

# TANZANIA SDG ACCELERATION FUND

## 2025 Annual Progress Report



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## List of Abbreviations

AMCOS - Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society  
BOS – Business Operations Strategy  
CBO – Common Back Office  
CBWSO – Community-Based Water Supply Organization  
CRVA – Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment  
DCMS – District Case Management System  
EPRP – Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan  
FFA – Food-for-Assets  
FAST – Financial Acceleration for Savings Groups Transformation  
GEWE – Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment  
GMTWG – Gender Mainstreaming Technical Working Group  
GEM – Gender Equality Marker  
GRB – Gender-Responsive Budgeting  
HRA – Human Rights Adviser  
ICT – Information and Communication Technology  
JSC – Joint Steering Committee  
JTC – Joint Technical Committee  
JWP – Joint Work Plan  
KJP II – Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II  
LGAs – Local Government Authorities  
LNOB – Leave No One Behind  
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation  
MPTFO – Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
MSME – Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises  
MTR – Mid-Term Review  
PBCRG – Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant  
PSSN – Productive Social Safety Net  
PUNO – Participating UN Organization  
RCO – Resident Coordinator’s Office  
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics  
TNAP-WPS – Tanzania National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security  
UNCT – UN Country Team  
UNSDCF – United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework  
UN-SWAP – United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  
VAWC – Violence Against Women and Children  
WCPC – Ward and Child Protection Committee  
ZJP – Zanzibar Joint Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund — established in December 2022 to mobilize joint resources for coherent implementation of the UNSDCF 2022–2027 priorities — completed its third year of operation in 2025 against a busy and challenging backdrop: the finalization of Tanzania's long-term Vision 2050, national elections and a tightening global development finance environment. Despite these headwinds, the Fund demonstrated its catalytic role in delivering integrated, system-level results across the four outcome areas of the UNSDCF—People, Prosperity, Planet, and Enabling Environment— while strengthening the UN system's coherence and operational efficiency.

In 2025, through pooled financing aligned with the UNSDCF joint work plan priorities, the Fund enabled joint UN programming that combined community-level service delivery with upstream policy and systems support, generating results that go beyond individual interventions.

Across sectors, Fund-supported initiatives contributed to **institutionalized service delivery systems**, improved livelihoods and economic opportunities, strengthened climate resilience, and advanced human rights and gender equality frameworks. Notably, interventions supported a transition toward **government-led, sustainable systems**, including embedded protection mechanisms, integrated health and civil registration services, climate adaptation within national social protection programmes, and gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes.

The Fund's value lies in its ability to **bring together multiple agencies, sectors, and levels of intervention**—linking local realities with national frameworks and financing systems—and converting that integration into hands-on implementation capacity and granular knowledge. This has enabled more **coherent, scalable, and inclusive responses to complex development challenges**, including in refugee-hosting areas where humanitarian and development needs intersect.

In a context of constrained development financing, the Fund has proven to be an effective instrument for **catalyzing coordinated action, unlocking other financing, and advancing the Leave No One Behind principle**, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations benefit from sustained and systemic change.

A synthesis of concrete key results achieved in 2025 is presented in the “Key Results” section of this report, organized by Outcome Area in line with the UNSDCF and Fund's Results Framework. Individual project-level reports are accessible on the MPTFO Gateway.

The Fund's qualitative performance in 2025 was strong on relevance and coherence — all initiatives remained anchored in the UNSDCF Results Framework, and Fund-supported projects demonstrated clear complementarity with other UNSDCF interventions and with external financing streams. Effectiveness was high for most projects, though delays in implementation were also encountered. Sustainability is strong at the programme level — with government-financed

systems, self-replicating models, and financing mechanisms already in place — but remains fragile at the Fund level given declining contributions year-on-year, underscoring the urgency of donor base diversification.

**Looking ahead**, 2026 will be a year of consolidation and strategic re-positioning. The UNSDCF Strategic Review's recommendations — expected to be discussed with the Government and development partners in Q2 2026 — will provide a concrete entry point to advance Funding Compact 2.0 commitments and make the case for pooled funding as the most effective vehicle for maintaining the scale of results in a resource-constrained environment.

## I. PURPOSE

The SDG Acceleration Fund (the Fund) was established in December 2022 as a key mechanism to support joint resource mobilization for the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the United Republic of Tanzania (2022–2027).

The establishment of the Fund draws on the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/729 (2018), the United Nations Funding Compact (2019) and builds on the successful experience of the Tanzania One UN Fund (2007–2022).



