIZATION AND LAND TENURE SECURITY:**

Facilitated agricultural commercialization through Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Society support, improved financial management, and secured land tenure with 204 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy.



## **SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT TO ACCESS ALTERNATIVE FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT:**

Supported Tanga UWASA in closing a 10-year green bond stock market listing for Tanga Water. Improved water infrastructure and sanitation benefiting about 6,000 new households and a total population of 458,395.



In the rural outskirts of Mwanza, Tanzania, young students like Amina face the daily challenge of studying without reliable electricity. Recognizing this barrier to education, entrepreneur Innocent Joseph founded SomaBags, an innovative start-up that repurposes used cement sacks into solar-powered backpacks. These “Soma Bags” harness solar energy during the day, providing children with a sustainable light source for evening studies. With support from the UN, SomaBags was able to strengthen its operations and expand its impact on underserved communities. This initiative not only enhances educational opportunities but also stimulates local economies by employing over 85 individuals in production. By transforming waste into valuable resources, SomaBags exemplifies the ‘Prosperity’ outcome of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which aims to increase sustainable productivity and incomes, particularly for the most vulnerable populations.



# Planet



## RESTORATION OF DEGRADED LANDSCAPES:

804 hectares of land were restored by planting 1.9 million trees in refugee settings, with additional campaigns resulting in over 40,000 seedlings planted.



## WATER AND SANITATION IMPROVEMENT:

18,892 people in Tanzania mainland accessed clean water following the construction of climate-sensitive water supply systems. Also supported Zanzibar's new Water and Sanitation Policy (2024).



## CLEAN COOKING TRANSITION:

Formulated a 10-year National Clean Cooking Roadmap and Strategy (2024–2034), supporting 17 public schools in Kigoma to switch to clean cooking solutions, benefiting over 10,000 people. Also distributed over 13,500 bio-ethanol stoves.



## RISK MANAGEMENT:

Strengthened disaster risk management with the National Disaster Management Strategy (2022–2027) and participated in multi-sector responses to floods and mudslides, improving response capacity.



## BIOENERGY INITIATIVES:

Supported the agro-processing sector through the Bioenergy Incentive Fund which co-financed seven projects in agro-industries, resulting in establishment of cogeneration power for a total of 12.5 MW of electricity.



## IN ACTION



In the bustling streets of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Mariam Hassan, a dedicated Mama Lishe entrepreneur, prepares meals for her community. Traditionally reliant on firewood for cooking, Mariam's practices contributed to deforestation and environmental degradation. However, with the introduction of GasFasta, an on-demand cooking gas distribution platform, she has transitioned to using cleaner energy. GasFasta, supported by the UN's Funguo Innovation Programme through its Catalytic Grants, was able to scale its services and reach more customers like Mariam. This shift not only streamlines her operations but also aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's 'Planet' outcome, promoting sustainable resource management and environmental conservation.



# Enabling Environment



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION:

Community radio stations expanded coverage to reach 5 million people, supported by UN and private sector collaboration.



## DATA AND STATISTICS:

1.1 million children were registered, increasing under-five birth registration in Tanzania mainland to 68% from 13% in 2012. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Zanzibar upscaled to include more health facilities, and the Zanzibar Strategy for the Development of Statistics developed.



## SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY:

The Government approved the National Social Protection Policy and established coordination structures for its implementation.



## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT:

The National Gender Equality and Women Development Policy for Tanzania mainland approved, and Tanzania included a Violence Against Women in Politics clause in the 2023 Elections Act to combat violence against women in politics.



## PLANNING, FINANCE AND BUDGETING:

Tanzania's open budget score increased from 21 to 41 between 2021 and 2023. The Zanzibar Sustainable Financing Strategy under the Integrated National Financing Framework, Sustainable Bond (Sukuk) Framework and the Disability Development Fund Guidelines were developed.



## ACCESS TO JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW:

Compliance with Treaty Body Reporting-CEDAW 9th periodic report, Maputo Protocol, ILO Convention on Child Labor and CRC, implementation of Child Justice Reform and increased access to legal aid.



## HUMANITARIAN ACTION, PEACE AND SECURITY, MIGRATION AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION:

Support to Voluntary Repatriation of 25,286 individuals to Burundi and empowerment of 400 youth community peace champions.



In the Karatu ward of Arusha, Tanzania, women with disabilities are breaking barriers in local governance. Led by Paulina Sarwath, the Igo group—supported by UN, crafts traditional artifacts and advocates for greater representation in decision-making processes. This initiative aligns with the ‘Enabling Environment’ outcome of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which aims to ensure that, by 2027, Tanzanians, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, accountable, and representative governance systems.





## Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

### Strategic Priority 1: PEOPLE

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

#### Contributing agencies



#### SDG Targets



The following results reflect UN contributions to strengthening essential services. In education, the UN support facilitated policy reforms, expanded digital learning and improved access for out-of-school and refugee children. In health, technical assistance enhanced insurance schemes, reproductive and maternal health services, disease prevention and nutrition interventions, while also strengthening HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria responses. Additionally, water, sanitation and hygiene systems were improved through targeted investments, and institutional capacity for preventing and responding to violence against women and children was reinforced through policy development, service provision and community engagement. These efforts collectively advanced inclusivity, resilience, and sustainable development across key sectors.

#### Enhancing access to quality education

To attain full enrolment in pre-primary and primary education by 2025, the UN supported the Government by providing technical and financial support that resulted in reforms to the education system. These included the implementation of free and compulsory education up to lower secondary

level, the reduction of primary education from seven years to six, and the development of a new curriculum that emphasizes quality, inclusivity and skills development. Additionally, 800,200 learners accessed education via the digital learning platform offered by the Tanzania Institute of Education's online library.

*Through UN support, over 51,000 out-of-school children, including 24,453 girls, were re-enrolled in formal education.*

In Kigoma, as of June 2024, the UN and its partners supported 78,030 refugee children attending 46 camp-based schools, despite the closure of 10 such schools in early 2024. Coordination of gender-responsive education services also strengthened stakeholder capacity. Furthermore, the UN trained 14 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), along with 31 Local Government Authorities (LGAs), and distributed guidelines on sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and gender-based violence to 1,561 schools. Community-based structures were also established to promote positive social and gender norms, and animated graphics were developed for adolescents and youth on digital platforms.



## Increasing access to health services

With UN technical assistance, Tanzania introduced comprehensive sector reforms which included comprehensive insurance schemes aimed at enhancing service quality and reducing financial barriers for vulnerable populations. On joining the UN Community Health Delivery Partnership, Tanzania launched a set of community health worker programmes aimed at underserved communities, and the UN supported the development of coordination structures, service scopes, operational guidelines, sustainable financing options and recruitment processes, and defined roles and responsibilities.

