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**KIGOMA JOINT PROGRAMME PHASEII**

**NARRATIVE progress report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December 2023**

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| Programme Title & Project Number |  | | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[1]](#footnote-2) |
| **Programme Title:** Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II  **MPTF Office Project Reference Number:** 00140239 | **Country/Region:** United Republic of Tanzania,  Kigoma Region |
| **Priority area/ strategic results and themes:**  People: education, health, and nutrition; WASH; VAWC  Prosperity: agriculture and economic empowerment  Planet: CSA/NRM, DRR, Energy  Enabling Environment: Governance  Coordination |
| Participating Organization(s) |  | | Implementing Partners |
| FAO, ILO, ITC, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNCDF, UN Habitat, WFP and WHO. | Kigoma Regional Administration, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Tanzania Gender National Programme (TGNP), Kiota Women Health and Development (KIWOHEDE), Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Tanzania Forestry Services |
| Programme Duration |  | | Overall Duration: November 2022-June 2027  Start date (the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF): July 2023 |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) | | | |
| Total annual approved budget as per project document: $ 24,696,005  of which MPTF contribution: USD 6,548,256 | | | |
| * FAO- USD 958,353 * ILO- USD 332,144 * IOM- USD 117,620 * ITC- USD 100,000 * UNCDF USD 1,185,678 * UNDP USD 608,553 * UNFPA USD 548,692 | | * UN-HABITAT USD 166,500 * UNHCR USD 424,517 * UN WOMEN- USD 108,969 * UNICEF- USD 783,914 * UNIDO- USD 123,307 * WFP- USD 746,641 * WHO- USD 343,138 | |
| Other contributions, including Agency contributions: USD 6,006,111 | | | |
| **Report Submitted By**: Kanali Rankho, UN KJP Coordinator, kanali.rankho@undp.org | | | |

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| **Abbreviations** |  |
| ABD | Area-Based Development |
| AMCOS | Agriculture and Marketing Cooperatives |
| ASDP 2 | Agricultural Sector Development Plan II |
| ASRHR | Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights |
| AYFS | Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Services |
| BEmONC | Basic Emergency Obstetric Care |
| BDS | Business Development Service |
| BDSP | Business Development Service Providers |
| CA | Conservative Agriculture |
| CBHP | Community Based Health Programme |
| CBWSO | Community Based Water and Sanitation Organization |
| CHMT | Council Health Management Teams |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CMT | Council Management Team |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| DAICO | District Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperative Officer |
| DaO | Delivering as One |
| DC | District Council |
| DCMIS | District Child Monitoring Information Management System |
| DED | District Executive Director |
| DFP | District Focal Person |
| DMA | Digital Mobile Africa |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| EDP | Education Development Plan |
| ELS | Enhanced Living Standard |
| FAST | Financial Acceleration Saving Group Transformation |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |
| FSP | Financial Service Provider |
| FYDP | Five Year Development Plan |
| GALs | Trained Guardian Ad Litem |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GCD | Gender Children’s Desk |
| HCW | Health Care Worker |
| HCWM | Health Care Waste Management |
| HSHSP | Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan |
| IPV | Injectable Polio Vaccine |
| JKT | Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa |
| JSC | Joint Sterring Committee |
| JUU | Jiamini Uwezo Unao |
| KJPII | Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II |
| LAPD | Local Area Development Programme |
| LGA | Local Government Authority |
| MDA | Ministries Departments and Agencies |
| MHM | Menstrual Hygiene Management |
| MSME | Micro, Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises |
| MoHCDGCE | Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Children, and the Elderly |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| NPA-VAWC | National Plan of Action to End Violence |
| RAS | Regional Administrative Secretary |
| RMNCAH | Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health |
| RUWASA | Rural Water and Sanitation Agency |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SIDO | Small Industries Development Organization |
| SIYB | Start and Improve Your Business |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| SPV | Special Purpose Vehicle |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| TIP | Trafficking in Persons |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAP II | United Nations’ Development Action Plan II |
| UNSDCF | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| VAWC | Violence against Women and Children |
| VBA | Village Based Agents |
| VEO | Village Executive Officer |
| VETA | Vocational Education and Training Authority |
| VOT | Victims of Trafficking |
| VSLA | Village Savings Loan Association |
| VTC | Vocational Training Center |
| WAEO | Ward Agriculture Extension Officer |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WSDP | Water Sector Development Plan |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations System in Tanzania provides targeted support to address socio-economic challenges faced by the Kigoma region through the implementation of a second phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II). This collaborative effort involves 17 UN Agencies working alongside the Regional Secretariat, building upon the achievements of Phase I (2017-2022) and extending its reach to all eight districts of the region, with a particular focus on refugee-hosting districts. The programme adopts a comprehensive approach aligned with the four priority areas of the 2022-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): People, Prosperity, Planet, and Enabling Environment. By aligning activities with the 2030 Agenda, the FYDPIII, the KJP II aims to make meaningful contributions towards sustainable development in the region.

The People outcome is structured around four central themes: education, health, and nutrition; WASH; and the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC). To unlock multi-sectoral advantages for Kigoma's most vulnerable through an integrated approach, five functional outputs have been delineated. These encompass enhanced planning and coordination, service delivery, data collection and analysis, and community engagement. The Prosperity outcome of KJP II focuses on empowering small-scale producers, including farmers, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), especially those led by women and youth in the informal sector. It extends support to umbrella associations, cooperatives, Business Development Service providers, and extension service providers, aiming to foster economic growth and stability in the region. The Planet outcome of KJP II is committed to crafting a more sustainable future for the Kigoma region. It prioritizes climate resilience, renewable energy promotion, and disaster risk reduction, achieved through various interventions. These range from implementing climate-resilient water systems to boosting early warning capabilities for disaster response. By promoting green business practices and weaving climate change considerations into its fabric, it forges a sustainable, inclusive environment for all inhabitants. The Enabling Environment component is aimed at enhancing governance, inclusive and participatory leadership, and peaceful coexistence. These are deemed foundational elements vital for achieving results across the three other KJP II outcomes.

In 2023, the SDG Acceleration Fund through contributions from the Governments of Norway and Ireland supported all 4 outcomes and 9 corresponding thematic areas. The United Nations programme cycle in Tanzania is synchronized with the government's fiscal year, operating from July to June. Funding for the 2023/24 programme year facilitated through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) was disbursed in two tranches, specifically in July and September 2023. This report primarily highlights the achievements supported by the Fund within the 2023 timeframe, covering activities and results from July to December 2023.

During the reporting period, the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJPII) prioritized the strengthening of case management for vulnerable children and women under the Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) theme, focusing on scaling up and rolling out national guidelines across eight LGAs. This effort aimed to ensure continuity of prevention and response services, supported by laws, regulations, and enhanced case management systems. Notably, the programme has generated substantial data on women seeking services, despite some targets remaining unmet due to funding shortages. Furthermore, the KJP II significantly contributed to improving Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services, benefiting over 208,000 individuals in selected LGAs. This initiative led to a reduction in waterborne diseases, increased school attendance among girls, and provided women with more time for income-generating activities. Under the Health, HIV/AIDS, and Nutrition (Health +) thematic area, the KJP aimed to strengthen primary healthcare systems, extend the coverage of nutrition-specific services, and enhance the procurement of essential medical equipment. These efforts have contributed to improved antenatal and intrapartum care and a decrease in maternal deaths to 76 deaths in 2023. Moreover, the programmes bolstered referral and HIV/AIDS services through community outreach and screening campaigns, with essential healthcare information. Additionally, initiatives like school feeding programmes aimed to address micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children, further contributing to improved health outcomes.