The Fund’s operations are fully aligned with the UN Funding Compact 2.0 (2023), which calls for increased contributions to inter-agency pooled funding as a means of allocating resources strategically, reducing fragmentation, and leveraging the collective strengths of multiple UN entities to deliver more integrated and effective development support.

The overall purpose of the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund is to promote greater UN coherence and maximize development impact for SDG acceleration, by prioritizing joint programmes and other joint initiatives with cross-cutting effects.

By facilitating access to joint funding, the Fund incentivizes coordinated UN action and promotes joint prioritization, planning, monitoring, and implementation. In doing so, it strengthens overall UN coherence. The Fund also fosters mutual accountability among Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) for the delivery of shared results and the efficient use of pooled resources.

## II. 2025 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

### Fund’s Dashboard: 2025

<b>Established:</b>	December 2022
<b>Number of Participating UN Organizations:</b>	22
<b>Contributors:</b>	Norway  Ireland  Sweden 
<b>Total deposits, USD:</b>	\$ 25,399,841
<b>2025 deposits, USD</b>	\$ 3,292,980
<b>2025 ongoing projects</b>	7
<b>including 2025 new projects</b>	1

## Fund's Strategic Alignment with UNSDCF

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund is firmly anchored in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Theory of Change, Results Framework, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. This alignment ensures that all funded initiatives directly contribute to UNSDCF outcomes, national priorities and SDG acceleration.

To minimize transaction costs and facilitate alignments with the UNSDCF cycle, the Fund relies on the existing UNSDCF governance and coordination structures and processes. The Joint Government–UN Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator, provides strategic direction and oversight for both the UNSDCF and the Fund.

Annually, the JSC approves Joint Work Plans (JWPs) for each UNSDCF Outcome Area, developed collaboratively by UN agencies and national partners. These JWPs outline specific interventions and the resources required for the programme year, synchronized with the Government's fiscal year (July–June).

In line with the Fund's Terms of Reference and the JSC's mandate, allocations from the Fund's available resources are made on the basis of approved Joint Work Plans, in consultation with donors and the JSC co-chairs.

## Fund's Portfolio Overview

In 2025, due to a confluence of high-priority government commitments — including the finalization of Tanzania Vision 2050 and preparations for the national elections — the JSC meeting at the level of Permanent Secretary and Heads of Agencies did not take place during the customary fall period. The Joint Technical Committee (JTC), an advisory body to the JSC, met in October 2025 to jointly review and validate proposed joint annual work plans.

Subsequent allocations from the Fund's available resources, made in consultation with donors and the JSC co-chairs, were directed to selected ongoing joint initiatives endorsed in the 2025/26 Joint Work Plans (JWPs).

All programmatic projects fall under the Fund's Cross-Cutting window, addressing multiple national priorities and SDGs with a common emphasis on the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle, guiding the targeting of interventions and the design of inclusive, sustainable solutions.

Below is a snapshot of the Fund's ongoing projects, including project-specific hyperlinks to the MPTFO Gateway for additional details.

Project title/ MPTFO project number/ hyperlink to Gateway	Fund Outcome/ Window	Primary SDGs addressed	Amount received in 2025	Total amount received as of 2025
1. Kigoma Joint UN Programme Phase II (KJP II) Project number: <a href="#">00140239</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16	\$ 2,171,132	\$ 15,008,073
2. Strengthening UN Tanzania Coordination capacities for SDG Acceleration Project number: <a href="#">00140301</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 17, 10, 5	-	\$744,425
3. Food Security Recovery Though Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration Project number: <a href="#">00140525</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 13,15 1, 2, 5	-	\$2,646,000
4. Strengthening the National and Development Partners' Gender Equality Coordination Mechanism Project number: <a href="#">00140511</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 5, 16, 17	-	\$1,600,000*
5. Support to UNCT and the RC Tanzania in mainstreaming Human Rights and LNOB Project number: <a href="#">00140753</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 17, 5, 10, 1, 2,3,4	\$114,000	\$214,000
6. Integrated Innovations for Sustainable Development: Empowering Vulnerable Communities in Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba, Zanzibar Joint Programme (ZJP) Project number: <a href="#">00141003</a>	Cross Cutting	SDGs 1, 2 ,3 , 4, 5,8,10,11,12,13,16	\$3,473,000	\$3,473,000
7. Tanzania SDG Fund Secretariat Project number: <a href="#">00140752</a>	Direct cost	SDG 16	-	\$195,000

Notes: \* An additional allocation for Project 4 (Gender Equality Coordination Mechanisms Strengthening) was approved for funding in 2025; however, PUNOs received the disbursement in early 2026 for the implementation in 2026 and therefore the amount of the latest disbursement is not reflected in the table above.

