

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org, and/or maya.marquez@un.org for questions and support.

Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:

UN Country Team	United Republic of Tanzania
JP Title	Advancing Sustainable Food Systems in the United Republic of Tanzania
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Policy and Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	<p>CF 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.</p> <p>CF Output 2.1: MDAs, LGAs and private sector have enhanced technical capacity to develop and/or revise transformative, gender-responsive, inclusive, evidence-based policies, plans,</p>

	strategies, and regulatory frameworks that address the needs of the MSMEs and Smallholder farmers.
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	16/07/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	16/07/2025
Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund	USD 250,000
Planned Financial Closure Date	16/09/2025
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	Mult-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org
JP TEAM:	
Resident Coordinator	Name: Susan Ngongi Namondo Email: susan.ngongi-namondo@un.org
JP's RCO focal point	Name: Zhanara Bakauova Title: PDFO Email: zhanara.bakauova@un.org
Lead PUNO focal point	Name: Julius Sonoko Title/Organisation: National Food Systems Specialist/FAO Email: julius.Sonoko@fao.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Name: Ajuaye Sigalla Title/Organisation: Social Inclusion Specialist/ IFAD Email: a.sigalla@ifad.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Name: Vera Lugutuah Kwara, Title/Organisation: Head of Nutrition, HIV, School-Based Programmes/WFP Email: vera.kwara@wfp.org
JP's designated communications focal point	Name: Victor Mapile Title/Organisation: Communication Officer/FAO Email: victor.mapile@fao.org

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement: Less than 50% of expected results delivered.

- Satisfactory Achievement:** 50-75% of expected results delivered.
- Very Good, Solid Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
- Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

- Limited Results:** None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.
- Moderate Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.
- Good Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
- Excellent Results:** All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.
- Not Applicable:** The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

- Marginal Achievement:** Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.
- Moderate Achievement:** Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.
- Solid Achievement:** Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.
- Exceptional Achievement:** Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.
- Not Applicable:** The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

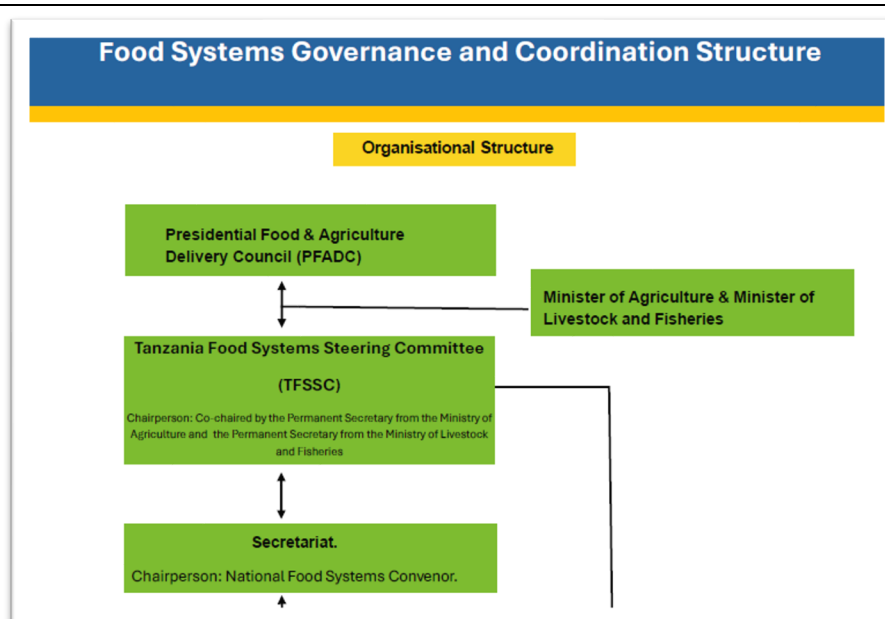
Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the [key SDG Transitions](#). Your response should cover how the JP made changes around '[enabling actions](#)': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max)

1. Developing new policy and regulatory frameworks

- The Joint Programme (JP) successfully advocated for the inclusion of the core principles of the food systems agenda in the recently launched Tanzania's new long term national Development Vision 2050 (TDV2050), endorsed by H.E. the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. This milestone presents a critical opportunity to further promote food systems as a key enabler in the implementation of TDV2050. It offers space to position food systems as a strategic contributor to Tanzania's ambition of achieving upper-middle-income status, becoming one of top ten global food producers and a leader in Africa's agricultural transformation (SDG 1. Target 1.7 & SDG 17 Target EC).