The Prosperity outcome continued to empower small-scale producers such as farmers, as well as micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), with a special emphasis on initiatives led by women and youth in the informal sector. The interventions aimed to provide support to umbrella associations, cooperatives, Business Development Service providers, and extension service providers to promote economic growth and stability in the region. During the reporting period, the KJPII reached 400 smallholder farmers enhancing their knowledge on Climate Smart Agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices. Under the Planet outcome 7,765 residents in two villages now have access to clean water as result of the installation of two new climate-sensitive water supply systems.

Under the Governance outcome, a targeted session for 104 local government staff enhanced their capacities to manage local development projects, generate income and improve project implementation.

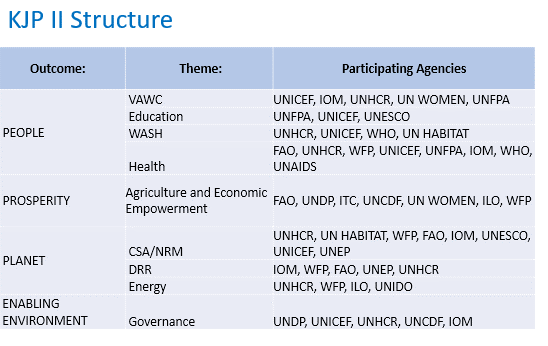
Overall, during the reporting period, the Kigoma Joint Programme II made progress in addressing socio-economic challenges in the region, underscoring the importance of sustained support and collaboration to achieve lasting impact and sustainable development.

# Purpose

The United Nations System in Tanzania provides targeted support to address persistent socio-economic challenges faced by the Kigoma region through the implementation of a second phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II). This phase, which commenced in December 2022 and is projected to conclude in June 2027, aligns with the duration of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2027).

The KPJ II builds on results achieved in the first phase of implementation, which took place from 2017 to 2022, drawing from lessons learned to outline proposed interventions under the overall framework of the four priority areas of the 2022-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/2026, and the Agenda 2030, including its commitment to leave no one behind, and various human rights commitments. The KJPII also leverages existing national programme and lessons from other sub-national interventions.

**KJP II Outcomes, themes and the participating agencies**.



The Tanzania Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Acceleration Fund plays a crucial role in supporting the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) by allocating financial resources to common results within each thematic area that have been collaboratively identified and prioritized by the Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) and the local government. This strategic funding significantly narrowed the financial gap for the programme, covering almost 70% of the annual required funds for each thematic area. The Fund enables the implementation of the programme activities aimed to advance the Sustainable Development Goals at sub national level for a more sustainable and prosperous region.

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The United Nations programme cycle in Tanzania is synchronized with the government's fiscal year, operating from July to June. Funding for the 2023/24 programme year the was facilitated through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), with disbursements made in two tranches, specifically in July and September, through the SDG Acceleration Fund’s cross-cutting window.

**MPTF disbursements per outcome and theme and round, 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | **Theme:** | **1st disbursement round** | **2nd disbursement round** | **Total from the SDG Acceleration Fund, US$** |
| **PEOPLE** | VAWC | 435,000 | - | 435,000 |
| Education | 227,000 | - | 227,000 |
| WASH | 151,500 | 247,500 | 399,000 |
| Health Plus | 522,984 | 729,484 | 1,252,468 |
| **Sub-Total** | **1,336,484** | **976,984** | **2,313,468** |
| **PROSPERITY** | Agriculture and Economic Empowerment | 968,332 | 1,358,521 | 2,326,853 |
| **Sub-Total** | **968,332** | **1,358,521** | **2,326,853** |
| **PLANET** | CSA/NRM | 205,000 | 147,500 | 352,500 |
| DRR | 27,620 | 107,620 | 135,240 |
| Energy | 300,806 | 400,389 | 701,195 |
| **Sub-Total** | **533,426** | **655,509** | **1,188,935** |
| **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT** | Governance | 549,000 | - | 549,000 |
| **Sub-Total** | **549,000** | **-** | **549,000** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total** | **3,387,242** | **2,991,014** | **6,378,256** |
| **Coordination** | Coordination | 170,000 | - | 170,000 |
| **Total** | **170,000** | **-** | **170,000** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  | **3,557,242** | **2,991,014** | **6,548,256** |

**Programme Coordination:**

Through the support of the coordination team within the Resident Coordinator’s Office, the programme was effectively coordinated by a close collaboration between the UN and Regional Authorities and KJP focal persons from both the regional and district levels. The coordination team facilitated liaison among all stakeholders and relevant development actors in the region to ensure that the activities identified and implemented align with both district and regional developmental priorities. Close partnerships with stakeholders have facilitated timely implementation of the programme and enhanced complementarities with other interventions in Kigoma region for maximised impact.

# Results

This report provides updates on results achieved from January to December 2023, with a particular focus on activities carried out from July to December 2023, following the first disbursements of resources from the SDG Acceleration Fund. Throughout the reporting period, participating agencies also relied on residual resources from the One UN Fund, which was extended until end of June 2023. Additionally, other funding from various sources, including PUNO’s internal resources, were utilized as part of agencies' commitment to joint action and the minimum commitment of 10% from agencies towards the joint programme.

The KJP II is an integral part of the UNSDCF 2022-2027, and the JP outcomes directly contribute to the four outcomes of the UNSDCF and the SDG Acceleration Fund.

## Outcome 1: People

***By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development, climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.***

***Output 1.1: Strengthened capacities of service providers for increased coverage of quality education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection in the Kigoma Region.***

To provide nurturing environments for children in need, efforts were directed towards the establishment and reinforcement of Alternative Care Services in the region. Across four Local Government Authorities (LGAs), five additional Fit families were established with thorough orientation on the guidelines related to Family Alternative Care of Children, ensuring they are well-prepared to provide the necessary support and care. Collaboration between social welfare officers and these Fit Families has been instrumental in enhancing alternative care for survivors of Violence Against Children (VAC). Through this partnership 68 VAC survivors received vital protection services.

The Cash Plus Ujana Salama initiative was expanded to include the remaining three districts of Buhigwe, Kigoma Municipal, and Kigoma Rural Councils. This expansion has not only broadened the geographical coverage but also facilitated the provision of vital services encompassing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), HIV/AIDS awareness, combatting Violence Against Children (VAC), addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and imparting crucial life skills education. Two hundred and twenty -six adolescent girls and boys have benefited from these comprehensive services through a series of capacity-building sessions conducted on livelihood enhancement and SRH education for mentors and peer educators operating within the mentioned districts.

