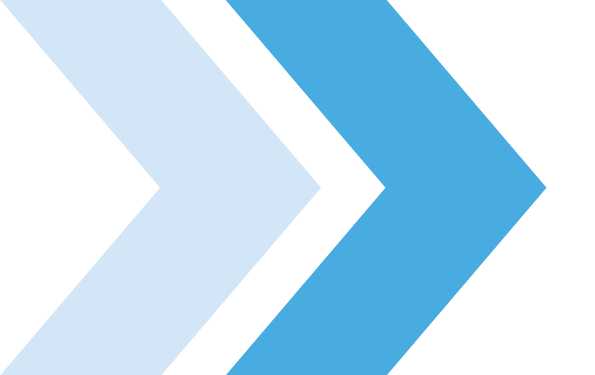
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**2023 Annual Progress Report**

**Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund**



**Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund**

**2023**

**Annual Progress Report**

Contents

[**1**](#_Toc167299183)

[**1 Executive Summary 4**](#_Toc167299184)

[**2 Fund Dashboard: 2023 5**](#_Toc167299185)

[**3 Introduction 5**](#_Toc167299186)

[**4 Fund Operational Performance 6**](#_Toc167299187)

[**5 Annual Achievements of the Fund 8**](#_Toc167299188)

[**5.1. Fund project: Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) Phase II 8**](#_Toc167299189)

[**5.2. Fund Projects: UN Coordination Capacities for SDG Acceleration and GEWE 12**](#_Toc167299190)

[**6 Conclusions – way forward 13**](#_Toc167299191)

[**7 ANNEXES 15**](#_Toc167299192)

[**7.1 Annex I: Acronyms 15**](#_Toc167299193)

[**7.2 Annex II: Human Interest Story 16**](#_Toc167299194)

[**7.3 Annex III 18**](#_Toc167299195)

[**7.3.1 Annual Progress Report: UN Coordination 18**](#_Toc167299196)

[**7.3.2 Annual Progress Report : KJP II 24**](#_Toc167299197)

# Executive Summary

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund (Fund), established in December 2022, aims to enhance the UN’s system-wide coherence and foster integrated transformative solutions for accelerating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Tanzania. The Fund encourages joint prioritization, integrated planning, and programming within the UN Country Team for synergistic actions and maximized impact.

As the main vehicle for UN joint resource mobilization for the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2022-2027, the Fund is firmly anchored in the Cooperation Framework (CF) Theory of Change and its Results and M&E framework. As the UNSDCF cycle is synchronized with the government fiscal year, all Fund projects follow the program cycle that spans from July to June as well.

The Joint Government and UN Steering Committee (JSC) oversees the strategic direction and high-level oversight of the entire UNSDCF implementation. The JSC is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC).

All signatories of the UNSDCF for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) for 2022-2027 have joined the country-level pooled Fund, which currently has 22 Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs).

In its first year of operations (from December 2022 to December 2023), the Fund mobilized a total of USD 14,907,727 from three funding partners. In 2023, the Fund approved five projects addressing multiple SDGs and national priorities. The prioritization of projects for the Fund’s financial support was based on the UNSDCF Joint Work Plans (JWPs) and identified priority themes for joint resource mobilization. The Fund’s key functions, such as strategic focus, coherence, consolidation and coordination, and flexibility, guided this process overall.

The Fund began disbursing to PUNOs in July 2023, hence the actual implementation period covered in the report spans from July to December 2023. This report presents an overview of key results of the three projects operationalized in 2023. Project-level reports for the reporting period are annexed to this report and available on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Partners Gateway.

No major challenges were encountered during the reporting period concerning the identified major contextual, programmatic, or institutional risks.

In 2024, a dedicated Secretariat will be established in accordance with the 2019 UN Funding Compact guidance on pooled funding and the Fund’s TOR, to lead *inter alia* resource mobilization and potential new donor outreach.

**TANZANIA SDG ACCELERATION FUND**

# **Fund Dashboard: 2023**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Established**: | December 2022 |
| **Number of Participating UN Organizations**: | 22 |
| **Contributors:** | Norway Ireland Sweden |
| **Total deposits, USD:** | $ 14,907,727 |
| **Projects approved in 2023:** | 5 |
| **Number of PUNO recipients in 2023:** | 14 |
| **Projects operationalized in 2023** | 3 |

# **Introduction**

This is the **inaugural progress report** for the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund (Fund), established in December 2022. The Fund began disbursing to PUNOs in July 2023, hence the implementation period covered in this report is **July to December 2023**.

The overall purpose of the Fund is to bolster the UN’s system-wide coherence and foster integrated transformative solutions for accelerating SDGs in the country. Access to joint funding further encourages the UN Country Team’s joint prioritization, integrated planning, and programming for synergistic actions and maximized impact. The Fund also seeks to cultivate mutual accountability among PUNOs for common results and efficient use of shared resources.