The Joint Programme "Integrated Innovations for Sustainable Development: Empowering Vulnerable Communities in Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba, Zanzibar (ZJP)" was approved for funding in 2024 (as was reflected in the 2024 Annual Report) but received its first disbursement in early 2025.

## Fund Secretariat

A dedicated project for the Fund Secretariat was approved as a direct cost, funded from a percentage of contributions received, in line with the Fund's Terms of Reference and MoU. The Secretariat, housed at the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), provides support to the JSC co-chairs, PUNOs, and donors on all matters related to the Fund's operations. Its functions are financed on a cost-sharing basis between the Fund and other funding sources.

In 2025, the Fund Secretariat facilitated the mid-term review of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) supported by the Fund.

## Gender Equality Mainstreaming

In line with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP), the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Tanzania systematically monitors financial allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEWE) across the full UNSDCF and its annual joint work plans. The 2025 UNCT-SWAP assessment indicates that:

- 51.8% operational joint programmes including those supported by the Fund were specifically targeting gender equality.
- 60.8% of available funds was allocated to finance joint work plans directly contributing to advancement of gender equality.

Among Fund-supported initiatives, the Gender Equality Coordination Mechanism (Project 00140511) and the Human Rights and LNOB project (Project 00140753) have gender equality as their principal objective (GEM 3). The remaining projects address gender equality as a significant objective (GEM 2). Within these projects, however, several targeted interventions rise to the level of principal contributions (GEM 3): these include dedicated actions under the violence against women and children pillars of KJP II and the ZJP, as well as interventions directly targeting women's economic empowerment within the agriculture and livelihoods components of KJP II and the food systems and climate adaptation pillars of the ZJP.

Note: *GEM coding: GEM 3 = gender equality as principal objective; GEM 2 = gender equality as a significant objective.*

## Fund Mobilization

As of December 2025, the Fund had mobilized a cumulative total of USD 25,399,841 since its establishment, including USD 3,292,980 received in 2025 — consistently falling short of the Fund's annual target of generating at least 10% of total available UNSDCF resources. The number of contributing partners and the volume of contributions have declined with each successive year, reflecting broader trends in the global development finance landscape.

## Risks and Financing Outlook

The risks identified in the Fund's risk strategy — specifically, insufficient interest among development partners in pooled funding mechanisms and the resulting low capitalization — have become increasingly evident in 2025. Against a backdrop of shrinking global ODA, shifting donor government priorities, and greater emphasis on attribution of results to individual donors, the resource outlook for the near term remains challenging.

These external pressures underscore the urgency of renewed engagement for donor base diversification and the strategic repositioning of the Fund. The UNSDCF Strategic Review conducted in Q1 2026 is expected to address this issue directly; its findings and recommended way forward are expected to be discussed with the Government and funding partners in Q2 2026. Notwithstanding these challenges, the Fund remains a critical enabler of joined-up UN action, and its continued relevance will depend on proactive engagement with both existing and new funding partners.

## III. KEY RESULTS

In 2025, the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund continued to enable a portfolio of integrated, multi-agency interventions implemented through joint UN programming, contributing across all four strategic outcome areas of the UNSDCF. In addition, the Fund invested in strengthening UN coordination capacities—a cross-cutting enabler that supports joint delivery, enhances efficiency, and strengthens strategic positioning and communications.

Beyond the delivery of planned activities, the 2025 results illustrate a progression toward more durable, system-oriented outcomes. Interventions supported by the Fund increasingly contributed to strengthening national and subnational systems, while maintaining a strong operational presence at the community level—helping to bridge implementation gaps and reinforce linkages between local realities and national priorities.

The Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund demonstrated how pooled, flexible financing combined with joint UN action can deliver results that go beyond individual projects—driving system-level change, institutionalization, and scalable impact.

Fund-supported interventions were instrumental in advancing national ownership and system-level changes, including:

- Institutionalization of service delivery systems in protection, health, WASH, and civil registration, reducing dependency on external support
- Government ownership and capacity, with locally financed coordination and service mechanisms now operational at scale
- Livelihoods and economic resilience for women, youth, and smallholder farmers through market access, financial inclusion, and climate-smart production
- Ecosystem restoration and climate resilience, linking environmental sustainability with livelihoods and energy access

- Gender equality and human rights governance, embedding these principles into national frameworks, budgeting systems, and local implementation structures

Equally important, the Fund enabled and incentivized the UN system to deliver as one — integrating policy support, service delivery, and community engagement — connecting local-level results to national systems and policies. These results underscore the Fund’s catalytic role in enabling integrated, multi-agency solutions that bridge service delivery, systems strengthening, and policy support—delivering outcomes that would not be achievable through fragmented interventions.