Governance and Coordination Mechanisms: support was provided to the National Food Systems Convenor to explore and map potential coordination mechanisms options for food systems. This initiative aimed to facilitate the establishment of a recognised governance body to lead multisectoral discourse and enhance coordination among stakeholders. As part of this process, a proposed governance structure was developed with the Presidential Food and Agriculture Delivery Council as the apex body. The Tanzania Food Systems Steering Committee will be co-led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. The draft TOR was developed, reviewed and technically validated by stakeholders for approval by the designated authority. Annex I of the draft TOR is extracted below. The full draft governance and coordination structure TOR is attached.



- **Policy Alignment and Reform:** the JP facilitated the identification and mapping of existing agricultural (Crop, Livestock and Fisheries) policies that require amendments to align with the food systems agenda such as the National Agriculture Policy 2013, National Irrigation Policy, 2012, Zanzibar Fisheries Implementation Strategy and others.
- **Food systems planning and budgeting guide:** The JP convened multisectoral teams at national and subnational levels to develop a guide for national and local governments to develop plans and budgets through a food systems lens. This tool is expected to be provided as part of the guidance package from the Ministry of Finance to ministries, departments and agencies, and local governments during the 2026/2027 planning and budgeting cycle.

2. Identifying new pipelines of solutions

- **Planning and evidence generation:** The JP has supported the finalization of a costed implementation plan for the national food systems pathways. This plan will guide the practical steps and investments required to achieve the food system transformation in the country. Concurrently, the JP engaged in and contributed to a technical policy analysis of Tanzania's agrifood system that is evidence generated informed the integration of the core principles of the food system agenda in the development process Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2050. Additionally, it will inform the Common Country Analysis (CCA) update and later support the development of the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) as well as other national development strategies.
- To improve planning and budgeting at national (Ministries, Departments, Agencies) and subnational levels (Local Government Authorities) for Food Systems

transformation, the programme supported the government to develop a planning and budgeting tool to guide key sectors during this process. The tool has been developed in line with the National Food Systems Pathways and provides practical guidance to actors at central, regional and district levels to translate national food systems priorities into context-specific interventions within existing government structures such as the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, and Regional and Council Development Plans. The tool supports cross-sectoral coordination, evidence-informed planning, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and alignment of resources with food systems goals. The operationalization of this tool will support seamless reporting of country updates during the United Nations Food System Summit Stocktaking moments. The tool has been submitted to the relevant authorities for review and endorsement.

3. Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders

- The JP supported the development of communication messages, visibility materials, knowledge products (fact sheet, framework, guideline and presentations) and presentation for sensitizing, creating awareness, stimulating dialogues and educating 346 (25% women) food systems stakeholders at national and sub national levels. The support enhanced capacities in 80 organizations or institutions on food systems frameworks and pathways, governance and coordination of food systems, TDV 2050 and Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP). Similarly, the JP strengthened capacities of different stakeholders on development of food systems governance and coordination framework and guideline for planning and budgeting in Local Government Authorities with a food system lens (CF Output 2.1).
- Strengthening stakeholder engagement and awareness; the Joint Program (JP) significantly enhanced awareness, understanding, and ownership of Tanzania's Food Systems Pathways among a wide range of stakeholders (Government ministries (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, health, education, gender), development partners, international and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This was achieved by building on the foundational work of the first phase of Seed Funding, particularly the updated Food Systems Roadmap and Pathways. Sensitisation workshops were conducted at both national and subnational levels, in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar engaging diverse institutions and prioritising the inclusion of 666 men, 346 women, 83 youth, and 19 people with disabilities. This also involved developing context specific food systems messages targeting a wide range of audience from government, development partners, farmers, fishers and the public.
- The JP in collaboration with the Tanzania Youth Alliance for food system and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) facilitated dialogue with 70 youth representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs) from different regions across Tanzania. The representatives are supported by GAIN, which provides local youth groups with small grants to implement agricultural projects in their

respective communities. Youth gained a comprehensive understanding of the approach of the food systems, recognizing how their activities contribute to the national food systems pathways and how they can also benefit from engaging in the sustainable food systems transformation agenda.