To combat Tuberculosis (TB) and protect vulnerable populations, a comprehensive Community-Based TB Screening and Mapping initiative was conducted. This targeted screening focused on at-risk populations, including refugees, miners, and prisoners, ensuring that no community was left behind in the fight against TB. Quarterly screenings were conducted utilizing the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program (NTLP) mobile TB screening trucks, effectively reaching out to these high-risk groups. Additionally, a mapping exercise was undertaken to identify and pinpoint communities contributing to TB transmission, providing crucial insights for targeted interventions. As the initiative progresses into 2024, efforts remain steadfast in reaching and safeguarding vulnerable populations against TB. Through community-based screenings and proactive mapping, strides are being made in identifying and addressing TB transmission hotspots, ultimately working towards the goal of a TB-free future for all.

Towards ensuring the well-being and inclusion of children with disabilities, the Kigoma Regional Secretariat played a leading role, actively engaging in the national launch and orientation sessions dedicated to the rollout of National Guidelines for Early Identification. The guidelines were disseminated to all Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for adoption and implementation. As a result, 697 children with disabilities have been identified ensuring early intervention and support.

To further improve the child justice system and ensure the rights and protection of children, 24 frontline workers engaged in child justice, comprising judges, public prosecutors, paralegals, and social welfare officers, underwent specialized training focused on familiarizing participants with existing national guidelines, laws, and regulations governing the management of children's court cases. The training sessions provided a platform for comprehensive learning and skill development, empowering officials to navigate complex legal frameworks and procedures pertaining to children's rights and justice. By strengthening the skills and knowledge base of frontline workers, communities are better equipped to address legal challenges and safeguard the rights of children, ultimately fostering a more just and inclusive society.

In addition, two dedicated psychosocial support officers were deployed at the One-Stop Centers (OSCs) in Kigoma and Kasulu in order to enhance mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. Tasked with providing technical assistance to government staff, these officers have played a crucial role in bolstering the quality of care and support provided at these centers. Their efforts have been comprehensive, encompassing various initiatives aimed at improving service delivery and fostering a supportive environment. This includes the organization of quarterly Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) reviews, facilitating knowledge exchange sessions, and conducting learning meetings at both facility and regional levels. The deployment of MHPSS officers to OSCs represents a commitment to providing holistic and comprehensive support to individuals in need of mental health and psychosocial assistance. By fostering collaboration, facilitating knowledge exchange, and implementing best practices, these officers are instrumental in ensuring that OSCs remain vital hubs of support within their communities.

In a concerted effort to address the multifaceted needs of victims of trafficking (VOTs) and survivors of violence, the Kigoma Region's Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) protection systems have played a pivotal role in providing essential support services. Throughout the reporting period, these systems have extended protection and assistance to those in dire need including, 1 girl victim of trafficking and 23 survivors of violence—comprising 7 boys, 13 girls, and 3 women. By leveraging collaboration across various sectors, including law enforcement, healthcare, services, and community organizations, comprehensive assistance is rendered to those affected, fostering healing, empowerment, and rehabilitation. The commitment of the Kigoma Region's VAWC protection systems to safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable individuals is evident in their proactive response and effective delivery of support services.

Efforts to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) have been fortified through a targeted initiative aimed at improving the capacity of Women and Children Protection Committees. 32 members, including 13 females and 19 males, from 4 ward committees were actively engaged in enhancing their understanding of TIP dynamics and response mechanisms. Through comprehensive capacity strengthening sessions, committee members were equipped with the knowledge and tools necessary to identify and address instances of TIP within their communities effectively. This initiative has empowered committee members to play a proactive role in the protection of women and children, fostering a more vigilant and responsive approach to combating TIP.

In order to address the needs of children and individuals in need of care and protection, comprehensive case management services have been provided, yielding significant outcomes by December 2023. Two hundred and seventy-one survivors of violence against children, comprising 154 girls and 117 boys, received child-focused case management services,. Among these survivors, 68 were identified as children with disabilities, emphasising the importance of inclusive support mechanisms. This collaborative approach has strengthened the overall response to cases of violence against children, ensuring a more robust and coordinated effort in addressing the needs of survivors.

In the ongoing effort to provide essential support for survivors of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and individuals grappling with mental health challenges, District Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) teams, operating across four Local Government Areas (LGAs), have undergone extensive training and capacity-building exercises. Equipped with comprehensive activity plans, these teams have emerged as crucial pillars of support within their respective communities. Throughout the reporting period, 845 individuals have benefitted from their services, underscoring the vital role they play in addressing mental health needs within the community. Among these beneficiaries, 204 were children, emphasizing the importance of early intervention and support for vulnerable populations. Through regular engagement and quarterly progress meetings, these teams continue to adapt and refine their approach, ensuring that their services remain responsive to the evolving needs of the community.

In addition, the Guardian Ad Litem Scheme has been rolled out in the Kigoma Region to safeguard the rights and interests of children involved in Juvenile Court proceedings. Forty -five dedicated guardians from Uvinza, Kigoma DC, and Kasulu TC underwent detailed training on the Guardian Ad Litem programme. This initiative, spearheaded by the Kigoma Regional Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups and the Court, aims to ensure adequate representation and protection for children within the legal system. Trained Guardian Ad Litem (GALs) have emerged as key allies, working closely with Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) and Court officials to improve practical skills for supporting children in accessing justice and legal services. Throughout the reporting period, the concerted efforts of GALs have facilitated support for 19 children/Violence Against Children (VAC) survivors in navigating the complexities of the legal system and accessing justice.

***Output 1.2: Strengthened capacities of relevant stakeholders in Kigoma to collect, analyse and use data to inform and monitor the quality of services/interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection, including VAWC.***

To enhance data-driven programming for Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) 20 newly recruited social welfare officers from 8 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) participated in specialized training on the District Child Monitoring Information Management System (DCMIS). The training equipped officers with the necessary skills to effectively register VAWC data in the system. Eight hundred and two VAC cases were registered, representing a notable increase compared to the previous year. This surge in registrations reflects the enhanced capacity of LGAs to effectively identify and document instances of VAWC, providing a clearer picture of the prevalence and patterns of abuse within the region.

The rollout of the Mama na Mwana platform extended across 8 Local Government Authorities (LGAs), reaching 139 wards, 396 villages/streets, and 269 health facilities. This extensive coverage underscores a dedicated commitment to fostering greater accountability and responsiveness within the healthcare system. Concurrently, efforts were undertaken to integrate the Health Information System with the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system. This integration enhances data management and facilitates the seamless exchange of information, thereby contributing to more robust health data systems and informed decision-making processes. As part of this initiative, 250 healthcare workers received training on simplified death registration, a crucial component for accurate and efficient reporting of vital statistics. By equipping frontline healthcare providers with the necessary skills and knowledge, this training ensures the integrity of health information systems and supports evidence-based policymaking.

***Output 1.3. Community capacities to take up/adopt positive behaviours for uptake of education, WASH, Health, and Protection.***

Grassroots engagement in “Juu” clubs, awareness sessions successfully identified and referred a case of Violence Against Children (VAC), demonstrating the effectiveness of local outreach in addressing instances of abuse. Collaborative community radio programs, conducted in partnership with local authorities, reached an estimated 130,000 individuals. These broadcasts served as a vital platform for educating the community on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) concepts and prevention strategies, empowering individuals with knowledge to combat such issues. Furtherly, efforts to build capacity among First Time Young Mothers (FTYMs) resulted in the training of 1500 individuals on GBV prevention and response. This initiative equipped FTYMs with essential skills and knowledge to protect themselves and their children from violence.