To improve reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), the UN secured \$4.4 million for reproductive health commodities in 2023/2024, enabling procurement valued at \$5.77 million. This is estimated to yield 2,947,495 couple-years of protection, averting 1,277,201 unintended pregnancies, 456,396 abortions and 1,364 maternal deaths. As a result of enhanced staffing, improved coordination between the UN, partners and government authorities, and an efficient referral system, no maternal deaths were recorded in refugee camps in the year.

*Over 1 million zero-dose children were vaccinated, reducing the burden of non-vaccinated children by 90 percent.*

Vulnerable children were reached through routine primary health care services delivered by 2,141 community health workers. Data health management was enhanced through a systematic digital client

feedback mechanism, enabling 100,000 women and girls to provide feedback on access to care, clinical procedures and water availability. Furthermore, UN engagement on multimedia platforms reached approximately 30.3 million people across 23 regions with information on essential RMNCAH services and public health emergencies. Notably, 5.1 million individuals were reached through 100 radio spots on public health emergencies, and 3.7 million engaged with a comprehensive parenting programme.

Malaria control benefited from integrated community case management including by training 83 frontline workers and improving data accuracy in remote areas by providing Android tablets. Continuous support to vector surveillance and therapeutic efficacy studies provided essential data for refinements.

*UN technical support resulted in the distribution of 466,186 long-lasting insecticidal nets to vulnerable groups.*

The UN also supported the Government in strengthening HIV control through the review and adoption of policies and strategies. Sustainability of interventions was enhanced by UN support to establish the AIDS Trust Fund. Furthermore, the delivery of life skills-based education on HIV, along with improved access to counselling, treatment and mental health and psychosocial services for children and adolescents living with HIV, was strengthened through the scale-up of the Cash Plus Ujana Salama programme under Tanzania Commission for AIDS in Kigoma and Mbeya regions. Additionally, the UN supported the Government to scale up pre-exposure prophylaxis services to through integration with related HIV prevention.





*Triple elimination of hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV and syphilis infections among pregnant women was boosted in four regions benefiting over 11,806 women.*

Other key actions included finalizing the Country Action Plan for the Global Alliance to End AIDS in Children, domesticating the Global HIV Prevention Coalition Roadmap 2025, and disseminating both the amended HIV Prevention and Control Act, and the Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, STI, TB and Leprosy Strategic Plan.

Furthermore, the UN supported the introduction and scale-up of a three-month TB prevention regimen as an alternative to the six-month Isoniazid regimen. In 2023, 5,069 health care workers and 1,516 coordinators were trained on the new regimen, and 749 patients were transitioned. Additionally, the UN supported the multisectoral accountability framework for TB to address determinants of TB beyond the health sector. The Multisectoral Accountability Framework for TB secretariat was coordinated through the Prime Minister's Office, with 29 MDAs pledging to implement the framework.

## Enhancing nutrition

UN technical and financial support contributed to government responses to the triple burden of malnutrition through the launch of policies and guidelines. These include the National Food Based Dietary Guidelines, the 2023–2028 School Milk Programme Action Plan, and the implementation Plan for the National Guideline on School Feeding and Nutrition Services for Primary and Secondary students. Support was also provided to review the National Pathways and Roadmap for Food Systems Transformation to enhance coordination and governance.coordination and governance.

## The Cost of Hunger

UN contributions to the Cost of Hunger in Africa study strengthened evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance. This resulted in vitamin A supplementation for 8,181,396 children aged 6–59 months (95 percent coverage) and iron-folic acid supplementation for 2,552,592 pregnant women (95 percent coverage). In Mbeya and North Pemba, 17,447 pregnant women received micronutrient supplements and in Kigoma, 1,546 refugee and host community children aged 6–59 months were treated for severe wasting or nutritional oedema.

In collaboration with President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), the UN strengthened the capacity of officials in 26 regions and 184 councils on planning and budgeting, contributing to an increase in the Government's nutrition budget. Technical assistance was provided to PO-RALG to implement, monitor and document the Nutrition Compact, a tool to enhance accountability and actions for nutrition at the subnational level. Additionally, 175 schools were supported to establish gardens and farms, improving school meals and nutrition skills. The UN also assisted the Ministry of Health by developing and rolling out Village Health and Nutrition Days guidelines in Zanzibar and strengthening the capacity of 460 health care workers. Over 2 million people engaged with social and behaviour change activities promoting the consumption of fortified, biofortified and diverse foods, and approximately 32 million were reached by a video on social media, with a focus on young children and pregnant mothers.



In collaboration with the Zanzibar Ministry of Health, the UN rolled out Village Health and Nutrition Days, boosting guidelines and training for 460 health care workers to improve nutrition services, and engaged over 2 million people in social media and behaviour change activities



### Improving access to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene

Direct UN support strengthened water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems, improved sector coordination and streamlined public health emergency preparedness for the most vulnerable, and contributed to the development of the Tanzania Water Investment Plan. The UN also assisted the Ministry of Water, via the National Bureau of Statistics, to conduct the first national Sector-wide Sustainability Check to obtain updated data on WASH systems functionality. The findings enhanced monitoring, increased data transparency, and informed decision-making to address underlying issues.

*In Tanzania mainland, direct UN support to the Iringa region to implement the national sanitation campaign improved basic sanitation for 1,147,571 people, making Iringa the first region in Tanzania to achieve open defecation-free status.*

Through UN financial and technical support, WASH and infection prevention and control capacities were enhanced in 12 of 26 regions and 75 of 184

councils through training on the WASH Facility Improvement Tool. This reinforced standards and best practices, driving transformational change in health care facilities and improving quality of care. In the Kigoma region, community-based water and sanitation committees and water utilities were supported to operate climate-resilient water supply systems effectively, ensuring sustainable services for over 187,690 people.

### Preventing violence against women and children

UN technical and financial support facilitated the development of Tanzania mainland's second National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) for 2024/2025 to 2028/2029 and similar support is underway in Zanzibar. The plans promote inclusive, gender-transformative approaches. Following UN technical support, 23 LGAs and six key ministries can plan and budget child protection systems. UN agencies have also enhanced national and local coordination structures, improving multi-sectoral service provision and justice for victims of violence and harmful practices.

*UN agencies enhanced institutional capacities for gender-based violence prevention and response, benefiting over 256,000 women and children, including refugees.*

The support strengthened capacities and work activities of more than 7,000 service providers including police, judges, magistrates, public prosecutors, social welfare officers, health care workers, community development officers and paralegals. Furthermore, two one-stop support centres were constructed in Kishapu (Shinyanga Region) and Tarime (Mara Region). In total, over 1 million individuals in communities, schools and higher learning institutions received messaging to address social and gender norms, prevent violence against women and children, and promote correct referral reporting. Furthermore, a joint UN partnership with the Tanzania Interfaith Partnership engaged over 3,300 religious leaders, reaching more than 200,000 people with gender-based violence prevention messaging.





## Strategic Priority 2: **PROSPERITY**

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.