- Similarly, the JP in collaboration with VI Agroforestry engaged over 600 stakeholders from central and local governments, NGOs, CSOs, research institutions, farmer organizations, and academia through awareness sessions on food systems concept, the role of agroforestry and nature conservation in food systems.

4. Enhanced partnerships to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts

- The JP initiated new collaborations with GAIN, VI Agroforestry, SANKU and the Tanzania Youth Alliance on Food Systems (TYAFS), expanding the reach of the food systems agenda. These partnerships advanced awareness raising, agroforestry integration, youth engagement, and nutrition-sensitive programming, creating continuity beyond the seed funding phase.
- Engagement with the 3FS (Tracking of Financial Flows on Food Systems) Initiative, led by IFAD and the World Bank, marked a significant step in improving evidence-based financing. With endorsement from the Ministry of Finance, the tool will enable transparent tracking of food system-related financial flows, informing budgeting and resource mobilization for future investments.
- The Government's flagship Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) initiative for youth in agriculture was spotlighted at the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS+4) in 2025, positioning Tanzania as a champion of youth-driven food systems transformation and attracting interest from potential investors.
- Additionally, having developed key messages for food systems transformation in collaboration with the Government, the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) will channel selected messages to target women, men, youth, and other groups through the ongoing Joint Programme on Data for Digital Agriculture Transformation (JP D4DAT) supported by the Joint SDG Fund and other ongoing and forthcoming UN joint initiatives — ensuring that the advocacy and awareness components continue to scale. PUNOs ensured engagement with key sectors beyond agriculture such as the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government and Ministry of Health to foster multisectoral collaboration for transformative shifts in food systems discourse, coordination, planning and budgeting.
- Building on the existing partnerships for this JP, the PUNOs initiated a new partnership with UNDP, the Ministry of Blue Economy and other stakeholders in Zanzibar and developed a new JP on "Transforming the Seaweed Farming through Integrated Financial Solutions for Enhanced Food Systems in Zanzibar" focused on advancing gender equality and promoting youth inclusion in the blue economy. The

new JP will build on activities through this JP such as socialization of the national food systems pathways and fostering networks among youth and state institutions working on food systems.

- Beyond these new partnerships and innovations, the governance, policy alignment, and planning tools described in earlier sections have also laid a strong foundation for sustainability and scale-up by embedding food systems priorities in national strategies, building stakeholder capacities, and ensuring pathways for institutionalization (SDG 17 Target E).

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

In describing lessons learned, please be candid about both successes and failures, explaining what was learned from each experience and how these insights can inform future programming or scale-up efforts.

(500 words / 1 page max)

- **Delayed Government Endorsement:** Project implementation was significantly delayed due to the time required to secure formal government approval. Without an official signature on the Programme document authorising the implementation, technical personnel from government institutions could not be engaged in planning or execution activities. This constraint postponed critical discussions and implementation steps until mid-February 2025.
- **Complexities in Establishing Governance and Coordination Mechanisms;** The Joint Program provided strategic support to the National Food Systems Convenor to identify and map potential coordination mechanisms for food systems governance. The goal was to establish a formal governance structure capable of facilitating multisectoral dialogue and enhancing collaboration and coordination among stakeholders. However, the assignment proved more time-intensive than initially anticipated due to its complexity and the scope and level of stakeholder involvement required. The multi-step processes included:
 - ✓ Engaging technical government officials with deep knowledge of institutional frameworks.
 - ✓ Securing input and validation from ministerial personnel at the directorate level.
 - ✓ Reviewing and refining proposals to ensure alignment with national governance standards.
 - ✓ The delayed government endorsement of the project endorsement which significantly reduced the available implementation time

- **Limited availability of the National Food Systems Convenor:** Due to competing responsibilities and scheduling constraints, the Convenor was not consistently available for planned engagements. This limited availability led to frequent rescheduling of key meetings, consultations, and validation workshops. As a result, these delays did not allow the finalization of the governance and coordination components, which will now require follow-up beyond the project's duration.