A white background with blue text

Description automatically generatedAs the main vehicle for UN joint resource mobilization for the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2022-2027, the Fund is firmly anchored in the Cooperation Framework (CF) **Theory of Change and its Results and M&E framework.**

The four strategic areas and corresponding Outcomes of the Cooperation Framework constitute the **four Fund Outcomes**. Additionally, the Fund features a Window on **Cross-cutting issues**, focusing on joint policy and programming solutions that span two or more Outcomes. SDG-based priority themes within and across Outcomes define **Fund Projects**.

As the UNSDCF cycle is synchronized with the government fiscal year, all Fund projects follow the **program cycle** that runs from **July to June**.

# **Fund Operational Performance**

To ensure full alignment with the UNSDCF implementation and to avoid additional transaction costs, the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund relies on the existing UNSDCF governance, coordination structures, and processes.

A diagram of a company

Description automatically generatedThe **Joint Government and UN Steering Committee (JSC)** oversees the strategic direction and high-level oversight of the entire UNSDCF implementation. The JSC comprises Permanent Secretaries of Ministries/ Departments/Agencies in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, who are collaborating with the UN Country Team in implementing the CF. Development Partners are invited as observers to JSC meetings. The JSC is **co-chaired** by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator.

Since the JSC meets **annually** (usually around the last week of September), decisions on the Fund operations that align with the approved UNSDCF and the Fund’s TOR are delegated to the JSC co-chairs. Consultations between the co-chairs on the allocation decisions for the received and incoming funds are based on the UNSDCF annual Joint Work Plans (JWPs).

In 2023, the capitalization of the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund was insufficient to set up a dedicated **Secretariat** as per the UN Funding Compact guidance. However, small portions of the received contributions (up to 3% as per the Fund TOR) were set aside to establish the Secretariat in 2024. Meanwhile, the RCO has been providing technical and management support and advice to the UN Resident Coordinator on the Fund operations, and necessary secretariat, operational, and other issues related to the Fund.

The Fund has **22 Participating UN Organizations** (PUNOs). All signatories of the UNSDCF for URT for 2022-2027 have joined the country-level pooled Fund.

In its first year of operations (from December 2022 to December 2023), the Fund received a total of **USD 14,907,727** from three donors: the governments of **Norway, Sweden, and Ireland** (listed in the order of the timing of the contributions). Contributions were received as unearmarked (Norway, Sweden) and earmarked for the Cross-Cutting window (Ireland).

In the spirit of co-creation and co-ownership of the Fund’s results with Development Partners, and to ensure avoidance of duplication with other financial streams to the country - as guided by the JSC TOR- the funding partners are consulted in the identification of themes for the Fund projects and are advised on the final allocation decisions. In addition to regular engagements with donors, in 2023 the Resident Coordinator as a co-chair of the JSC held the first annual meeting with the funding partners to update them on the first year of the Fund’s operations and to jointly discuss plans and priorities of the Fund.

The amount mobilized by the Fund ( USD 14,907,727) in its first year represents 8% of the total annual resources available for the UNSDCF implementation for the program year 2023/2024 (USD 194,055,463 as of December 2023).

The prioritization of projects for the Fund’s financial support was based on the UNSDCF Joint Work Plans and identified priority themes for joint resource mobilization. The Fund’s **key functions**, such as strategic focus, coherence, consolidation and coordination, and flexibility, guided this process overall.

The following **five projects** and amounts were **approved** in 2023:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title /**  **MPTFO project number** | **Outcome/ Window** | **Primary SDGs addressed** | **Amount approved, US$** | **Status** |
| 1. Kigoma Joint UN Programme Phase II (KJP II)   [00140239](https://mptf.undp.org/project/00140239) | Cross Cutting | SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16 | $6,548,028 | Operationalized in 2023 |
| 1. Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration   [00140301](https://mptf.undp.org/project/00140301) | Cross Cutting | SDGs 17, 10 | $416,325 | Operationalized in 2023 |
| 1. Support to UN Tanzania Coordination on GEWE   [00140373](https://mptf.undp.org/project/00140373) | Cross Cutting | SDGs 5, 17 | $226,524 | Operationalized in 2023 |
| 1. Food Security Recovery Though Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration   [00140525](https://mptf.undp.org/project/00140525) | Cross Cutting | SDGs 13,15 1, 2 | $2,646,000 | Operationalized in 2024 |
| 1. Strengthening the National and Development Partners' Gender Equality Coordination Mechanism   [00140511](https://mptf.undp.org/project/00140511) | Cross Cutting | SDGs 5, 17 | $800,000 | Operationalized in 2024 |

All approved projects fall under the Fund’s window on Cross-cutting issues, addressing multiple national priorities and SDGs with the emphasis on the LNOB principle and spanning across two or more UNSDCF Outcomes.

In line with the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Tanzania, the Fund monitors financial allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women in accordance with global standards. Two of the approved projects (Nos 3 and 5) have **gender equality advancement** as the *primary objective*. Along with the funding for the prevention of Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) theme and Women Economic Empowerment under Agriculture and Economic Empowerment of the Kigoma Joint Programme II (No 1), the total allocation for initiatives with Gender Marker 3 accounts for **13%** of the total resources allocated in 2023**.** Other projects approved for funding support in 2023 tackle GEWE as a *significant objective* for most of their activities (GEM 2).