### Contributing agencies



### SDG Targets



The following results reflect UN contributions to strengthening Tanzania's policy frameworks, agriculture, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) growth, and regional trade. UN support facilitated the development of national guidelines for revenue generation and project management, enhancing market efficiency and increasing local government revenues. Institutional capacity for agriculture and MSMEs improved through expanded digital and financial services and targeted training, enabling smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs, particularly women and youth, to access resources and markets. Food production and quality standards were strengthened through regulatory support, and business development initiatives and investments in regional trade, financial inclusion, and climate-smart agricultural practices fostered business formalization, market expansion and economic growth.

### Boosting sustainable agriculture and MSME growth

The UN supported the Government in developing and launching National Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Special Purpose Vehicles User Guide for LGAs. The guide

standardizes practices and improves efficiency, enhancing project management, operational success, and revenue diversification. In Kigoma, four fully operational Special Purpose Vehicles, including cross-border and livestock markets, boosted incomes for small producers and traders, stabilized market conditions, and increased local government revenues.

*Kakonko District Council saw monthly revenue from Muhange market grow from TZS 3-5 million in 2022/23 to TZS 7-8 million in 2023/24, and Uvinza's revenue from the livestock market rose from TZS 87.3 million to TZS 145.4 million.*

The UN also supported the creation of the Market Intelligence Toolkit, which includes the SDG Investor Map and detailed policy briefs on Investment Opportunity Areas. It provides strategic guidance and insights into emerging investment opportunities, increasing investor commitment to sustainable development. Additionally, the UN built the capacity of relevant MDAs and LGAs to review and develop sustainable, inclusive strategies that

enhance the competitiveness of youth and women. This support included a multi-sectoral strategy to address challenges in the fishery industry by improving sustainability and boosting the Zanzibar Blue Economy Gender Strategy and the Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan.

UN assistance also contributed to reviewing the National Youth Development Policy, which establishes a framework for comprehensive and coordinated development and empowerment of youth. Furthermore, support was provided for the development of a National Digital Transformation Policy, advancing innovation and enhancing youth competitiveness in global trade.

### Progress in data

Eleven public and private sector institutions enhanced their capacity to produce and disseminate high-quality, timely, disaggregated data through training programmes and infrastructure improvements. They included the Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, National Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Vibindo, Esoko, Vision Fund, and Kilimanjaro National Park,

Other relevant institutions were equipped to provide essential agricultural resources and services to farmers. This included establishing a Livestock and Fisheries Extension Service call centre and integrating the unified digital farmers' registration system with the Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority and M-Kilimo, a national digital communications platform. This streamlined fertilizer subsidy distribution and expanded mobile extension services, ensuring timely and equitable support, particularly for remote farmers. The increased distribution of fertilizers and seeds helped reduce production costs and boost productivity, especially for smallholder farmers.





## Strengthening food production and social support

The UN supported the Tanzania Bureau of Standards in enhancing its laboratory, inspection and certification services, as well as its information and communication technology (ICT) systems. This included training over 150 staff and raising awareness about quality standards among 173 MSMEs. Additionally, the UN assisted in developing and validating a manual for small-scale sunflower processors and provided targeted training to 19 MSMEs in Dodoma on manufacturing practices, market analysis and factory management. This strengthened local food processing capabilities and enhanced food production.

UN-supported initiatives improved access to financial services, formalizing 49 savings groups in Kigoma. These groups, comprising 2,531 members (64 percent women), accessed loans totalling TZS 164.8 million (\$63,120) through Financial Acceleration Savings Group Transformation (FAST) products. Additionally, 43 grants were awarded to start-ups. These efforts are driving local economic growth and empowering smallholder farmers and MSMEs through increased productivity and improved market access.

The UN also empowered smallholder farmers through gender-responsive financial services, climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, strengthening aggregation capacities, and inclusive business models. This also improved local government revenues, with Kakonko District Council doubling its market revenue, and Uvinza increasing livestock market revenue by 60 percent between 2022/23 and 2023/24. Additionally, 204 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy emphasizing gender equality were issued, and farmers received training in good agricultural practices.

*Over 109,330 smallholder farmers (58 percent women and 17 percent youth) benefited commercially.*

This also improved local government revenues, with Kakonko District Council doubling its market

revenue, and Uvinza increasing livestock market revenue by 60 percent between 2022/23 and 2023/24. Additionally, 204 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy emphasizing gender equality were issued, and farmers received training in good agricultural practices.

In Mtwara, UN support contributed to the creation of 4,315 new jobs and TZS 447 million was collected in taxes, highlighting the significance of small-scale agricultural enterprise growth.

Furthermore, the UN supported Tanga Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (Tanga UWASA) in closing a 10-year green bond transaction. The funds are now being used to improve water infrastructure and sanitation in Tanga and the surrounding townships of Muheza, Horohoro and Kasera, benefiting approximately 6,000 new households and a total population of 458,395.

### Formalize Your Business

The UN supported a national Formalize Your Business guide, enabling over 2,569 small women- and youth-led businesses (22 percent women, 24 percent youth) to transition from the informal to the formal economy and acquire business licenses. Additionally, 20 business development support providers and trade officers, including four from Kigoma region, were capacitated to facilitate the transition and promote the benefits of business formalization.

To boost regional and cross-border trade for women-led MSMEs, the UN supported the Government in developing a simplified Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCTA) guide. Additionally, 53 business development service providers increased knowledge on marketing, exhibition skills, East Africa Community trade rules, SME labour laws and marketplace gender issues, enabling 581 women-led MSMEs to expand into regional and cross-border markets. Furthermore, in collaboration with TANTRADE and the Kigoma Regional Secretariat, the UN supported 40 women to participate in the 2023 EAC Juakali Trade Fair in Burundi.



## Strategic Priority 3: **PLANET**

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.

### Contributing agencies



### SDG Targets



The following results reflect UN contributions to environmental conservation, climate resilience, disaster preparedness and clean energy. The UN supported national policies on wildlife, climate adaptation and disaster risk management while advancing landscape restoration, sustainable land use and community-led conservation. Climate resilience was strengthened by mobilizing funding, improving water infrastructure and disaster preparedness, and expanding clean cooking solutions to promote public health and environmental sustainability.

### Conserving biodiversity conservation and managing natural resources

The UN facilitated conservation policies, supporting environmental plans that blended science, technology, gender strategy and local context. Specifically to address wildlife management challenges, the UN facilitated the development of the Wildlife Policy

Implementation Strategy (2023–2033) and the revision of the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan (2023–2033). Support to the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in Zanzibar enabled the development and launch of the Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan to address environmental and systemic gender inequalities. Additionally, the UN supported a strategy and action plan for advancing the National Environmental Master Plan for Tanzania, including a comprehensive landscape restoration map to address environmental degradation. Further UN support for smallholder producers led to the establishment of environmentally beneficial enterprises such as beekeeping and biogas, resulting in the restoration of 1,287 hectares of degraded land, the planting of 1.9 million trees in Kigoma, landscape improvements on 804 hectares, and over 40,000 tree seedlings planted in Arusha, Manyara, Njombe, and Bukoba through Forest and Farm Producer organizations.