Adjustments

- Continuous follow-up by the PUNOs with the Ministry of Agriculture to advocate the signing of the ProDoc, following the earlier endorsement of the Joint Programme through a corresponding letter.
- The JP conducted weekly coordination meetings between PUNOs and the RCO on the JP FS progress and strategized fast tracking the implementation process which included review of the workplan to identify preparatory activities that could be implemented prior obtaining government endorsement.
- Upon discussions with food systems stakeholders, a combined governance and coordination mechanism has been proposed instead of separate standalone structures.

Lessons

- Future project formulation must factor in sufficient time for government internal processes required for formal endorsement of programme documents. To avoid delays in implementation, activities that depend on government clearance should be scheduled later in the workplan, while preparatory and technical groundwork by PUNOs can be frontloaded.
- Engagement of government relevant departments (such as Legal) from early stages of formulation of the ProDoc would have minimized significantly time for responding to comments to from the government to the JP Team. This would have also increased ownership of the ProDoc by the government. This approach would be adopted in future projects.
- Positioning food systems coordination solely under the Ministry of Agriculture limits convening power across other critical sectors, as other ministries often view food systems as an MoA-driven agenda in an environment where they are already competing for funding and visibility of results.
- National Convenors often face competing responsibilities that constrain their availability to engage with the agreed JP activities. Similar challenges faced by partners such as GAIN in the Tracking of Financing for Food Systems (3FS) initiative highlight this as a recurring issue in the food systems space. Additional technical or institutional support systems should be explored to support the leadership role in food systems role.

- Even within a compressed timeframe, targeted technical outputs (e.g. planning tool, policy mapping, financial flow initiative) the JP has demonstrated that a seed funding programme can lay a strong foundation for sustainability and scale-up.
- The need for continued engagement with partners to sustain momentum and strengthen the case for mobilizing further partnerships and additional funding for food systems transformation. Particularly to follow through on implementing the Governance and Coordination Framework and potentially to create sustainable models for Food Systems integration at the local level building on the work done by the JP through this seed funding.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

Capacity-building & local ownership: Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships: Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

Policy integration & mainstreaming: Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

Resource mobilization & financial sustainability: Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

People-centred technology adoption & innovation: Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

Others. Please specify:

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial,

institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) 'enabling actions' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

(500 words / 1 page max)

- Governance and coordination structure: Formed in March 2023 following the Dakar 2 Summit on Feed Africa in January 2023, the Presidential Food and Agriculture Delivery Council is proposed as the apex body in Tanzania's food systems governance structure, and is best positioned to elevate food systems transformation as a national political and development priority.
- Institutionalization and Policy Integration: the integration of food systems core principles into the TDV2050 will ensure continuity far beyond project cycle. By embedding these principles, the groundwork is laid for sustained policy coherence and implementation across government and development partners. The identified policy reforms and alignment with food systems pathways will create an enabling regulatory environment that supports multisectoral collaboration, promotes resilience, and drives inclusive growth across the agrifood sector for sustainable transformation.
- Capacity building and local ownership: the JP initiated dialogue and key messaging on food system for continued sensitization of stakeholders at all levels (national, regional, district and community) to build an inclusive knowledgeable base to sustain efforts. Strengthening local government authorities to plan and budget for food systems will ensure decentralized ownership and implementation of interventions with a food system lens.
- The food systems planning and budgeting tool developed through this JP for MDAs and local governments will provide a guide to central and local governments on planning with a food systems lens beyond the implementation period of the JP. This tool will also help to harmonise food systems reporting across sectors and at sub-national levels based on the endorsed plans.
- Financial Sustainability: Collaboration with GAIN-led 3FS Initiative (Financial Flow on Food Systems) will support the food system transformation through evidence-based budgeting, capturing and supporting targeted resource mobilization from domestic and international sources. The 3FS will enable transparent tracking of investments, helping to align resources with priorities and attract future funding. And the proposed integration of food system in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework will ensure sustainability within government systems.
- Collaborations with organisations like GAIN, VI Agroforestry, and Tanzania Youth Alliance will help scale interventions and share best practices forging strategic Partnerships and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms. Additionally, youth engagement fosters generational continuity and innovation. Furthermore, leveraging the food

systems agenda in existing government programmes such as AFDP, CSDTP ensures alignment and avoids duplication.