Additionally, community dialogues held in various districts engaged 524 participants, fostering awareness and dialogue around GBV and harmful practices. These dialogues facilitated community-wide understanding and support for prevention efforts. The training of interfaith leaders, in collaboration with UNFPA, reached 4,600 individuals across the region. This initiative played a crucial role in mobilizing religious communities to combat GBV, demonstrating the power of partnership in driving social change. Through peer education programs, over 3,000 youths received critical Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) information. Additionally, 1,354 adolescents accessed SRH services in Youth-Friendly Service (YFS) corners, highlighting the importance of accessible healthcare for young people. Radio programs broadcasted on Radio Kwizera FM reached over 10,000 youths with information on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) and Family Planning (FP), contributing to informed decision-making regarding reproductive health.

Six thousand in-school adolescent girls received dignity kits containing essential hygiene items, marking a significant step toward enhancing dignity and well-being among vulnerable groups. Additionally, training of peer educators in menstrual health and hygiene and the creation of menstrual hygiene clubs in schools, directly addressing adolescent menstrual health challenges took place. Schoolteachers also received training on positive nutrition behaviours and HIV prevention life skills, supported by Local Government Authorities (LGAs), emphasizing the critical role of educational initiatives in improving the health and well-being of school-aged children. As a result of training on Good Agricultural Practices and the establishment of school gardens in 30 primary schools are now promoting the production and consumption of nutritious foods, fostering healthier lifestyles among students.

***Output 1.4: Strengthened capacities of duty bearers and stakeholders to sustain improved basic education, health, WASH, and protection services during emergencies.***

The enhanced capabilities of duty bearers and stakeholders in the Kigoma region have played a pivotal role in ensuring the continuity and sustainability of essential services, especially in the areas of basic education, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as protection services during emergencies. One of the key developments includes the establishment of biannual cross-border surveillance meetings, fostering coordination and information exchange among neighbouring countries to address health emergencies. These gatherings not only enhance regional preparedness and response capabilities but also facilitate broader cooperation in safeguarding public health. During the reporting period, 6 such meetings have been successfully conducted, ensuring continuous vigilance in the region. Another achievement is the facilitation of the development of the Strategy for Improving Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene for All in the Kigoma region. This strategic framework, covering the period from July 2023 to June 2026, provides a comprehensive roadmap for addressing environmental sanitation and hygiene challenges within the region. Through the development of this strategy, stakeholders are equipped with a clear direction and actionable steps to enhance environmental sanitation and hygiene practices, thereby reducing the risk of cholera outbreaks and promoting the well-being of residents across the region.

Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives targeting community health workers have empowered frontline responders with essential skills and resources to deliver critical healthcare services, even amidst adversity. With 240 community health workers from border villages earmarked for training, these efforts ensure that local communities are well-equipped to address health challenges effectively. Overall, the strengthened capacities of duty bearers and stakeholders reflect a proactive approach to emergency preparedness and response, underscored by tangible achievements and ongoing initiatives.

***Output 1.5: Duty bearers and key stakeholders in Kigoma have improved capacity for evidence-based planning, M&E, budgeting, and coordination of interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection including VAWC.***

Four Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in the region have allocated budgets specifically for VAWC interventions for the upcoming fiscal year 2024/25. This allocation underscores a commitment to prioritize the protection and well-being of vulnerable individuals within the community, aligning with the broader goal of addressing VAWC. Furthermore, efforts to establish coordination mechanisms and convene quarterly WASH stakeholders' dialogue meetings are underway. These platforms provide opportunities for collaborative action and information sharing among stakeholders, facilitating coordinated responses to WASH challenges in the region. Additionally, LGAs have submitted fund requests to UNICEF to support these initiatives, with cash transfers already in progress. These financial allocations will enable LGAs to effectively implement their plans and interventions while demonstrating a proactive approach to evidence-based planning and budgeting. Overall, these initiatives highlight the enhanced capacity of duty bearers and key stakeholders in Kigoma to plan, budget, monitor, and coordinate interventions across various sectors in line with the region's overarching goals for development and well-being.

## Outcome 2: Prosperity

***By 2027, people living in Kigoma Region working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, women and youth achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.***

***Output 2.1: Building the capacity of the Regional Secretariat and LGAs to develop, implement, monitor, and coordinate gender-responsive and evidence-based plans and programmes that address the needs of MSMEs and smallholder farmers.***

Through targeted initiatives, the capacity of the Regional Authority has been strengthened, particularly in promoting gender-responsive budgeting and utilizing the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention tool, RESPECT. As a result, there has been a notable increase in understanding and proficiency in deploying the RESPECT Tool within the Tanzanian context, particularly in combatting violence against women. Awareness raising activities have successfully reached not only the Regional Authority but also LGAs, wards, and community leaders, including male and gender champions. This concerted effort has led to increased awareness and advocacy for the effective utilization of the RESPECT Tool to prevent economic violence and facilitate women's access to productive resources.

As a result of these initiatives, there has been a marked improvement in the equitable distribution of resources across communities, fostering inclusive economic development. By empowering women with access to productive resources and addressing economic violence, these efforts have contributed to creating a more conducive environment for MSMEs and smallholder farmers to thrive. Overall, the results achieved underscore the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives in driving tangible progress towards gender-responsive and evidence-based planning and programming in Kigoma.

***Output 2.2: Enhancing the capacity of relevant institutions in Kigoma to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder producers.***

The Kigoma Regional Secretariat and three LGAs (Kakonko, Kibondo, and Kasulu) actively engaged in the National Women and Youth Empowerment AfCFTA Forum held in Dodoma in November 2023.The forum served as a platform to explore the vast opportunities presented by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), particularly in cross-border trade. As a result of their participation, among the results achieved in advancing gender-inclusive implementation of the AfCFTA agenda in Tanzania was the dissemination of crucial information to Kigoma region officials about 10 exportable products that Tanzanian women and youth can competitively trade in AfCFTA partner states and the broader market. This knowledge equips them with the necessary insights to effectively engage in cross-border trade.

Moreover, the forum's focus on empowering women and youth entrepreneurs underscores a commitment to fostering economic growth and promoting gender-inclusive development. By providing valuable resources and knowledge, the initiative has paved the way for increased participation of women and youth in trade activities, thereby driving economic empowerment and fostering sustainable development in the Kigoma region. Overall, the active participation of Kigoma region officials in the AfCFTA Forum has yielded tangible results in empowering women and youth entrepreneurs, unlocking new opportunities for economic growth, and promoting gender-inclusive development. As these initiatives continue to gain momentum, the region is poised to capitalize on the benefits offered by AfCFTA, fostering prosperity and advancement for all.

***Output 2.3: Enhancing capacities of the Kigoma Regional Administration and LGAs and the key private sector actors to mobilize resources for financing MSMEs and agricultural development.***

Kigoma Regional Administration, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), and key private sector actors managed to mobilize resources for financing Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and agricultural development. The implementation of the Financial Acceleration Saving Group Transformation (FAST) programme through a Financial Service Provider, has resulted in provision of credit facilities totalling TZS 57,750,000 to 17 saving groups comprising 408 members, of whom 297 are women. This initiative has significantly contributed to enhancing financial inclusion and access to credit for marginalized and underserved groups within the community.