## Green Climate Fund

The UN mobilized \$19 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the Building Climate Resilience in the Landscapes of Kigoma Region, Tanzania project – the first GCF-approved project for climate adaptation in forced displacement settings. Initiatives included training 707 individuals in integrated soil fertility management, integrated pest management, and business and financial skills. Additionally, nearly 1.8 million trees were planted, around 1,335 hectares around critical water sources were restored, and landscapes were rehabilitated in 10 villages through the Food Assistance for Assets approach.

Technical and financial support was also provided for developing the National Adaptation Plan, and the Ministry of Health reviewed the National Health Sector Adaptation Plan to reduce climate-related health risks. In Zanzibar, the UN facilitated the preparation of a new Water and Sanitation Policy (2024) with climate-resilient features and supported the construction of climate-sensitive water supply systems in Kigoma. Additionally, the UN established the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant system, integrating climate change considerations into the budgeting and planning processes of Chamwino, Kondo, and Mpwapwa districts in a gender-responsive manner, strengthening local government capacities.

## Managing disaster risk

The UN strengthened disaster risk management by developing the National Disaster Management Strategy (2022–2027), revising the Disaster Management Act and regulations, and updating Zanzibar's Disaster Management Policy (2023). Disaster risk reduction assessments in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam improved local emergency coordination, and in Illemela District, the UN supported a comprehensive emergency preparedness and response plan – including an implementation strategy and monitoring framework – that enhanced the capacity of 48 stakeholders. Additionally, the development of a Disaster Management Information System improved emergency information flow. A simulation exercise in Zanzibar enhanced

preparedness for over 50 participants from Unguja and Pemba. Furthermore, community-based awareness sessions in Uvinza and Kigoma reached 200 stakeholders, and guidelines for humanitarian cash transfers were developed with training for 50 individuals in Dodoma and Morogoro. Amid El Niño-induced floods and mudslides, the UN supported rapid needs assessments, coordinated multi-sector responses, distributed emergency supplies, and trained 30 frontline disaster workers in Kigoma on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including health security. Additionally, the launch of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative UN Joint Mission Report offered targeted recommendations to improve coordination and policy frameworks.

## Expanding clean cooking solutions and energy access

The UN led the creation of the National Clean Cooking Roadmap and Strategy (2024–2034) to boost clean cooking technology adoption, improve community health and drive economic growth. Launched at COP28 in Dubai alongside the African Women Clean Cooking Support Programme, the strategy has received international recognition and stimulated national discourse. In Kigoma, the UN supported 17 public schools to transition to clean cooking methods, benefiting over 10,000 students.

*Over 13,000 bio-ethanol stoves were distributed in Dar es Salaam and 248 households in Ikungi District received subsidized stoves, in line with the Cooking Energy Action Plan.*

The UN also supported the establishment of the Bio-energy Centre of Excellence at Sokoine University of Agriculture and standards development for bio-ethanol and ethanol stoves. Moreover, 300 refugee households received bio briquettes, with plans to extend support to 5,000 host community households in Kigoma, reducing firewood demand and harmful smoke exposure. In the future, the project's carbon market registration is expected to facilitate expansion. Furthermore, the Kigoma Joint Programme also supported fishing communities at six landing sites with energy-efficient stoves and drying kilns to reduce post-harvest losses.



## Strategic Priority 4: **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

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.

### Contributing agencies



### SDG Targets



The following results reflect UN contributions to strengthening democratic governance, data systems, social protection, justice, humanitarian action and peacebuilding. Key achievements include policy reforms, capacity-building, and institutional strengthening to enhance gender equality, public service delivery, fiscal transparency, and access to justice. The UN supported legislative advancements, improved the evidence base for decision-making, and expanded social protection. Efforts in humanitarian response and security fostered resilience, while legal and policy reforms reinforced human rights and democratic governance.

### Strengthening capacity of governance institutions

With UN support, the National Gender Equality and Women Development Policy for Tanzania mainland was approved, reinforcing commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment. Additionally, a

new clause in the 2024 Presidential, Parliamentary and Councillors' Election Act designates violence against women in politics as an electoral offence, promoting a safer environment for women candidates, voters and administrators, including women with disabilities. In Zanzibar, the Government approved the Zanzibar Public Service Competency Framework to improve public service delivery.

Other national institutions have enhanced capacity to promote and protect access to information, increasing knowledge, voice and participation. Specifically, the Ministry of Communication and Information advanced freedom of expression and journalist safety by developing a roadmap for the National Broadcasting Policy (2023) and a draft National Plan of Action for the Safety of Journalists. Additionally, 40 journalists (28 women and 12 men) from Unguja and Pemba improved their skills in reporting on gender-based violence, contributing to better media coverage on the issue.



*Community radio stations expanded their reach to 5 million people, promoting cultural preservation and local content.*

## Improving data, statistics and analysis

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar completed the Zanzibar Strategy for the Development of Statistics. The Office now produces monthly statistics on gender-based violence to support evidence-based planning, decision-making and advocacy. Additionally, Tanzania now utilizes the Hunger Map Live Platform for near-real-time household food security data and conducts comprehensive food security monitoring in 21 districts.

### Simplified Birth Registration

The UN supported the roll-out of the Simplified Birth Registration System across all 26 mainland regions, increasing the capacity of registration centres and staff, and registering over 1.1 million children from July 2023 to June 2024, raising the under-five registration rate to 68 percent.

Furthermore, the Persons with Disability Management Information System was launched, and reports from the 2022 population and housing census were produced. The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system in Zanzibar was also expanded to include additional health facilities, including four private hospitals. The Government also adopted gender-responsive guidelines for sector-specific analysis and evaluation, benefiting LGAs in eight regions, and 55 MDA staff members (34 women and 2 men) improved skills in gender-responsive planning and budgeting. In Zanzibar, Disability Development Fund Guidelines were developed to ensure inclusive financial resource allocation for persons with disabilities.

*Following UN training support to the Ministry of Finance, Tanzania's open budget score increased from 21 to 41 between 2021 and 2023.*

The Zanzibar Sustainable Financing Strategy, under the Integrated National Financing Framework and including a Sustainable Bond (Sukuk) Framework, was established to strengthen planning and overcome financing challenges. Additionally, 132 LGA officials (108 men, 24 women) were trained in applying Special Purpose Vehicles guidelines for economic development, and 45 entities – including ministries, LGAs, academic institutions and SMEs (33 men, 12 women) – acquired knowledge on capital market financing as an alternative funding mechanism. This improved fiscal report preparation and publication through a national roadmap for budget transparency. The UN also provided technical assistance to enhance budget transparency and accountability in Zanzibar's President Office of Finance and Planning.