# **Annual Achievements of the Fund**

Due to the timing of the fund disbursements to the PUNOs, two of the approved projects were operationalized in 2024 (as indicated in the table above), and are not captured here. All five projects will be covered in the 2023/2024 UNSDCF annual report and in the Fund Annual Review 2024.

An overview of key results and achievements in 2023 for the other three projects is presented below. More detailed information is available in the **project-level reports** (annexed to this report and available on the [Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Partners Gateway](https://mptf.undp.org/fund/tz200)).

## **5.1. Fund project: Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II**

The Kigoma Joint Programme Phase Two (KJP II) is an area-based UN joint programme bringing together 17 UN agencies, collaboratively working with regional and district government authorities, communities and other stakeholders to advance SDGs at a sub-national level in the only refugee-hosting region of Tanzania. Building on the progress and results of the first phase, KJP II has a wider geographic coverage than its predecessor, encompassing all eight districts in the region. KJP II also places a stronger emphasis on the humanitarian-development nexus by integrating relevant refugee response interventions into the development planning and KJP programming.

The Fund was instrumental in launching the second phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme and operationalizing all **9 KJP II themes** by providing a total of **USD 6,548,256** and covering almost 70% of the estimated annual financial gap for each programme Theme. The co-mingling of resources from two donors allowed for scaled-up support and brought PUNOs in each theme even closer for joint prioritization of shared results. Each Theme, in consultation with the local government counterparts, jointly prioritized common results within the KJP results framework and annual work plans to be supported by the Fund’s incoming resources. As the next step, based on the joint prioritization and the agreed division of labor, PUNOs submitted individual applications to the Fund. At the end of the current programme year (June 2024), performance reviews will be done against those individual applications and themes’ joint plans, and will inform any future allocations to Themes and PUNOs.

The Fund’s resources were disbursed by the MPTFO to PUNOs in two rounds – in **July and September 2023**. Despite the short timeframe within 2023 for PUNOs to access funds and implement a full range of activities, building on the solid foundations of the KJP I, including good practices and established partnerships, some significant results were achieved in the reporting period. **Examples of some key results** are presented below.

**People Outcome**: 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.

* By December 2023, a total of 271 survivors of violence against children, comprising 154 girls and 117 boys, have received child-focused case management services, marking a crucial step towards their recovery and well-being. Among these survivors, 68 were identified as children with disabilities, underscoring the importance of inclusive support mechanisms. Community radio programs for educating the community on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) concepts and prevention strategies, conducted in partnership with local authorities, reached an estimated 130,000 individuals empowering individuals with knowledge to combat such issues. These efforts fostering awareness, community-wide understanding and support for prevention of harmful practices were further reinforced through the training of interfaith leaders reaching 4,600 individuals across the region and community dialogues in various districts engaging 524 participants.
* To ensure the well-being and inclusion of children with disabilities, the rollout of National Guidelines for Early Identification was supported across all LGAs for adoption and implementation. As a result of these efforts, a total of 697 children with disabilities have been identified during the reporting period.
* To combat Tuberculosis (TB) and protect vulnerable populations ensuring that no community was left behind in the fight against TB, a comprehensive Community-Based TB Screening and Mapping initiative has been carried out. It targeted at-risk populations, including refugees, miners, and prisoners. Additionally, a mapping exercise was undertaken to identify and pinpoint communities contributing to TB transmission, providing crucial insights for targeted interventions.
* Coordination and information exchange among neighbouring countries to facilitate cooperation in safeguarding public health and addressing health emergencies was facilitated through the establishment of biannual cross-border surveillance workshops to enhance regional preparedness and response capabilities. Furthermore, capacity-building of 240 community health workers from border villages empowered frontline responders with essential skills and resources to deliver critical healthcare services.
* To effectively address environmental sanitation and hygiene challenges within the region, the development of the Strategy for Improving Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene for All in the Kigoma region for July 2023 - June 2026 was facilitated. 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.
* To promote the production and consumption of nutritious foods, fostering healthier lifestyles among students, trainings on Good Agricultural Practices and establishment of school gardens were conducted in 30 primary schools.