- The JP supported development of the framework on national multisectoral food system governance and coordination mechanism where the Ministry of Agriculture is the Chair of the National FS Steering Committee and also the secretariat. In this regard, the Ministry will govern and coordinate food systems in Tanzania Mainland beyond the JP period. Zanzibar has also shown interest to adopt and use the same mechanism (*output 2*)
- The JP socialized the food system agenda in various platforms and modalities, working with government and non-government stakeholders to amplify key messages including the pathways reaching at least 50 institutions, 300 women and 350 youth representatives to increase their understanding and ownership (*output 1*).

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

- i. Food Systems Governance and Coordination Framework.
- ii. JP Food Systems Project Profile.
- iii. Guideline for planning and budget for LGAs
- iv. List of organizations engaged in events supported by JP
- v. Images
- vi. Workshop Reports

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending

workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15 –24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	37	20		1
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	852	282		2
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	42	14	0	10
Coordination meetings with key partners	6	4	0	0
Access to expanded services	5	1		
Others (Please specify): PWD_____	70	25		

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#).

(250 words / 0.5 page max)

- The JP facilitated the drafting of a proposed National Food Systems Planning and Budgeting Tool which serves as a guide for Planning and Budgeting for MDAs and LGAs. The tool includes key indicators to measure community engagement and suggests tracking numbers of community members (women, men, youth and PWD) that will benefit from the budget and plans. At the community level, citizens are positioned as both beneficiaries and co-creators of food systems transformation. Mechanisms such as the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development framework are institutionalized to create feedback loops that elevate community knowledge, innovations, and context-specific challenges. These inputs inform planning and decision-making processes at higher levels, enabling adaptive governance and ensuring that national interventions remain grounded in local realities.

- The JP awareness sessions targeted youth groups and nine people with disability were also invited to increase their awareness on national food systems pathways and priorities, giving them a voice to share their challenges, achievements and aspirations. Networking sessions were provided with government entities for engagement after these sessions.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)	Expected amount planned in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation
Financing	JSDG Fund/ Digitalization window	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	
Funding	PUNOS	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$
Financing	Norway/Donor			\$1,645,000
Financing	JSDGF/Local Financing			\$1,800,000

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.		X	Not Applicable to this project.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.		X	Not Applicable to this project.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.	X		The proposed planning and budgeting tools capture indicators addressing the

			most vulnerable groups including women and girls.
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	X		The JP engaged young people in food systems dialogue through the Tanzania Youth Alliance/Zanzibar Youth Forum forging a sustainable partnership that will go on beyond the JP.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups: _____	X		The proposed Governance and Coordination structure recognizes the involvement of communities as a key driver of food systems transformation.

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's [Communications Guideline for Seed Funding Tracks](#) on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:

- **Stakeholder Engagement Workshop on Advancing Food Systems Transformation in Mainland Tanzania (in Dar es Salaam)**

Media Coverage

[Daily News](#)

[The Citizen](#)

Social Media Posts

- <https://x.com/FAOTanzania/status/1912459966377492613>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1A4uMDqjor/>
- <https://youtu.be/GFAk9BWp4bM>

- **Stakeholders' Awareness Workshop on Food Systems in Tanzania (in Zanzibar)**

Media Coverage

[ITV](#)

[Mwananchi](#)

[Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation \(TBC\)](#)

[Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation \(ZBC\)](#)

[UN Tanzania](#)

Social Media Posts

iv. https://x.com/WFP_Tanzania/status/1915260175469908406

v. <https://x.com/FAOTanzania/status/1912459966377492613>

- **Stakeholder Workshop on Integrating Food Systems in Government Programmes (in Arusha)**

Media Coverage

[The Guardian Tanzania](#)

[Mwananchi](#)

[TBC \(44:45 - 45:20\)](#)

[UN Tanzania](#)