## Strengthening social protection systems and services

The Government hosted the high-level Generation Equality Africa Regional Meeting, where 21 African countries committed to increasing financial support for gender equality. Other outcomes included integrating gender action plans into national budgets, addressing macroeconomic gender gaps, enhancing women's access to resources and economic opportunities, and tackling gender-based violence, thereby advancing the Generation Equality goals.

With UN support, the Government also established policy coordination structures and approved the National Social Protection Policy. In Zanzibar, a five-year implementation and budget plan for the policy was developed. The Ujana Salama cash-plus programme reached adolescents and youth in Mbeya and Kigoma, providing training and mentoring on livelihoods and sexual and reproductive health. Additionally, the UN supported a progress review of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) project, focusing on enhancing income opportunities and socio-economic services for poor households and devising a sustainable exit strategy for 400,000 households. Furthermore, the Government enacted the Universal Health Insurance Bill, aiming to increase health insurance coverage from 12 percent to 60 percent within five years, and Tanzania mainland initiated an update of its 2015–2026 health financing strategy. In Zanzibar, a health financing strategy for 2023–2027 was developed.

## Participation of women and marginalized groups

Advances included 2,000 women, including 50 with disabilities, acquiring leadership skills in six regions, with 75 percent demonstrating improved capabilities. Additionally, the capacities of 117 local government community facilitators (64 women and 53 men) at district and ward levels were strengthened, resulting in the adoption of 18 action plans.

## Improving access to justice, rule of law and human rights

UN support enhanced capacities in justice and rule of law institutions. In the Southern Highlands, 50 assistant registrars (28 women, 22 men) improved legal aid services, and 32 new paralegals (20 women, 12 men) were recruited in Pemba and Unguja. In Zanzibar, the Criminal Procedure and Penal Code Act was revised, and tools – including rehabilitation guidelines, a training school curriculum, and a teaching manual – were developed to support justice institutions. Additionally, MDAs integrated child justice activities into the second Five-Year Strategy for Progressive Child Justice Reform (2020/21–2024/25), increasing budgeting for children's access to justice, and monitoring by the National Prosecution Services led to the release of 49 of 132 detained children and the development of a Juvenile Prosecutions Standard Operating Procedure to uphold child rights.

*Thirty-three Members of Parliament (26 men, 7 women) enhanced their capacity in ratifying and domesticating human rights instruments, resulting in a roadmap for amending restrictive laws.*

Furthermore, 25 directors of planning and policymakers (18 men, 7 women) gained skills in applying a human rights-based approach, and 40 trade union participants (27 men, 13 women) were trained on promoting and protecting workers' rights in informal and rural economies. An action plan was adopted to guide advocacy for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 138 and Convention No. 182 on child labour.

Tanzania received support to report on its international and regional human rights obligations through three treaty body mechanisms: the CEDAW 9th periodic report, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). Additionally, civil society organizations (CSOs) submitted an alternative report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's 6th state party report, and representative organizations finalized a stakeholder report for the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to accompany the first State Party report.

## Strengthening humanitarian action

The UN supported the protection of refugees and the promotion of durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and ensuring asylum access. As a result, 25,286 individuals returned to Burundi voluntarily, while 6,821 refugees were resettled to the USA, Canada, Australia and Finland. In the Nyarugusu and Nduta camps, which housed 193,320 refugees as of June 2024, essential food, services and supplies were provided. Technical and vocational education and training, including ICT training, was also offered to 950 individuals from camps and host communities to build resilience, promote self-reliance, and strengthen community interaction and peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, 5,000 refugee households were supported to establish kitchen gardens and 6,992 refugee children born in the camps received birth certificates.

## Peace and security

A total of 590 individuals increased their understanding of the need for multi-sectoral implementation of the Tanzania National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. Moreover, 230 peace and security actors (20 percent women) received training on violent extremism and early warning system digitalization, and 676 Ward Community Policing Officers (30 percent women) acquired skills on early warning system digitalization to ensure timely information sharing on violent extremism.

To address the threat of violent extremism and build youth resilience, 400 youth peace champions (60 percent female) in Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and



Zanzibar received training to implement 16 peace dividend entrepreneurship projects and establish four ICT youth centres across 12 districts. Additionally, the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Task

Force in Tanzania mainland and the Transnational Organized Crime Task Force in Zanzibar enhanced multi-agency cooperation, resulting in increased detection of criminal groups.



## Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

Building on the 'One UN' framework, UN Tanzania is forging dynamic partnerships across all sectors to drive systemic, transformative change for sustainable development and advance the 2030 Agenda. Its achievements result from strong collaboration with diverse development stakeholders.

### The Summit of the Future

In preparation for the Summit of the Future, the UN worked to connect global dialogues with national development discourses. In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Planning Commission, which is drafting Tanzania Development Vision 2050 (TDV 2050), a series of consultations engaged local stakeholders, providing a platform to exchange ideas and interact with decision-makers.

In partnership with civil society and government, the UN also hosted a dialogue with persons with disabilities and supporting organizations, emphasizing inclusivity and accessibility and informing Tanzania's delegation on relevant issues for the Summit. Extensive media coverage and dedicated media dialogue significantly raised public awareness about the Summit and its relevance for sustainable development.

Following separate consultations with youth, persons with disabilities, media organizations and CSOs, a final event in early September consolidated and formally handed over the inputs to the government delegation. The Government appreciated this integrated approach, which aligned Summit consultations with the Tanzania Development Vision 2050 and harmonized national goals with the global agenda. The extensive national consultations and stakeholder engagement were facilitated through various UN facilities, including the Communications Group and the Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination Mechanism, along with its Youth and Disability Sub-groups, under the overall coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

*Over 500 young Tanzanians participated in discussions, and their inputs were submitted to the team drafting the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, directly contributing to the country's development blueprint.*

## Technical and High-Level Strategic Dialogue

Collaborative events, facilitated by the UN as permanent co-chair and Secretariat of the Development Partners Group, brought together stakeholders from the Government, development partners, the private sector, civil society, academia and media organizations to mobilize resources for national priorities and promote human capital, food systems and productivity infrastructure. Under the theme 'Towards Vision 2050: Accelerating Resilience and Inclusive Development in Times of Uncertainty', the technical level strategic dialogue focused on human capital and infrastructure development and financing, emphasizing collaboration to empower youth and mobilize resources. It highlighted progress in economic growth, inclusivity and the business environment, based on the principles of the UNSDCF which promote openness, shared responsibility and common understanding.

Building on the UNSDCF and ongoing cooperation, a joint retreat was held with the World Bank and IMF to deepen collaboration among UNCT members. The event resulted in an agreement for structured and accountable engagement, enhanced programmatic coordination, and joint thought leadership, advocacy, policy engagement, monitoring, and knowledge-sharing.