**Prosperity outcome:** 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.

* Continued efforts to build capacity of small holder farmers Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) included training of 400 SHF (245 F, 155 M). Evidence of increased adoption of various GAP technologies and practices include the recorded increase in use of fertiliser registered in Kasulu DC (50%) and Kasulu TC (78%). Increased use of improved seed varieties for Maize and Beans reported by Kasulu DC (40%) and Kasulu TC (45%). During the planting season, use of weather advisory for informed decisions, labour-saving tools and equipment, soil testing, planting in rows, spacing of crops, intercropping (maize and beans), pest/disease control and management.
* Technical support to LGAs to advance the gender-inclusive implementation of the AfCFTA agenda in Kigoma, placing specific emphasis on empowering women and youth entrepreneurs included strengthening the capacities of the Regional Secretariat and eight LGAs to provide gender-responsive business development services focusing on Trade, Gender Safety in Cross Border Trade (*more information in the Annex II with a human interest story*).
* Through the Financial Accelerating Saving Group Transformation (FAST) product, 33 groups with 570 beneficiaries (539 women), successfully secured soft loans amounting TZS 103,780,000. FAST is a tailored product with no collateral requirements for individuals and groups facilitated by the efforts to improve Financial Service Providers (FSPs) capacities to design tailored products for hard-to-reach population segments, incl. youth and women from poor backgrounds.
* Supportive supervision to AMCOS to ensure quality services provided by smallholder farmers resulted in one AMCOS in Kakonko DC successfully aggregating and delivering 100 metric tons of beans to WFP at a total value of USD115,309 (above the market price - TZS 2,900 (USD1.153) per kilogram); another AMCOS in Kasulu DC aggregated 11 metric tons of beans and sold to a local buyer at total value of USD10,060 (average price of TZS 2,300 (USD 0.9145).

**Planet Outcome:** 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.

* Bolstering evidence-based decision-making in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the region, several important initiatives on risk and vulnerability assessments and mapping took place, including research on the climate impact on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) systems; the completion of field surveys for biophysical and socioeconomic assessments in refugee camps of Nyarugusu and Nduta, along with surrounding local communities. These assessments are crucial in understanding the vulnerability of these areas to climate-related risks such as floods. Additionally, capacity-building efforts have been undertaken for Community-Based Water and Sanitation Organizations (CBWSOs) to empower local communities in implementing strategies to reduce pollution and safeguard water sources within the Lake Tanganyika Basin.
* Two new climate-sensitive water supply systems have been successfully constructed in two villages, providing access to clean water for 7,765 individuals (4,035F/3,730M). 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.

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

* Knowledge and capacity of LGAs to plan, implement and manage development income-generating local projects through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) was strengthened through the provision of training to 104 govt officials, including Kigoma LGA senior and technical officials and representatives from PO-RALG and the Ministry of Finance
* By December 2023, 62.8% children have been registered and provided with birth certificates through the simplified Birth Registration System launched across all the 8 LGAs with the support of the KJP.
* To improve the child justice system and safeguard the rights and protection of children, 24 officials engaged in child justice - judges, public prosecutors, paralegals, and social welfare officers - underwent specialized training focused on complex legal frameworks and procedures pertaining to children's rights and justice for comprehensive learning and skill development.
* To safeguard the rights and interests of children involved in Juvenile Court proceedings, the Guardian Ad Litem Scheme has been rolled out in the Kigoma Region. A total of 45 dedicated guardians from Uvinza, Kigoma DC, and Kasulu TC underwent detailed training on the Guardian Ad Litem programme. Throughout the reporting period, the concerted efforts of GALs have facilitated support for 19 children VAC survivors.

**Key Challenges and Lessons Learned:**

Common challenges, such as the frequent turnover of Local Government Area (LGA) officers, logistical issues, and weather uncertainties, particularly affecting Agriculture and WASH activities, as well as limited funding, were noted across the KJP themes.

Other key findings across themes and outcomes highlight the critical role of broad-based partnerships, stakeholder engagement, and community involvement at all stages to ensure effective implementation. Continuous awareness and education are necessary to ensure understanding and uptake of services. Alignment with governmental strategies and integration into existing structures are crucial for relevance and sustainability.

Regular joint monitoring and assessments to track progress, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments will continue to ensure a closely integrated and strategic approach for maximized results.

## **5.2. Fund Projects: UN Coordination Capacities for SDG Acceleration and GEWE**

In line with the Fund’s TOR, the Cross-Cutting issues window aims to advance coherent UNSDCF implementation, UN’s normative agenda, system-wide strategies, and UN’s efficiency agenda. To this end, **two organizational support projects** were approved for the Fund support in 2023:

1. Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration
2. Support to UN Tanzania coordination on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Both projects support the entire UN Country Team and its various Inter-Agency mechanisms through promoting and facilitating UN joint programming, UNSDCF results-based management and reporting, delivery of joint programme and integrated policy support, common advocacy and communications, joint strategic engagements with external partners, and other common processes and products.

Details about the projects are available in the attached project-level report. Since the two projects share the same purpose and have been implemented concurrently and in close coordination, and to provide a comprehensive overview of the Fund’s support to the UNCT coordination capacities, the reporting on the two coordination initiatives is combined.