Social Media Posts

vi. https://x.com/WFP_Tanzania/status/1915260175469908406

vii. <https://x.com/FAOTanzania/status/1912459966377492613>

[Tanzania Youth Alliance Virtual Workshop](#)

Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

From Lake Shores to Global Platforms: A Young Tanzanian's Journey in Food Systems Transformation

When Pius Mtenya Makindi completed his bachelor's degree five years ago, like many young people in his community he faced an uncertain future. "I was unemployed, with no clear direction," he recalls. That changed when he joined a training at the Rubambagwe Aquaculture Development Centre under the Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP), supported by the UN and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

The training opened new possibilities. Pius learned cage construction, fish feed production, and aquaculture management, knowledge that enabled him and his group to access a loan from the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank. With the loan, they invested in equipment and began farming fish in Lake Tanganyika. Today, he earns a steady income, has successfully harvested twice, and has become a mentor to over 150 young people interested in aquaculture.

Yet, for Pius, the journey is not only about personal success. In May 2025, he had the opportunity to represent Tanzanian youth at the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking

Moment in Addis Ababa, supported by the UN in Tanzania through the Joint Programme on Advancing Sustainable Food Systems.

“It was my first time joining such a global event,” he says. “What struck me most was seeing how the same challenges we face at the lake, like access to markets or storage, are part of the bigger picture of food systems around the world. It gave me confidence that the ideas of youth farmers also matter at the international level.”

At the summit, Pius joined other young delegates in conversations with governments, development partners, and farmer organizations. He shared his experience of the barriers youth face in scaling agribusinesses, such as limited access to finance and technology, but also the opportunities that come with innovation and collaboration.

“Many people were surprised to hear that 80 percent of seaweed farmers or cage fish farmers in Tanzania are women. These are young women who just need better tools, training, and access to markets to grow their businesses,” he recalls. “I felt proud to bring our reality into those discussions.”

For the Tanzania Youth Alliance (a network of local groups receiving small seed grants to implement projects) his presence in Addis symbolized a bridge between community action and global advocacy. As one of the youth leaders in the Alliance put it, “When Pius spoke at the summit, it was like all of us were there.”

Back home, Pius is more determined to keep connecting youth to opportunities. He believes exposure at international events adds value when it translates into stronger local initiatives. “The conversations in Addis gave me ideas on how we can use digital tools for aquaculture or strengthen youth cooperatives,” he says. “But most importantly, it reminded me that our work on the ground is part of something much bigger.”

His vision remains grounded: to grow his fish farming business, create jobs for other young people, and contribute to food security in Tanzania. As he puts it simply, “When youth raise fish, we raise hope, resilience, and the future of food.”

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

National Government Institutions (Please specify): *Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, zMBEF, zMANL, Prime Minister’s Office, ASA, TARI, TOSCI, TAFICO, ZAFICO, TAFIRI, ZAFIRI, TDB, Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency (ZEEA), , President’s Office, Regional Administration, Local Government, Ministry of Health, Second Vice President’s Office (Zanzibar)*

Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): *Arusha Regional Administration, Mbeya Regional Administration*

International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): *IFAD/WB other investment programmes*

Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): *Uchumi Institute*

Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): *Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA), Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Zanzibar Milele Foundation, Zanzibar Maisha Bora Foundation, Zanzibar Youth Forum*

Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): *Sokoine University of Agriculture*

Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): *Irish Embassy, Norway*

Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____

Others (Please specify):

UN agencies – UNEP, UNDP, UNWomen, UNICEF

International NGOs- GAIN, Heifer International, WeWorld

Youth Groups – Tanzania Youth Alliance, Zanzibar Youth Forum

SHIJUWAZA – Zanzibar Federation of Disabled People Organization

ANNEX: SDG Localization Marker Survey

ONLY for the JPs with SDG Localization's Marker 3 to respond.

- 1) Please report on the SDG Localization monitoring indicators below. If an indicator is not applicable to your joint programme kindly state NA and briefly justify in the “Means of Verification” column.