Additionally, the UN continued to strengthen international partnerships through regional, South-South, and triangular cooperation. This included assisting Tanzania to showcase best practices and lessons learned at the 2024 Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development – a key peer-to-peer platform for African Union Member States.

## Financing the 2030 Agenda

The UNSDCF emphasizes strengthening national capacities for resource mobilization and effective financing, with progress indicated by the success of innovative instruments to attract domestic and foreign financing. The UN, for example, supported East Africa's first sub-national water infrastructure green bond – the Tanga Water Infrastructure Green Bond – a 10-year bond valued at TZS 53.12 billion (approximately \$20.8 million) which was successfully listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange oversubscribed by 103 percent (65 percent local, 35 percent foreign investors). Proceeds will expand water production, treatment and distribution capacity in the Tanga region and fund environmental conservation activities to protect natural water sources. This alternative financing mechanism offers a replicable model for municipalities and sub-national governments to access domestic capital markets and showcases positive links between sustainable financing and environmental protection.

In Zanzibar, the SDG Investor Map was developed and launched in partnership with the Government and the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority. Developed through extensive research and stakeholder consultation, this strategic tool identifies key investment opportunities to address development needs in agriculture, renewable and alternative energy, infrastructure and services. A local online platform hosted by the Investment Promotion Authority connects global investors with investment opportunities.



# Working together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

The UN continued implementing three Joint Programmes (JPs), leveraging the expertise and resources of multiple UN organizations for integrated, catalytic results. In 2024, two new JPs were initiated, and four additional ones were developed and approved for funding to launch in 2024/2025. Resource mobilization for JPs is a key element of UNSDCF strategy, aimed at securing funding for shared priorities and promoting integrated UN support.

The UN Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination Mechanism played a critical role in integrating gender, human rights, and Leave No One Behind principles into JP needs analysis and results frameworks. According to the UNCT-SWAP Comprehensive Assessment, UN Tanzania's joint gender mainstreaming practices exceed the regional average, with 80 percent of indicators meeting or exceeding requirements. Notably, gender equality is visibly mainstreamed in all JPs, with 75 percent of operational programmes specifically targeting it.

## Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II (KJP II)

Launched in 2022, the second phase of the UN Area-based Joint Programme in Kigoma (KJP II), which will run until the end of the UNSDCF period, brings together 17 UN entities. Building on a first successful phase, the JP has expanded its thematic scope, geographic coverage and beneficiary targeting, while enhancing collaboration with communities, civil society, the private sector, faith-based organizations, and other development and humanitarian actors. With strong national ownership ensuring locally tailored interventions aligned with national priorities, it focuses on nine thematic areas integrated into the UNSDCF results framework. Achievements included promoting inclusivity and gender transformation in access to quality public services, economic empowerment, climate-smart adaptation, and disaster risk management through capacity building, knowledge transfer, enhanced participation and increased awareness.

In 2023/2024, the JP received \$6.5 million from the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund thanks to co-mingled contributions of the Embassies of Norway and Ireland.

## Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

This five-year (2022–2027) programme is implemented in Tanzania mainland (Singida and Dodoma) and Zanzibar (Kusini and Kati Unguja) by five UN agencies. It provides holistic responses

to the intersecting challenges – including climate change – faced by rural women through integrated interventions that promote gender equality, agricultural productivity, economic empowerment, and improved livelihoods, rights and resilience. Key achievements include enhancing land tenure security, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and advancing financial literacy and entrepreneurship among women. Strategic partnerships with local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector were crucial in strengthening gender-responsive seaweed farming practices in Zanzibar. For instance, collaboration with the Zanzibar Utilities Regulatory Authority and Oryx Energies provided subsidized gas cooking stoves and training, while a partnership with the NMB Foundation advanced financial inclusion within the seaweed sector.

The JP is part of the global initiative implemented with the financial support of Norway, Sweden and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

## Joint Programme to Advance the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Since its inception in 2021, the JP – implemented by two Participating UN Organization (PUNOs) – has aligned national legislative, policy and planning processes with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and strengthened the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities to enhance participation and inclusion, particularly of women and girls. Key achievements include the development of integrated policy and regulatory

frameworks, capacity-building initiatives for disability-inclusive development, and increased participation in national policy processes. The programme also advanced awareness and advocacy in Zanzibar on legal rights and gender-based violence prevention and fostered inter-agency UN collaboration by establishing a UNCT coordination mechanism on disability inclusion, captured in 14 UNCT Scorecard indicators. Additionally, it was instrumental in forming a UN Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination Mechanism sub-group and a Development Partners Group on Disability Rights to further advance disability-inclusive development.

The JP is funded by the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Fund.

### **Joint Initiative on Strengthening National and Development Partner Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Mechanisms**

Started in 2024, the programme – implemented by three PUNOs across all four UNSDCF Outcomes – has strengthened government coordination structures through improved coherence and accountability in implementing, monitoring and reporting national gender policies. From January to June 2024, the JP enhanced government technical capacities for internal and external coordination, expanded multi-stakeholder participation in gender equality and women's empowerment, and increased the number of commitment makers reporting in the 2023 Generation Equality Forum Accountability process from one (the Government) to 14 (including CSOs, women's rights organizations, youth networks and the private sector). Additionally, the programme bolstered coordination among development partners and other stakeholders through biannual dialogues and joint field visits.

The JP is funded by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund with a generous contribution from the Embassy of Ireland.

The JP is funded by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund with a generous contribution from the Embassy of Ireland.

### **Food security recovery through participatory agroecosystem restoration**

In 2024, two PUNOs initiated a one-year JP to integrate climate change and food security responses by diversifying livelihoods, enhancing climate-smart

agriculture practices, and strengthening institutional capacities and coordination among stakeholders in selected districts of Dodoma, Manyara and northern Pemba. It has improved Tanzania Social Action Fund's capacity for climate-smart public works and bolstered community capabilities in regenerative agriculture and landscape restoration. With preparations underway for climate risk and vulnerability assessments in Zanzibar, close coordination based on PUNO mandates and existing partnerships ensures mutual complementarities, sustainability and integration within national social protection systems and policies.

The JP is funded by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund with a generous contribution from the Royal Norwegian Embassy.

### **Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0**

The UN has continued implementing its Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0, which now encompasses 50 common services across five working streams: ICT, Administration & Common Premises, Procurement, Finance, and Human Resources. Among these, 21 services are high-impact collaborations and 11 contribute to the SDGs. Since 2020, BOS has integrated disability inclusion, gender equality and environmental sustainability into its services, with 15 UN entities currently participating.

#### **BOS annual review**

The 2023 BOS annual review reported a cost benefit of \$1.2 million across services, with administration services yielding the highest cost avoidance (\$777,950) followed by ICT services (\$309,727). Over three BOS cycles, UN Tanzania has achieved \$3.9 million in cost savings, with efficiencies reported annually to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The UN Development Coordination Office provided technical support and guidance to the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UNCT in implementing BOS and the Common Premises agenda, enhancing inter-agency efficiency and collaboration. In September 2024, all preparations and legal processes for the Common Back Office pilot were completed, and it was officially launched. Structured around the five BOS working streams, it covers 64 mandatory common services (33 Administration, 13 Human Resources, nine ICT, and nine Procurement).