**Examples of** **key 2023 results** are captured below:

* United Republic of Tanzania Development Cooperation Framework: Development Partners’ final review and inputs to the Updated Development Cooperation Framework (DCF) following the mid-term review (MTR) exercise submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for incorporating into the final Updated DCF to be signed by both DPG Co-chairs and MoF.
* The 2023 UN Common Country Analysis update: a comprehensive analysis of the key developments across various socio-economic sectors was conducted and disseminated to government and development partners.
* Establishment of Government-led platform for Eastern and Southern Africa commitment for sexuality education and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services (ESA) facilitated: This platform is responsible for overseeing and reporting on joint UN and government efforts in meeting the ESA commitments.
* Coordination mechanisms for gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) chaired by Ministry of Finance and co-chaired by Ministry of Gender established and became operational with a view to embed GRB in the government’s planning and budgeting processes as well as the PFM reforms. The GRB technical working group includes key sectorial ministries.
* UN programme staff capacity strengthened on applying the gender equality marker (GEM), which is a vital tool supporting the UN System in tracking investments in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Programme staff across agencies underwent training, and subsequently conducted a quality assurance review on applying the GEM within the UNSDCF 2023/2024 Joint Annual Workplans
* The two projects successfully collaborated with Inter-Agency mechanisms to jointly initiate and support an LNOB Assessment, which is expected to complement existing data while identifying who is left behind in the United Republic of Tanzania, the degrees and variations of their vulnerability, and the analysis of causes, obstacles, and opportunities standing in their way and dynamics in the country. The outcome of the assessment is expected to inform the UN Common Country Analysis update 2024 and support the Vision 2050 development process.

**Key challenges and lessons learned:**

The ability of the Fund to allocate funding for additional UN cross-cutting and coordination functions has been a good practice. It has allowed the UN Country Team to strengthen its capacity to undertake joint analysis and strategic planning, advance the UN’s normative agenda, promote joint UN action for SDG acceleration with the focus on the LNOB promise, and to lead and facilitate engagement among development stakeholders. However, the funding shortfalls anticipated for the Fund in 2024 pose a serious challenge for the UN to maintain common functions.

# Conclusions – way forward

Overall, the first year of operations has been successful for the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund. It attracted sufficient resources to support several joint cross-cutting initiatives by the UN in Tanzania. Notably, a development partner who had not previously contributed to the predecessor One UN Fund under UNDAP II joined the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund.

The Fund’s support for additional UN cross-cutting and coordination functions has bolstered the UN Country Team’s ability to conduct joint analysis and strategic planning, advance the UN’s normative agenda, and promote joint UN action for SDG acceleration with a focus on the LNOB promise. Additional capacities have also facilitated closer engagement with and among development stakeholders. These cross-cutting ‘common’ UNCT functions are becoming increasingly important for effective promotion of a systems approach by the UN through six investment pathways/transitions[[1]](#footnote-1) and four Engine Rooms[[2]](#footnote-2).

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund was able to provide strategic funding to launch the second phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II) and operationalize all 9 thematic components under the KJP four Outcomes. The pooling of resources from two donors allowed for this scaled-up support in comparison with the first phase of KJP and fostered closer collaboration among PUNOs in each theme for the mutual prioritization of shared outcomes.

At the end of the programme year, the Fund, in conjunction with the KJP PUNOs, will conduct a comprehensive annual progress review of the achievements made over the full programme year (2023/24). This review will pave the way for more focused prioritization and tighter collaboration among agencies for shared results, as well as for results-based payments to Themes and PUNOs for the next programme year. This will be necessary to align prioritization with available resources, which are expected to decrease in the next year according to at least one donor’s indication in the annual meeting.

As part of the regular resource mobilization strategy and in anticipation of a reduction in receipts, the Fund will actively engage with Development Partners through established mechanisms to raise their awareness about the Funding Compact and the Fund’s viability as a vehicle for greater UN coherence and synergies, donor resource integration, and reduced transaction costs. Efforts to expand the donor base to include non-traditional donors, the private sector, and smaller contributors will continue.

In 2024, dedicated Secretariat functions will be established in accordance with the 2019 UN Funding Compact guidance on pooled funding and the Fund’s TOR. These functions will provide all required support to the Fund’s governance mechanisms and lead resource mobilization and potential donor outreach.

# ANNEXES

## Annex I: Acronyms

**AfCFTA:** [African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://au-afcfta.org/&ved=2ahUKEwjZr5-vsrqFAxV_gP0HHT01DyMQFnoECAYQAQ&usg=AOvVaw0_K3gA4BqU56Qhy3FW_lbA)

**[AMCOS:](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://iringahope.org/how-iringa-hope-works/amcos/&ved=2ahUKEwjq7Lem57KFAxXugv0HHTDpBY0QFnoECAYQAQ&usg=AOvVaw2zGMnUM67lqFSBlYnay9ig)** [Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://iringahope.org/how-iringa-hope-works/amcos/&ved=2ahUKEwjq7Lem57KFAxXugv0HHTDpBY0QFnoECAYQAQ&usg=AOvVaw2zGMnUM67lqFSBlYnay9ig)