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Target (year)	Evidence or means of verification
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design.	# (type)	# (type)	Actual: 1 ProDoc: The Ministry of Agriculture advised the JP Team to delete LGBTQ and use existing planning and budget guidelines for LGAs during formulation stage
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type of persons or representative organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of enhancing local populations’ ownership and inclusion in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, led by local development stakeholders.	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	Implementation report: Women – 346 PWDs – 9 Youth – 83 # of organizations - 20
Number and type of specific events, publications, or training materials aimed primarily at building capacity for local sustainable development/SDG localization in local development stakeholders.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations, and/or tools developed to enhance SDG localization (Disaggregated on policies, regulations, or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence).	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	Pilot gender responsive and inclusive planning and budgeting guidelines for LGA with a food systems “systems” lens.
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization.	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	Collaborated with GAIN in the initial consultation meetings for the 3FS (Tracking for Financial Flow for Food System) initiative
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact.	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	# (% women indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	

Percentage of programmatic expenditures allocated explicitly to activities that directly impact local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g. food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development, local climate action, multilevel governance) embedded in local SDG-related priorities which are expressed in local strategies.	%	%	
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level.	#	#	
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level.	\$	\$	3,000,000
Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones.	%	%	
Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development into their monitoring and reporting processes.	# (type of actor)	# (type of actor)	

2) What action areas has your JP prioritized since launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

- Empowering local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g. participatory planning processes, community consultations)
- Strengthening multi-level governance (e.g. vertical coordination, central-local policy alignment)
- Localizing SDG financing (e.g. municipal finance mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
- Enhancing local data systems (e.g. disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)
- Expanding social service access (e.g. last-mile delivery, integrated service provision)
- Others (please specify): Awareness creation on food system pathways.

3) To what extent has funding from the joint programme budget be directly channelled or mobilized to local-level actors (e.g. local governments, local community organizations, local service providers) to support SDG Localization efforts in the reporting period?

- 0% i.e. no resource has been directed to local-level actors.
- 1-24% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 25-49% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

- 50-74% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 75-100% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

4) Please describe how the territorial or localization approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects into your response.

- Alignment between joint programme and local development plans and integration of results in local processes, frameworks and SDG monitoring system.
- Role of subnational-level (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the joint programme.
- Description on how capacities and innovation of local stakeholders for integrating SDG and multi-actor collaboration are identified and reinforced.

(500 words / 1 page max)

- Alignment with local development plans and frameworks; The JP supported the development of a National Food Systems Planning and Budgeting Tool designed for use by Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), Regional Administrations, and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). This tool provides practical guidance on translating national food systems pathways into district and regional development plans and budgets. By aligning with existing frameworks such as the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and Council Development Plans, it ensures that national priorities are embedded in local planning and reporting processes, including SDG monitoring. Overall, the JP aligned strongly with the national strategies implemented at local levels namely the Agricultural Sector Development Programme Two (ASDP II), National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan Two (NMNAP II) and Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan in Tanzania Mainland and Agriculture Transformation Plan in Zanzibar. (SDG 1. Target 1.7 & SDG 17 Target EC).
- Role of subnational governments and local institutions; Local Government representatives were engaged through workshops in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar, which brought together regional and district officials, CSOs, academia, and private sector actors. Their role was to contextualize the food systems agenda to their specific realities, identify local investment opportunities, and integrate food systems considerations into ongoing programmes such as the Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP) and Climate Smart Dairy Transformation Programme (CSDTP). This strengthened their ownership and positioned them as central actors in the localization of food systems pathways. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities where development activities are taking place in Tanzania are well articulated in the TOR or framework for food systems governance and coordination mechanisms. Both are under the PORALG.
- Capacities and innovations of local stakeholders; The JP emphasized building capacity for inclusive, multi-actor collaboration at the subnational level. For

example, collaboration with VI Agroforestry engaged over 600 local stakeholders in awareness sessions on agroforestry and nature conservation, while the Tanzania Youth Alliance mobilized 70 youth CSOs representatives from across regions, linking community-level initiatives with the national food systems agenda. These efforts reinforced local innovation and knowledge-sharing, particularly in climate-smart practices and youth-led agribusiness. By positioning citizens and community organizations as both beneficiaries and co-creators, the JP helped to catalyse the process to institutionalize feedback loops that inform higher-level decision-making and strengthen adaptive governance.

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