# Lessons Learned

Important lessons have emerged in the second year of UNSDCF implementation, particularly regarding collaboration, leadership, adaptability and monitoring and evaluation.



**Mainstreaming cross-cutting themes:** Progress has been made in integrating human rights and gender equality policies into national frameworks. However, ensuring effective implementation and monitoring remains essential for sustainable impact.



**Alignment with government priorities:** Aligning UN support with national priorities enhances policy coherence, ownership and resource efficiency, accelerating progress towards national and global development goals, including the SDGs.



**Strengthening data and monitoring systems:** Improved national statistical capacities, data collection and disaggregation are fundamental for informed decision-making and accountability in implementation.



**Enhancing coordination mechanisms:** The designation of focal ministries to co-lead priority areas is a positive step. Strengthening coordination through active Government-UN engagement before Joint Steering Committee meetings is key for effective decision-making.



**Resource mobilization and financing:** Funding increased from 55 percent (Year 1) of total planned budget/resources needed to 80 percent (Year 2), but gaps persist. Greater support for diversified financing – including domestic revenue mobilization, climate finance and blended finance – is needed.



**Improving resource absorption:** Accelerating fund utilization through government channels (exchequer, MDAs, LGAs) and improving system efficiencies are essential for effective implementation and resource mobilization.

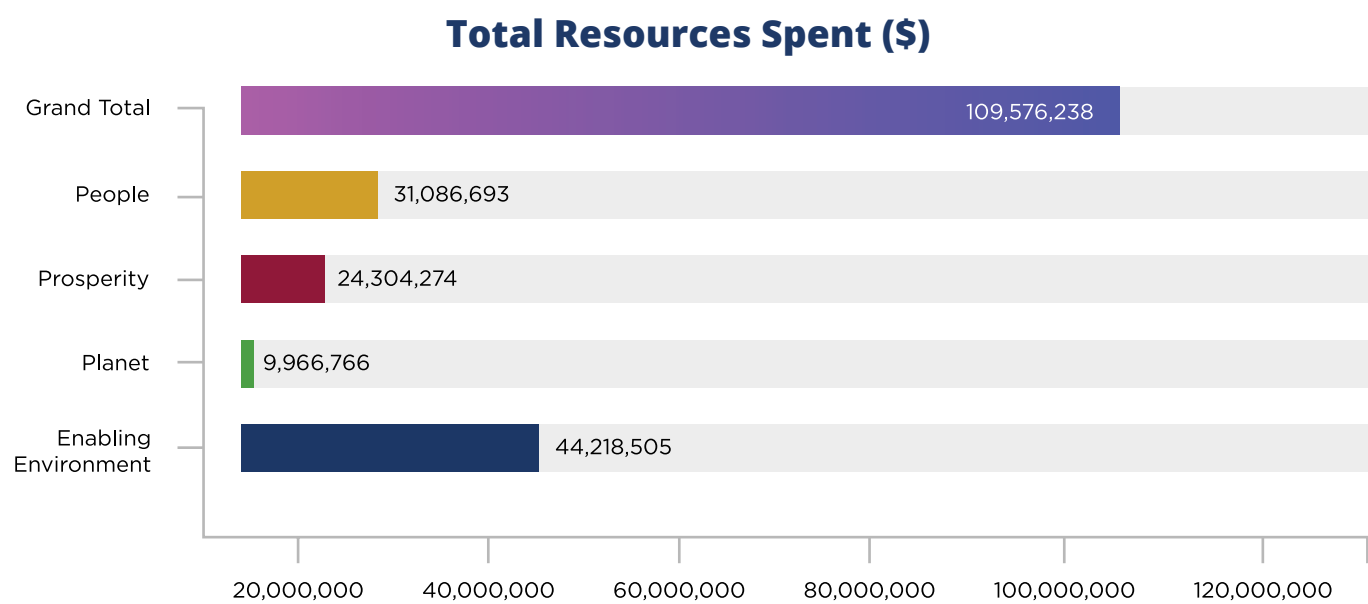


**Building institutional capacity for sustainability:** Despite investments in capacity building, gaps in institutional capacities in national and local institutions, including staff shortages, hinder sustainable outcomes and national ownership.

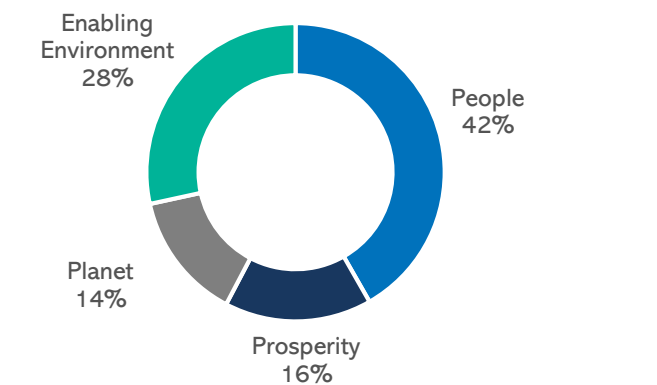


# Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

A total of **US\$109,576,238** was utilized between 1 July 2023 and 31 June 2024 across the four Cooperation Framework priority outcomes:

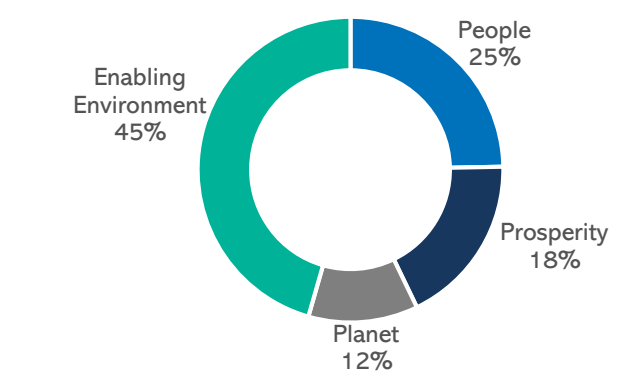


## Financial requirements per priority outcome 2023/2024



Total Available Funding: **\$ 264,985,209**

## Available funding per priority outcome 2023/2024



Total Available Funding: **\$ 208,808,655**

Financial investments spanned all 17 interlinked SDGs with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) prioritized, followed by SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

In 2023/2024, UN Tanzania secured \$208.8 million – comparable to \$213.3 million the previous year – while achieving a record resource mobilization rate of 79 percent due to more strategic and realistic planning that accounted for past experiences, global funding competition and potential donor shifts. Funds were sourced from multiple channels at country, regional and global levels, including agencies’ core resources, earmarked bilateral and multilateral contributions, multi-partner trust funds (vertical, thematic and country level), and private foundations.