**CF:** Cooperation Framework

**CSA:** Climate Smart Agriculture

**DC:** District Commission

**DCF:** Development Cooperation Framework

**DRR:** Disaster Risk Reduction

**ESA**: Eastern and Southern Africa

**FAST:** Financial Accelerating Saving Group Transformation

**FSP:** Financial Service Providers

**Fund**: Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund

**GAP:** Good Agriculture Practices

**GBV:** Gender-Based Violence

**GEM**: Gender Equality Marker

**GEWE**: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

**GRB**: Gender-Responsive Budgeting

**JSC**: Joint Government and UN Steering Committee

**JWPs**: UNSDCF Joint Work Plans

**KJP II**: Kigoma Joint UN Programme Phase II

**LNOB**: Leave No One Behind

**M&E:** Monitoring and Evaluation

**MOF:** Ministry of Finance

**MTR**: Mid-Term Review

**PFM**: Public Financial Management

**PUNOs**: Participating UN Organizations

**RC:** Resident Coordinator

**RCO**: Resident Coordinator Office

**SDG**: Sustainable Development Goals

**SHF:** Small Hold Farmers

**SPV**: Special Purpose Vehicles

**TOR**: Terms of Reference

**UN**: United Nations

**UNSDCF**: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

**URT**: United Republic of Tanzania

**VAWC**: Violence against Women and Children

## Annex II: Human Interest Story

**KJP II: 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*

## Annex III

### Annual Progress Report: UN Coordination

**Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration**

**Support to UN Tanzania Coordination on GEWE**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number | |  | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[3]](#footnote-3) | |
| * Programme Titles: * Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration * Support to UN Tanzania Coordination on GEWE * MPTF Office Project Reference Numbers:[[4]](#footnote-4) * ***00140301*** * ***00140373*** | | *United Republic of Tanzania* | |
| **Priority area/ strategic results:**  People, Prosperity, Planet, Enabling Environment - *Cross-cutting* | |
| Participating Organization(s) | |  | Implementing Partners | |
| * UNDP * UN Women | | N/A (direct agency implementation) | |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) | |  | Programme Duration | |
| Total approved budget as per project document:  MPTF Contribution[[5]](#footnote-5):   * *UNDP: $416,325 (project: 00140301)* * *UN Women: $226,524 (project: 00140373)* |  |  | **Overall Duration**: *July 2023 – June 2027*  **Start date** (the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF): September 2023 | |
| TOTAL in 2023: *$*642,849 |  |  |  |  |
| Report Submitted By: Shabnam Mallick, UN RCO Head, shabnam.mallick@un.org | | | | |

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report provides a progress update on two coordination projects under the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund’s Cross-Cutting Issues window:

1. “Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination Capacities for SDG Acceleration”
2. “Support to UN Tanzania Coordination on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.”

Both projects aim to advance coherent UNSDCF implementation, the UN’s normative agenda, SDG acceleration and system-wide strategies. They have been implemented concurrently and in close coordination. To offer a comprehensive overview of the Fund’s support to the UNCT coordination capacities this report combines the updates of both projects.

Given the timing of the disbursements from the Fund to the PUNOs, this report covers the implementation period from July to December 2023.The report presents the key results achieved during this period for each project. It underscores that the Fund’s support has been crucial in advancing the UN’s normative agenda and joint UN action for SDG acceleration, with a focus on the LNOB principle.

Looking ahead, the report identifies the most significant challenge - the anticipated funding shortfalls for the Fund in 2024, which could affect the UN’s ability to maintain common functions.

**Purpose**

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund has established a window on Cross-cutting issues to promote and support UN’s initiatives that address interconnected challenges through integrated solutions. In line with its TOR, this window aims to advance coherent UNSDCF implementation, UN’s normative agenda, system-wide strategies, and UN’s efficiency agenda. To this end, two organizational support projects were approved in 2023:

1. Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration
2. Support to UN Tanzania coordination on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

**Results**

Two projects, “Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration” and “Support to UN Tanzania coordination on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment,” have been implemented in alignment with each other in support of all four Outcomes of the UNSDCF. These projects support the entire UN Country Team and its various Inter-Agency mechanisms, promoting and facilitating UN joint programming, UNSDCF results-based management and reporting, joint programme and integrated policy support, common advocacy and communications, joint strategic engagements with external partners, and other joint processes and common products.

Since the two projects share the same purpose and have been implemented concurrently and in close coordination, and to provide a comprehensive overview of the Fund’s support to the UNCT coordination capacities, the reporting on the two coordination initiatives is combined.

The administrative support to the project “Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration” is managed by UNDP, with most key coordination functions housed at the RCO. The project “Support to UN Tanzania coordination on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment” is managed and implemented by UN Women.

Considering the timing of the disbursements from the Fund to the PUNOs, the implementation period covered in this report is **July-December 2023.**

During this period, the project **Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration** project encompassed the functions of Results-Based Management, Area-Based UN coordination in Zanzibar and the Development Partners Group (DPG) Secretariat.

Results by the ***DPG Secretariat*** that is cost-shared by the Fund:

* United Republic of Tanzania Development Cooperation Framework for update: Development Partners’ final review and inputs to the Updated Development Cooperation Framework (DCF) following the mid-term review (MTR) exercise – submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for incorporating into the final Updated DCF to be signed by both DPG Co-chairs and MoF.
* Preparations for the Technical Level Strategic Dialogue (TLSD) and High-Level Strategic Dialogue (HLSD) scheduled for the first quarter of 2024: Engagements with the Ministry of Finance counterpart team and the Ministry of Investment and Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministers, and with the DPG.
* DPG Monthly meetings: meetings facilitated, and guidance received on updates on the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA); status on the Child Rights situation in Tanzania; contingency planning for floods, El Nino effects in Tanzania; updates on Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS).