Capacity building efforts have focused on enhancing the capabilities of smallholder producers and MSMEs, particularly those led by women, youth, and people with disabilities. These efforts have enabled stakeholders to adopt innovative and climate-resilient practices, improve access to productive resources, and facilitate the commercialization of agricultural production. As a result, stakeholders have been empowered to sustainably grow their businesses, formalize operations, and engage in national, regional, and international trade, fostering economic resilience and empowerment. Sixty-two women entrepreneurs from five business groups underwent comprehensive capacity building sessions focused on various aspects of business management, including gender issues, self-assessment, product pricing, developing business networks, and selecting optimal business locations in markets. This initiative has equipped these entrepreneurs with essential skills and knowledge necessary for effective business operations and growth. Efforts to transition to formality for women and youth-led MSMEs have raised awareness of the importance of business formalization among Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs). Through capacity building activities BDSPs and trade officers have been equipped with the necessary skills to support SMEs and SHFs in formalizing their businesses. Through focused training programmes, these groups have acquired essential skills in market analysis, legal compliance, negotiation, financial resource access, and digital solutions, enabling effective competition in cross-border business activities and promoting economic empowerment.

Furthermore, 40 women entrepreneurs improved their cross-border trading capacity and actively participated in the 2023 EAC Jua-kali Trade Fairs for small businesses held in Bujumbura with facilitation of travel documents, visas, and product certification permits for 15 women. This exposure provided valuable opportunities for networking, showcasing products, and exploring potential markets, thereby enhancing the visibility and market reach of women entrepreneurs in Kigoma. Their participation not only promoted inter-regional trade but also facilitated knowledge exchange and collaboration among entrepreneurs from different regions. Additionally, the training of female youth on climate-smart technologies, and safeguarding value chains in Lake Tanganyika has enhanced the capacity of small-scale fisheries sector operators, contributing to the sustainable development of the sector and the empowerment of women in the region.

***Output 2.4 Small holder producers and MSMEs in Kigoma, particularly led by women, youth and people with disabilities have improved capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices, access productive resources, commercializes agricultural production, sustainably grow their business, formalize and engage in national, regional and international trade***:

Fertilizer use increased by 50% in Kasulu District Council and 78% in Kasulu Town Council during the reporting period, due to the training provided to 12 youth extension officers was enhanced to support 400 smallholder farmers in Kibondo and Kasulu on Climate Smart Agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices. Additionally, 26 individuals (8 females, 18 males), including 8 District Trade Officers, 1 Regional Trade Officer, and 22 local Business Development Service Providers, were trained to deliver courses on “Improve Your Marketing Skills” (IYMS), cross-border trade using the Simplified East African Community Trade Rules and Procedures, Simplified Labour Laws for the Informal Sector, and gender issues in cross-border trade.

In addition, 522 farmers in 20 producer groups capacitated to engage in micro-investment activities in horticulture through the utilization of micro-irrigation technology. Both in-person and digital extension trainings and services have been provided to enhance their capabilities. Further, two Youth Enterprises capacitated to locally fabricate drip irrigation kits and supported to increase use of climate smart technology in horticulture small producers through use of drip irrigation kits in their respective areas.

## Outcome 3: Planet

***By 2027, communities in Kigoma Region have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources and land, increased resilience to disasters and adverse effects of climate change and have greater access to efficient and renewable energy.***

***Output 3.2: MDAs, LGAs, and relevant stakeholders (Universities, NGOs) in Kigoma region have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data, as well as research, develop, innovate, and promote technological development for improved inclusive management and reporting on natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, DRR and renewable energy.***

Technical support provided to the Ministry of Water (MoW) initiated preparatory work for the development of a water sector vulnerability index which serves as a vital tool in identifying and assessing the risks posed by climate impacts such as rising sea levels, increased precipitation, floods, droughts, and temperature increases on water resources and infrastructure. Furthermore, financial support was extended to commence the review of the Water Resources Management Strategic Interventions and Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. This review is integral to preparations for the National Multi-Sectoral Climate Vulnerability Assessment, which aims to comprehensively assess and address climate vulnerabilities across various sectors in coordination with the Vice President’s Office and UNDP. Concurrently, the initiative to build the capacities of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in land use assessments, is scheduled for implementation in May 2024. This activity will leverage results from biophysical and socioeconomic assessments reports to enhance LGAs' capabilities in conducting comprehensive land use/land cover change assessments. By utilizing advanced satellite imagery techniques such as NDVI, Earth Engine, ERDAS, SEPAL, etc. LGAs will be equipped to map tree cover loss, wood biomass, and improve land use management practices.

***Output 3.3: Increased service delivery systems capacity for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and renewable energy solutions for women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups in Kigoma region.***

In line with efforts to enhance service delivery systems' capacity for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction, significant efforts have been made through KJPII. Two new climate-sensitive water supply systems have been successfully constructed in two villages, providing access to clean water for 7,765 individuals of (3,730 men and 4,035 women). To ensure the long-term sustainability of these systems, 18 members of community-based water supply organizations (CBWSOs) have been formed and trained to manage, operate, and maintain the infrastructure. This empowerment of local communities not only ensures the continued functioning of the water supply systems but also fosters community ownership and resilience in managing water resources. Furthermore, advocacy and training initiatives on alternative energy sources have been undertaken, aiming to transition public schools to clean cooking technologies. Site visits and awareness-building campaigns have been conducted, laying the groundwork for the implementation of new technologies expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2024.

***Output 3.4: 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.***

In Kigoma, 96 individuals, including 34 women and 62 men, have been empowered through targeted training sessions on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC) for frontline workers. These training sessions served as crucial platforms for knowledge dissemination and capacity building, equipping participants with the necessary skills to effectively address environmental and climate-related challenges. The initiative’s commitment to engaging a diverse range of stakeholders and prioritizing inclusivity ensures that vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and youth, are actively involved in building resilient communities.

## d) Outcome 4: Enabling Environment

***By 2027, communities in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, and accountable economic, migration governance, peace, security, and justice systems.***

***Output 4.1: Increased capacities at the local government level to effectively mobilize resources to finance sustainable local economic development in Kigoma Region***:

In collaboration with the office of the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), a rapid assessment was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of implementing agriculture and fisheries as business sectors through appropriate value chains. This assessment aimed to gather information to inform proposals for UN-supported interventions in economic empowerment, governance mainstreaming, and access to energy. It also explored the progressive prospects and needs for agricultural project interventions and their operational methods.

Additionally, during the reporting period, a 3-day "Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) Training & Capacity Building Workshop for Local Government Authorities (LGAs)" was held in Kigoma. This workshop involved 104 participants, including senior local government officials such as District Executive Directors (DEDs), District Commissioners (DCs), Council Chairs, and representatives from the President’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and the Ministry of Finance. The workshop aimed to enhance their capacities to plan, implement, and manage local development income-generating projects in Kigoma.

III Challenges, lessons learned & best practices

*Violence Against Women and Children:*

Challenge: The turnover of law enforcement officers, particularly immigration officials, has disrupted coordination efforts to assist victims of human trafficking, leading to improper treatment of trafficked children.