The UNCT also benefited from close cooperation and support from EU institutions and the World Bank, and directly from the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund – a country-level multi-partner trust fund established in December 2022 – serves as the primary mechanism for joint resource mobilization for the UNSDCF. By July 2024, it had attracted \$14.9 million from the governments of Norway, Ireland and Sweden. This pooled funding mechanism aligns with the 2019 UN Funding Compact and 2024 UN Funding Compact 2.0, demonstrating the pivotal role of joint funding in delivering a cohesive UN response to complex development challenges and enhancing donor coordination.





## KEY FOCUS AREAS 2024–2025

Key priorities for 2024–2025 focus on fostering inclusive development through targeted interventions in education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and protection services, with an emphasis on gender equality and vulnerable populations. Economic initiatives will support MSMEs, smallholder farmers and market integration, while advancing climate-resilient agriculture and digital financial services. Environmental efforts will strengthen disaster risk management, promote renewable energy, and improve biodiversity conservation. Additionally, governance and institutional reforms will enhance policy development, fiscal transparency and data accessibility, while strengthening social protection, justice systems, and human rights compliance. The UN will also continue to support peacebuilding, humanitarian responses, and the empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities to drive sustainable and equitable development.







# People



## EDUCATION:

Support the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in finalizing a gender-responsive Education Sector Development Plan for implementation in July 2025. The plan includes a teacher forecasting framework to ensure a gender-balanced, well-trained and qualified workforce, particularly in underserved and rural areas.



## NUTRITION:

Aid the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition action plan through lifecycle and systems strengthening approaches. This will enhance equitable quality services, promote the adoption of optimal nutrition practices, and strengthen the enabling environment to address the triple burden of malnutrition among vulnerable groups, especially children, adolescents and women.



## HEALTH:

Support the national community health worker programme and improve financing for the health insurance Act. Enhance financing and delivery for health commodities, equipment and essential medicines, including for reproductive health and family planning. Continue support to malaria control efforts by expanding diagnostic and treatment services, reducing incidence, and mobilizing resources for elimination. Also assist in implementing the HIV Sustainability Roadmap to meet 2025/2026 HIV targets.



## WATER AND SANITATION:

Strengthen policies and capacity to deliver quality WASH services, support the National Sanitation campaign, and improve WASH information systems. This includes conducting studies, providing survey inputs, and assessing WASH in health care facilities to ensure universal access to quality care.



## PROTECTION:

Support national and regional authorities in implementing the second NPA-VAWC. Enhance coordination structures, mobilize resources through gender-responsive budgeting, and improve strategic planning, accountability and monitoring and evaluation systems. Strengthen institutional and community-based capacities to prevent and respond to violence against women and children through survivor-centred protection mechanisms.

# Prosperity



## **DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND PLANS:**

Provide technical and financial support to MDAs, LGAs and the private sector to enhance policy development and governance for MSMEs and smallholder farmers. This includes finalizing the SMEs Policy; reviewing the Industrial Policy; developing a National Quality Policy; revising the Tanzania and Zanzibar Culture Policies; drafting the second Agricultural Mechanization Strategy (TAMS II); and developing strategies for E-commerce, the AfCFTA, and public investment.



## **DATA CAPACITIES:**

Support public and private institutions in generating and using disaggregated agricultural and MSME data, improving data accessibility, and promoting digital agriculture platforms and market information systems to drive transformation and gender-inclusive policy development.



## **INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:**

Strengthen institutional capacities, foster innovation and improve infrastructure to deliver gender-responsive, market-oriented services for MSMEs and smallholder farmers, including partnerships with private enterprises, value chain enhancements, and digital financial services.



## **CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE:**

Empower smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, with sustainable, climate-resilient practices and technologies to boost productivity, create decent employment, improve incomes, and promote commercialization.



## **MSME MARKET ACCESS:**

Focus on building the capacities of MSMEs – especially those led by women and youth – to meet market standards, formalize operations, and access business development services. This includes capacity building for business and financial institutions and reviewing regional trade guides (East African Community Trade Rules and Procedures Information Package and AfCFTA guide) to enhance economic integration.



# Planet



## **POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:**

Support MDAs, LGAs, and the private sector in revising policies for sustainable resource management. Assist the Government in finalizing, launching, and implementing the Dodoma Declaration on Environment, and provide technical and financial support for market-oriented services and value chain enhancements.



## **DATA AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION:**

Support the generation and use of disaggregated data to inform policy decisions and promote digital tools for sustainable environmental management across sectors.



## **DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY ACCESS:**

Strengthen disaster risk management systems for vulnerable communities and enhance climate adaptation strategies. Promote renewable energy access and energy efficiency – especially off-grid solutions – for women and youth to reduce carbon footprints and build sustainable energy systems.



## **BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:**

Enhance integrated management of critical ecosystems and forests, emphasizing sustainable land restoration and resource conservation. Foster biodiversity conservation and promote sustainable practices in sectors such as fisheries and tourism to maintain ecosystem health.

# Enabling Enviroment



## **GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONS, AND POLICIES:**

Support national policy development and legislative reforms, and back the implementation of national development strategies (Vision 2050) and SDGs implementation.



## **EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY:**

Support the implementation of the national gender policy and plan, including capacity-building initiatives to address systemic inequities. Finalize and execute the national disability policy and its implementation strategy for Tanzania mainland.



## **PLANNING, BUDGETING AND FINANCING:**

Support implementation of an integrated financing framework that promotes fiscal transparency. This includes developing inclusive national budgets that incorporate gender-responsive planning and budgeting, ensuring that resource allocation reflects the needs of all segments of society.



## **SOCIAL PROTECTION:**

Support implementation of the national social protection policy, including expanding coverage of universal health insurance. Work with the Government to operationalize the national social protection policy approved in 2023 in Tanzania mainland, and social protection systems and programmes in Zanzibar.



## **JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW:**

Ensure compliance with international treaty body reporting mechanisms (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Maputo Protocol, Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Labour Organization) and support implementation of the recommendations of the Criminal Justice Reforms Commission.



## **HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE NEXUS:**

Collaborate with the Government to promote voluntary refugee repatriation and empower women and youth in peacebuilding and social development for a more inclusive society.



## **MONITORING DATA, STATISTICS AND INFORMATION ACCESS:**

Enhance national capacity to generate timely, accurate and inclusive data and strengthen institutions that safeguard access to information and promote participation.



# Acronyms

<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>ICT</b>	Information and communication technology
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>JP</b>	Joint Programme
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Authority
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, small, and medium enterprise
<b>NPA-VAWC</b>	National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children
<b>PO-RALG</b>	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
<b>PUNO</b>	Participating UN Organization
<b>RMNCAH</b>	Reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>STI</b>	Sexually transmitted infection
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation and hygiene