Through the ***Results Based Management*** specialist function, housed at the RCO Dar Es Salaam, the project supported the UNSDCF programming planning, monitoring and reporting milestones coordinating the inputs of 24 UN agencies. Key results during the reporting period include:

* UNSDCF 2022/23 Joint Work Plans annual review: Information on progress made and financial expenditure in the first year of UNSDCF implementation was reviewed and endorsed by the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee. The UNCT 2022/23 report was published.
* UNSDCF 2023/24 annual joint work planning: Annual joint work plans were developed, reviewed, and endorsed by the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee. The 2023/24 was uploaded into the UNINFO platform.
* The 2023 UN Common Country Analysis update: An analysis of the key developments across various socio-economic sectors was conducted and disseminated to government and development partners.
* SDG Output Indicator Framework for the UNSDCF: The global compendium of indicators was localized and adopted in support of UNSDG global reporting to member states.
* Secretariat to the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination Group (PCG) and chairing of the UNSDCF Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Group: Provided secretariat function to the PCG. Chaired the UN MEL working group through which 30 UN staff have increased understanding of RBM principles and integration of LNOB and HRBAP in the programme cycle. UN agencies now have a repository of studies and surveys being implemented across the cooperation framework.

Through the ***Area-Based Coordination function in Zanzibar*,** which constitutes the RCO sub-office in Zanzibar, the project contributes towards UN coherence, effectiveness, and accountability through coordinating in three specific areas: UNSDCF programming and delivery of joint UN results, coordinated and coherent approach to enhanced programmatic integration and impact of UN programs in Zanzibar, and enhancing UN’s led operational activities. The RCO sub-office in Zanzibar, supported by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund, is coordinating the work of 12 UN agencies that are resident and 10 non-resident UN agencies. Notable processes and results in 2023 include:

* Evidence-based situation analysis on poverty and disparities in Zanzibar: This analysis articulated social-economic development challenges and opportunities, which informed the strategic objectives of the UN area program for Zanzibar and was the basis for joint UN concept notes in four thematic areas.
* Inputs to the UN Common Country Analysis update: Ensured Zanzibar specific analysis was articulated and integrated into the broader development context of Tanzania.
* Establishment of Government-led platform for Eastern and Southern Africa commitment for sexuality education and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services (ESA) facilitated: This platform is responsible for overseeing and reporting on joint UN and government efforts in meeting the ESA commitments.
* Engagements with CADRI mission to Zanzibar: The findings from this mission informed the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP) at the national and district levels. Coordinated UN support in formulating Zanzibar Preparedness plan for El Nino rains, including articulation of the UN role in initial damage assessment, resource mobilization, and lifesaving interventions.
* Engagement with the President’s Office: Facilitated a platform for streamlining coordination and engagement with Development Partners along ZADEP priority pillar, as was recommended during the joint meeting between the UN and the Inter-ministerial technical committee held in April 2023.

The 2nd project, **Support to the United Nations Tanzania Coordination on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment**supported the function of Gender and UN Coordination Specialist as well as several Gender and LNOB initiatives.

In 2023, through the ***Gender and UN Coordination*** function housed at UN Women.

Key results of the ***Gender and LNOB interventions*** in support of the UN system-wide efforts to address LNOB primarily through the use of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Tools included the following:

* Coordination mechanisms for gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) chaired by Ministry of Finance and co-chaired by Ministry of Gender was established and became operational with a view to embed GRB in the government’s planning and budgeting processes as well as the PFM reforms. The GRB technical working group includes key sectorial ministries.
* Fifty-five (55) staff from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and MDAs now have improved capacity in gender-responsive planning and budgeting though a capacity building workshop; GRB guideline developed for government officials responsible for formulating and developing national and sectoral budgets.
* Gender Responsive Planning and budgeting integrated in the Budget guidelines 2024/25 issued by the Ministry of Finance both in mainland and Zanzibar. In Zanzibar six (6) ministries prioritized to advance sectorial mainstreaming of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting with a particular focus on key sectors: education, agriculture, the blue economy, and the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs. Commitment to ending violence against women and girls and promoting women’s economic empowerment prioritized across government. Mainland budget guidelines 2024/25 include specific GRB guidelines for central and local government such as Councils with unprotected revenues ranging from 2 billion to 5 billion shillings to allocate a minimum of 40 percent for development projects, including for loans for women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Other key activities included:

* Secretariat to the UNCT Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination Mechanism (GE&HRCM), the UN inter-agency space convened to galvanise coordinated action on key GEWE and human rights issues.
* UN programme staff capacity strengthening on applying the gender equality marker (GEM): The GEM serves as a vital tool supporting the UN System in tracking investments in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Twenty programme staff underwent training, and as part of this capacity-building initiative, they conducted a quality assurance review on applying the GEM within the UNSDCF 2023/2024 Joint Annual Workplans
* UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard 2023 Annual Report: the progress report showed the areas of progress and made recommendations. The UNCT also endorsed undertaking a new comprehensive assessment in 2024 of the UNCT-SWAP scorecards, which will set a new baseline and action plan within the current UNSDCF on the UNCT accountability towards gender mainstreaming.
* UN staff sensitized on the [*“Making Parity a Reality Field-specific Guidelines”*](https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/01/make-parity-a-reality) as part of ongoing efforts to achieve gender parity at the country level. The guidelines provide the UNCT with tailored recommendations and examples of good practices in the areas of 1) professional and personal life integration, 2) standards of conduct, 3) safety and security, 4) occupational health and well-being, 5) recruitment, talent management and retention as well as 6) leadership, accountability, and implementation.
* Co-secretariat to Tanzania PSEA Network: the 2024 Action Plan for PSEA was developed focusing on key issues such as the development of inter-agency SOPs on community-based complaints mechanisms and the implementation of the Network’s protocol for referral and provision of services for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

**Challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

The ability of the Fund to allocate funding for additional UN cross-cutting and coordination functions has been a good practice. It has allowed the UN Country Team to strengthen its capacity to undertake joint analysis and strategic planning, advance the UN’s normative agenda, promote joint UN action for SDG acceleration with the focus on the LNOB promise, and to lead and facilitate engagement among development stakeholders.

The two projects successfully collaborated with Inter-Agency mechanisms to jointly initiate and support an LNOB Assessment, which is expected to complement existing data while identifying who is left behind in the United Republic of Tanzania, the degrees and variations of their vulnerability, and the analysis of causes, obstacles, and opportunities standing in their way and dynamics in the country. The outcome of the assessment is expected to inform the UN Common Country Analysis update 2024 and support the Vision 2050 development process.

The functions supported by the Fund have been also critical for strengthening the capacity of UN programme staff in joint programming, results-based management, reporting, gender analysis, and management for gender equality results. Nevertheless, those skills remain uneven and sometimes insufficient across various UN entities. These gaps in capacity or staffing, in addition to staff turnover poses challenge and call for consistent coordination and capacity strengthening support. However, the funding shortfalls anticipated for the Fund in 2024 pose a serious challenge for the UN to maintain common functions.

### Annual Progress Report : KJP II

**KIGOMA JOINT PROGRAMME PHASEII**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number |  | | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[6]](#footnote-6) |
| **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: 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 6,548,026 | | | |
| * 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 | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.

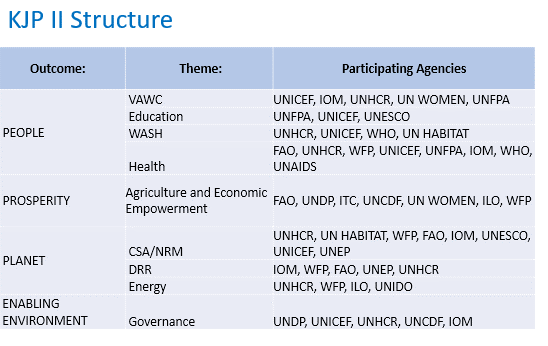
Under the Governance outcome, a targeted session for 104 local government staff enhanced their capacities to manage local development projects, generate income and improve project implementation.

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.



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.

The Tanzania Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Acceleration Fund plays a crucial role in supporting the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJPII) by allocating financial resources to initiatives 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 narrows the financial gap for the programme, covering almost 70% of the required funds for each thematic area. The fund enables the implementation of the programme activities aimed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at Sub National Level, paving the way for a more sustainable and prosperous region.

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, theme and round, 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | **Theme:** | **1st disbursement round** | **2nd disbursement round** | **Total from the Fund, US$** |
| **PEOPLE** | VAWC | 435,000 | - | 435,000 |
| Education | 227,000 | - | 227,000 |
| WASH | 151,500 | 247,500 | 399,000 |
| Health Plus | 522,984 | 639,484 | 1,162,468 |
| **Sub-Total** | **1,336,484** | **886,984** | **2,223,468** |
| **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** | **2,900,014** | **6,378,256** |
| **Coordination** | Coordination | 170,000 | - | 170,000 |
| **Total** | **170,000** | **-** | **170,000** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  | **3,557,242** | **2,900,014** | **6,548,256** |

**Programme Coordination:** With the dedicated support of the coordination team within the Resident Coordinator’s Office, the programme was effectively coordinated through a close collaboration among the PUNOs and between the UN and Regional Authorities and KJP focal persons both at the regional and district levels. The KJP coordination team on the ground 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.

**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.

**CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT, 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.

**Overall 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.

**Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

| **Outcome 1:** **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[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **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.** | | | | |
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| **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.** | | | | | | | | |
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| **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 | |
| **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 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 |

1. Key transitions: 1) food systems; (2) energy access and affordability; (3) digital connectivity; (4) education; (5) jobs and social protection; and (6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Engine rooms: 1) policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) pipelines of bankable and market-ready national projects; 3) ‘deal room’ or financing mix with innovative instruments; and 4) capacity-building at scale. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The actual implementation period is less than a year (since July 2023; for some Outputs since September 2023) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)