Lesson Learned: Improved collaboration between social welfare officers, immigration, and police has enhanced the provision of care and protection services to trafficked children, resulting in family reunification and access to support services.

Best Practice: Implementation of the Fit Families programme has provided protection services to migrant children, supplementing the existing safe house capacity. This collaborative approach ensures comprehensive care for vulnerable children and minimizes disruptions caused by personnel changes.

*Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Reporting and Prosecution:*

Challenge: Delayed reporting of GBV incidents and inadequate forensic evidence collection hindered successful prosecution of perpetrators in court, leading to impunity for offenders.

Lesson Learned: Continuous community awareness campaigns and capacity building on forensic evidence collection are essential to improve GBV case handling and conviction rates. Strengthening the skills of frontline workers and implementing standardized protocols for evidence collection can enhance the quality of investigations and legal proceedings.

Best Practice: Roundtable discussions between judiciary representatives and GBV actors reinforce the importance of quality evidence collection and discourage informal settlements of GBV cases. These dialogues facilitate collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders, ultimately improving the judicial response to GBV.

*Education:*

Challenge: The high number of out-of-school children in Kigoma undermines government efforts to achieve universal education, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

Lesson Learned: Close partnership with the government and community engagement are critical to developing and implementing effective strategies for returning out-of-school children to education. By involving local leaders and community members in awareness campaigns and enrolment drives, targeted interventions can address barriers to education access and retention.

Best Practice: Tailoring contextual strategies and providing support for children with disabilities increases school enrolment and retention. By addressing the diverse needs of vulnerable children, educational initiatives can promote inclusive and equitable access to quality learning opportunities.

*Agriculture:*

Challenge: Prolonged rainfall negatively impacted bean crop performance, resulting in low yields and income loss for farmers, exacerbating food insecurity and poverty.

Lesson Learned: Maintaining stakeholder partnerships ensures continued service delivery and support for beneficiaries, mitigating the impact of funding delays and weather variability. By fostering collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors, agricultural programmes can leverage diverse resources and expertise to address complex challenges.

Best Practice: Coordination with local actors, LGAs, and private sector partners enhances project sustainability beyond the programme lifecycle. By building capacity and promoting collective action, agricultural interventions can empower communities to overcome adversity and thrive in changing environments.

*Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):*

Challenge: Limited funding, weather uncertainties, and logistical constraints affected the implementation of WASH activities, compromising access to clean water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable populations.

Lesson Learned: Dedicated WASH focal points in LGAs expedited project activities and strengthened collaboration among stakeholders. By establishing clear communication channels and accountability mechanisms, WASH initiatives can adapt to evolving challenges and prioritize interventions based on community needs.

Best Practice: Annual planning sessions with counterparts and stakeholders fostered stakeholder buy-in and ownership, improving programme effectiveness and sustainability. By engaging stakeholders in participatory decision-making processes, WASH programmes can promote local ownership and enhance the long-term impact of interventions.

*Energy Transition:*

Challenge: High demand for biomass charcoal briquettes exceeds supply, hindering the transition to clean energy in institutions and exacerbating environmental degradation and health risks.

Lesson Learned: Alignment with government priorities leverages investment from LGAs, facilitating infrastructure development for sustainable energy solutions. By advocating for policy reforms and incentivizing clean energy adoption, energy transition initiatives can accelerate the shift towards renewable sources and reduce reliance on traditional fuels.

Best Practice: Collaborative efforts with LGAs and partners promote market-based approaches to increase production and adoption of clean energy alternatives. By fostering public-private partnerships and knowledge exchange, energy transition programmes can catalyse innovation and investment in sustainable technologies.

*Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):*

Challenge: Limited reach of MHPSS services to VAWC survivors and individuals with mental illness undermines community resilience and perpetuates stigma and discrimination.

Lesson Learned: Integration of MHPSS services with existing platforms, such as nutrition sector initiatives, enhances community access to support services. By leveraging existing infrastructure and community networks, MHPSS interventions can extend the reach of mental health care and promote holistic well-being.

Best Practice: Training and engagement of peer educators ensure sustained delivery of MHPSS services at the community level. By empowering local leaders and volunteers, MHPSS programmes can build trust and promote culturally sensitive approaches to mental health care.

*Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM):*

Challenge: Absenteeism of girls from school during menstruation due to lack of MHM awareness and resources perpetuates gender disparities in education and limits girls' opportunities for learning and empowerment.

Lesson Learned: Training, distribution of dignity kits, and establishment of MHM clubs increase schoolgirls' retention and reduce absenteeism. By addressing menstrual health taboos and promoting menstrual hygiene education, MHM initiatives can empower girls to manage their periods with dignity and confidence.

Best Practice: Peer education models facilitate continuous MHM support and education among girls in schools. By harnessing the influence of peer leaders and role models, MHM programmes can create supportive environments for girls' health and well-being.

*Community Water Supply Sustainability:*

Challenge: Community reluctance to pay for water services threatens project sustainability and undermines efforts to maintain water infrastructure and service delivery.

Lesson Learned: Empowering CBWSOs to develop and enforce by-laws fosters community ownership and sustainable management of water sources. By promoting community participation and ownership, water supply initiatives can foster a sense of responsibility and accountability among beneficiaries.

Best Practice: Strengthening partnerships with RUWASA and community leaders ensures effective governance and revenue collection for water schemes. By fostering collaboration and trust among stakeholders, water supply programmes can enhance service reliability and resilience to external shocks.

**Qualitative assessment:**

Building on solid foundations of the KJP I, in the first year of its second phase, the programme made progress in continuing and rolling out initiatives aimed at uplifting the socioeconomic well-being of the people in the Kigoma Region. However, varying degree of availability of funds within Agencies led to unequal pace in activity implementation, with some agencies successfully executing their planned initiatives while others facing delays to commence implementation. In response to budgetary constraints, some agencies were compelled to revise their initial work plans and budgets for 2023, resulting in prioritization of selected activities.

**ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document** **/ AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

| **Outcome 1[[2]](#footnote-3)** **By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development, climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Output 1.1** Strengthened capacities of service providers for increased coverage of quality education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection in the Kigoma Region | **Indicator 1.1.1: #** of targeted key stakeholders with increased technical capacity/skills to develop harmonized legislation, policies and plans for basic education, RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, nutrition, WASH and protection services. (Disaggregated by type of stakeholder)  **Baseline:** 36 people from CBWSOs  **Target:** 24 new people from CBWSOs trained in O&M, governance etc. | 18 members of community-based water supply organizations (CBWSOs) to manage, operate, and maintain the water infrastructure strengthened. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Output 1.2:** Strengthened capacities of relevant stakeholders in Kigoma to collect, analyze and use data to inform and monitor the quality of services/interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection, including VAWC. | **Indicator 1.2.1: #** of LGAs with functioning relevant information management system capturing and generating data on VAWC (GBV, VAC, TIP) data.  **Baseline:** 4 LGAs  **Planned Target:** 4 LGAs | 8 LGAs have functioning system on District Child Monitoring Information Management System (DCMIS) and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system. |  | Project Implementation |
| **Indicator 1.2.2:** # of service delivery providers with knowledge and skills to ensure the availability of quality, gender responsive and inclusive services in line with national guidelines (Disaggregated by type of service provider of service e.g., HRH, education etc**.)**  **Baseline:** 706 (123 Fit families, 174 Police Officers, 20 Court Officers, 359 CHWs, 13 SWOs and 17 CDOs)  **Planned Target:** 862 key frontline workers/service providers. | 24 essential personnel engaged in child justice, comprising judges, public prosecutors, paralegals, and social welfare officers, underwent specialized training.  Capacity of 32 members, (13 females and 19 males), from four ward committees enhanced on understanding of TIP dynamics and response mechanisms in the region.  5 additional Fit Families oriented on Family Alternative Care of Children guideline. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Indicator 1.2.3**: # of victims of trafficking and survivors of violence that benefited from the protection and assistance services.  **Baseline:** 0  **Planned Target:** 20 (15 women & girls and 5 boys) | 1 girl victim of trafficking and 23 survivors of violence comprising 7 boys, 13 girls, and 3 women received vital support services.  271 survivors of violence against children (154 girls and 117 boys) received child-focused case management services,68 identified as children with disabilities), |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Output 1.3:** Community capacities to take up/adopt positive behaviors for uptake of education, WASH, Health, and Protection. | **Indicator 1.3.1:** # of community members reached with VAWC prevention and response messages and/or skills through various community mechanisms, approaches or forums (disaggregated by sex)  **Baseline:** 154,599  **Planned Target:** 155,900 | 130,000 individuals reached through collaborative community radio programs, conducted in partnership with local authorities,  524 participants empowered on fostering awareness and dialogue around GBV and harmful practices.  1500 individuals (First Time Young Mothers) trained in GBV prevention and response to protect themselves and their children from violence.  4,600 individuals across the region reached through community dialogues on fostering awareness around GBV and harmful practices. |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Indicator 1.3.2:** # of community leaders including religious, traditional, and influential local leaders (including teachers), capacitated to actively engage in prevention of VAWC in the community (disaggregated by sex)  **Baseline: 3,415**  **Planned Target: 200 (30% female, 70% male).** |  |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Indicator 1.3.3:** # of young people reached by SRH information and services (Disaggregated by age and sex)  **Baseline: 6,635 (2,230 M and 4,435 F)**  **Planned Target: 12,000 (5,000 M and 7,000 F)** | 1,354 adolescents accessed SRH services in Youth-Friendly Service (YFS) corners.  10,000 youths reached with information on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) and Family Planning (FP) through Radio programs broadcasted.  3,000 youths received critical Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) information through peer education programs. |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Indicator 1.3.4:** # of adolescent girls and boys reached with SRHR/HIV/ VAC/GBV/life skills education.  **Baseline: 1,744**  **Planned Target:3160** | 226 adolescent girls and boys have benefited from livelihood enhancement and SRH education. |  |  |
| **Output 1.4:** Strengthened capacities of duty bearers and stakeholders to sustain improved basic education, health, WASH, and protection services during emergencies. | **Indicator 1.4.1**: #. of LGAs with skills and knowledge to coordinate and implement multi-sectoral gender-responsive, emergency/epidemic/Humanitarian preparedness plans.  **Baseline:** 0  **Planned Target:** 1 | One Strategy for Improving Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene for All in the Kigoma region (July 2023 to June 2026) developed. |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Output 1.5:** Duty bearers and key stakeholders in Kigoma have improved capacity for evidence-based planning, M&E, budgeting, and coordination of interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection including VAWC. | **Indicator 1:5:1:** No. of LGAs with evidence based MTEF plans (# LGAs who use data for gender-responsive and inclusive planning, monitoring and accountability.)  **Baseline: 0**  **Planned Target:** 8 | 4 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in the region have allocated budgets specifically for VAWC interventions for the fiscal year 2024/25. |  | Project Implementation report |

| **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.** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Output 2.1:** Capacity of the Regional Secretariat and LGAs to develop, implement, monitor, and coordinate gender-responsive and evidence-based plans and programmes that address the needs of MSMEs and smallholder farmers. | **Indicator 2.1.1: #** of RS and LGAs with enhanced technical capacity to develop, implement and monitor transformative, gender-responsive, inclusive, evidence-based policies, plans, strategies, and regulatory frameworks that address the needs of the MSMEs and Small holder farmers by type**.**  **Baseline:** LGAs: 4  **Planned Target:** LGAs: No. of LGAs: 5 (Kigoma RAS, Kasulu TC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kakonko DC) | Capacity of 3 LGAs on gender-responsive budgeting and utilizing of the GBV prevention tool (RESPECT) strengthened |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Output 2.2: Enhancing** the capacity of relevant institutions in Kigoma to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder producers. | **Indicator 2.2.1:** No. of public and private investments supporting MSMEs and small holder farmers that also address the needs of PWD, youth and women.  **Baseline:** **Private:** 25, Public: 19  **Planned Target:** Private: 34 Public: 27 | N/A | Implementation of activities under this output will commence in 2024. The indicators will be reported in MPTF year 2024 report. | Project Implementation report |
| **Output 2.3:** Enhancing capacities of the Kigoma Regional Administration and LGAs and the key private sector actors to mobilize resources for financing MSMEs and agricultural development. | **Indicator 2.3.1:** # of UN supported MSMEs accessing gender responsive financial products and services (e.g., guarantee, grants schemes, loans) disaggregated by sex, youth, PWD,) (ref AWP 2.4.3)  **Baseline:** Loans =3 SMEs,  Grants =7SMEs  Credit guarantee =0(Disaggregated by sex, youth, PWD,)  **Planned Target:** Planned Target: Loans =5 SMEs,  Grants =7 SMEs Credit guarantee =2  (Disaggregated by sex, youth, PWD,) | 17 saving groups comprising 408 members, of which 297 are women received credit facilities totaling TZS 57,750,000. |  | Project Implementation report |
| **Output 2.4:** Small holder producers and MSMEs in Kigoma, particularly led by women, youth and people with disabilities have improved capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices, access productive resources, commercializes agricultural production, sustainably grow their business, formalize, and engage in national, regional and international trade. | **Indicator 2.4.1**: No. of small-holder farmers with acquired knowledge on good and climate smart agricultural practices and inclusive business models (disaggregated by sex, youth, PWD, mainland/Zanzibar)  **Baseline:** **24,317** small-holder farmers  **Planned Target:** 28,317 small holder farmers. | 400 farmers from Kibondo and Kasulu trained on knowledge to use fertilizer to increase crop productivity.  522 farmers in 20 producer groups capacitated to engage in micro-investment activities in horticulture through the utilization of micro-irrigation technology. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Indicator: 2.4.2:** # of smallholder farmers and MSMEs with acquired knowledge of innovative, gender responsive and demand driven, affordable climate smart, resilient, environmentally sustainable practices and technologies for increased productivity and income (disaggregated by sex, type of technology, youth, PWD)  **Baseline:0**  **Planned Target:** 10 SMEs deliver climate smart technology to support and promote climate smart agriculture and clean energy. | 2 youth enterprises capacitated to locally fabricate drip irrigation kits and supported to increase use of climate smart technology in horticulture small producers through use of drip irrigation kits in their respective areas.  12 youth extension officers enhanced their capacity to support smallholder farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
|  | Indicator: No. of MSMES with increased knowledge on leadership and business management (disaggregated by sex, youth, PWD)  Baseline: 534(Men-led: 125, Women-led: 394 Youth-led: PWD-led: 15  Planned Target: 5000 (Men-led: 1000, Women-led: 2000, Youth-led: 2000) | 62 women entrepreneurs from 5 business groups trained on aspects of business management. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |

| **Outcome 3: By 2027, communities in Kigoma Region have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources and plan land-use, increased resiliency to disasters and adverse effects of climate change and have greater access to efficient and renewable energy.** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output | **Indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Output 3.2:** MDAs, LGAs, and relevant stakeholders (Universities, NGOs) in Kigoma region have increased capacity to generate, analyze and use disaggregated data, as well as research, develop, innovate, and promote technological development for improved inclusive management and reporting on natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, DRR and renewable energy. | **Indicator3.2.1: #** ofMDAs and LGAs with systems for data management reporting on natural resources management, climate change disaster risk reduction and renewable energy management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and efficient renewable energy access and use for all.  **Baseline:0**  **Planned Target:3** | 1 research paper on the climate impact on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) systems sustainability published. |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Output 3.3:** Increased service delivery systems capacity for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and renewable energy solutions for women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups in Kigoma region. | **Indicator3.3.1:** # Refugees and host communities benefiting from rainwater harvesting and storage technologies and irrigation interventions.  **Baseline:**0  **Planned Target:** 1200 people (Refugees and host communities) | 7,765 individuals (3,730 male and 4,035 female) accessed clean water from 2 new constructed climate-sensitive water supply systems |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Output 3.4:** 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. | **Indicator:** Number of innovations or technologies that were harnessed to facilitate effective management of natural resources and efficient renewable energy.  Baseline:0  Planned Target:3 | N/A | Implementation of activities under this output will commence in 2024. The indicators will be reported in MPTF year 2024 report. | Project Implementation report and training reports |
| **Indicator 3.4.1:** Number of MDAs and LGAs that develop at least two new mechanisms/ incentives to harness innovation on natural resources management, climate change resilience and renewable energy. |  | Implementation of activities under this output will commence in 2024. The indicators will be reported in MPTF year 2024 report. | Project Implementation report and training reports |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 4: By 2027 communities in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, and accountable economic, migration governance, peace and security and justice systems.** | | | | | | |
| **Output** | **Indicator** | | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | | **Source of Verification** |
| **Output 4.1:** Increased capacities at the local government level to effectively mobilize resources to finance sustainable local economic development. | **Indicator 4.1.1:** No. of officials that receive capacity building support on mainstreaming gender responsive local economic development, planning, budgeting and & coordination.  **Baseline:**0  **Planned Target:**45 | 104 LGA participants oriented on-Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) LGAs | | |  | Project Implementation report and training reports |

**iii) A Specific Story**

**Promoting Gender-Responsive Cross-Border Trade**

**Cross-border Trade: Addressing Challenges in Tanzania**

The United Republic of Tanzania is a key member of the East African Community (EAC), sharing borders with Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Burundi, an all are integral Partner States within the EAC framework. The EAC focuses on widening and deepening the cooperation among Partner States in political, economic, social and cultural fields for the mutual benefit of its citizens. While the EAC Treaty underscores the importance of women's roles in socio-economic progress and includes provisions for gender equality and empowerment, navigating the intricate trade protocols within the EAC poses challenges, hindering citizens from fully capitalizing on available opportunities and holding back the potential impact of cross-border trade.

Kigoma Region in northwestern Tanzania shares a border with Burundi, Democratic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia. Women and youth constitute a significant portion, estimated at over 80%, of cross-border traders. However, their effective participation in formal cross-border trade and the export market is impeded by a lack of familiarity with the EAC trade regulations and regulatory frameworks. This knowledge gap hinders the formalisation and growth of their businesses.

**UN response**

Responding to these challenges, the United Nations (UN) in Tanzania promotes an integrated approach to empower women and youth economically in the region through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) Phase II (KJP). This collaborative initiative is made possible by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund, generously supported by the Governments of Norway and Ireland.

As part of the KJP’s efforts to advance cross-border trade and to increase affordable and reliable business development services (BDS) to youth and women in MSEs, three UN agencies (ILO, ITC and UN WOMEN) collaborated to build capacity of Business Development Providers and District and Regional Trade Officers in Kigoma. Through this inter-agency collaboration, women and youth have enhanced their knowledge of the EAC Trade Rules, Labour Laws in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), strengthened their exhibition and marketing skills and gender dynamics in cross-border trade issues. The Training of Trainers programme coupled with capacity building sessions and information materials provided by the UN covers essential topics such as policies, procedures, requirements, rules of origin, taxes, tariffs, exemptions, and other facilities available to cross border traders. Notably, the program also delves into critical issues related to gender-based violence (GBV), fostering safe spaces for women, ensuring security in trade environments, and addressing the prevention, response, and reporting of GBV incidents.

In November 2023, 26 trainers - Government Trade Officers and Business Development Officers, were trained through this programme and had their knowledge and capacity enhanced to support the implementation of national laws safeguarding women and children safety at public places including the marketplace. The training sessions featured valuable firsthand experiences and insights shared by women actively engaged in cross-border trade, offering a nuanced understanding of the challenges they face and lessons learned.

**Empowering Women Entrepreneurs: Success Stories**

Following the completion of the TOT, trainers proceeded to empower 62 women entrepreneurs from five business groups on various business-related issues, including gender considerations, self-assessment, product pricing, exhibition skills, marketing strategies, business networking, and optimal market positioning. Additionally, these trainers facilitated the participation of 55 women in the EAC Exhibitions for small businesses, held in December 2023 in Bujumbura, Burundi—an annual event known as 'Jua Kali' ('Hot Sun') exhibitions, aimed at bolstering the small industries sector of the regional economy. Four of the supported women from Kigoma received certificates of recognition for having the best exhibition and customer care during the 10-day trade fair. Additionally, three of the trained women participants managed to sell about 80% of the consignment selling products valued at USD 1,500 which included food products, leather products, textiles, mats and baskets made of grass, palm oil, natural honey, sunflower oil, cosmetics soaps, dried sardines and fish. Two women even forged business partnerships to supply cassava flour and chia seeds to the markets in Burundi and Rwanda.

The training support preceding the trade fairs, coupled with successful participation in these exhibitions, instilled confidence among women entrepreneurs, igniting a newfound enthusiasm to actively engage in forthcoming local and regional trade events.

A person in purple holding a white board

Description automatically generatedSwaumu Hussein ***(on the photo)*** is a female trader from Kibondo district bordering Burundi. Benefitting from the earlier training provided, Swaumu has emerged as a trainer herself, leveraging her firsthand experiences to educate others on border-trade intricacies. She recounts how the KJP, local government, and other stakeholders played a pivotal role in helping to address knowledge gaps and to empower women traders. Swaumu highlights the positive outcomes of sessions focused on taxation and revenue, which allowed participants to rectify past mistakes, such as inadequate documentation leading to double taxation and other hurdles.

**Photo caption:** Swaumu Hussein, a beneficiary of the program and now a trainer, sharing her expertise with fellow women and youth traders on cross border trade dynamics. © UN Tanzania

1. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)