The 2025 key results are presented below in line with the UNSDCF Results Framework and its four Outcome Areas.

Detailed project-level reports are available on the Fund’s page on the MPTFO Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/tz200>) and are accessible via project-specific hyperlinks included in the portfolio overview table above.

## Outcome 1: People

*By 2027, people in Tanzania — especially the most vulnerable — increasingly utilize quality, gender-transformative, inclusive, and integrated basic services: education, health, WASH, nutrition, and protection.*

In 2025, fund-supported programmes strengthened access to integrated, quality services for vulnerable populations, while institutionalizing systems for sustained delivery.

### Key results at a glance:

- 4,898 women and children accessed coordinated VAWC services; District Case Management System is fully embedded in government structures and operations across 8 LGAs in Kigoma;
- 4 District Child Protection Plans developed in Zanzibar; 53,676 community members reached on child protection across Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba
- 183 teachers (42% female) trained and 2,450 learners (1,478 girls) reached through improved vocational and STEM learning environments in Kigoma
- - Water supply schemes now serving 95,495 people through community-managed systems in Kigoma; 22,000 people reached through climate-resilient WASH solutions in Zanzibar
- 99% antenatal care coverage achieved in Nyarugusu refugee camp; 7,835 safe deliveries with near-zero maternal deaths
- Birth registration increased 65.5% to 69%, supported by digital integration of health and civil registration systems in Kigoma region; eRITA–GoTHOMIS interoperability now enables on-site birth certificate printing at health facilities across all 8 LGAs
- 1,772 caregivers reached through community nutrition services; 100 health workers trained in Zanzibar

## **Ending Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)**

Across both the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II) and the Zanzibar Joint Programme (ZJP), Fund investments strengthened protection systems at multiple levels — from national policy frameworks to community-level prevention.

In Kigoma, now a 1,664-strong trained protection workforce — including social welfare workers, MHPSS practitioners, community development officers, police, and frontline actors — anchors a government-led, data-driven protection system now with sustained operational ownership. In 2025, 4,898 women and children accessed coordinated, multi-sectoral VAWC services, including 1,792 children through case management. The District Case Management System (DCMS) is now embedded in routine government operations across all eight Local Government Authorities (LGAs), with District Social Welfare Officers submitting quarterly reports independently — a system whose continuation is no longer contingent on external funding. Ward and Child Protection Committees (WCPCs) across all eight LGAs now hold quarterly coordination meetings financed entirely from local government resources. At community level, 169,792 people were reached through a prevention architecture spanning theatre groups, community dialogues, radio programmes, and assemblies; 4,371 religious, traditional, and community leaders were mobilised as prevention champions.

Together, these investments shifted VAWC response across the region from fragmented service delivery to a coordinated, government-owned protection system operating at scale.

In Zanzibar, Fund's supported efforts strengthened both prevention and response capacities, contributing to a more coherent, survivor-centred protection system. Four District Child Protection Plans were developed through participatory, multi-sectoral processes across Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba. Over 70 GBV service providers were oriented on a contextualized training package. Community outreach reached 53,676 community members — including 34 faith and traditional leaders — across four districts and two sub-districts, strengthening community accountability and shifting harmful norms. Justice-sector capacities were enhanced for 78 actors, improving detection, investigation, and prosecution of violence cases. The rollout of Safe Houses Guidelines trained 30 key actors, advancing standardized, survivor-centred services.

Together, these investments help to advance VAWC response from fragmented services to coordinated, government-led systems with sustained capacity for prevention and response.

## **Education**

In Kigoma, 183 teachers (42% female) were trained in vocational skills — tailoring, masonry, electrical installation, and STEM — against an annual target of 160. Three **IPOSA** centres were constructed and science laboratories rehabilitated, creating learning spaces for approximately 2,450 learners (1,478 girls). The cumulative total of 6,250 girls reached through menstrual health education in 40 schools surpassed the programme target of 6,000, with schools reporting improved attendance among girls.

In Zanzibar, 23 adolescent girls and young women from vulnerable communities in Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba completed six-month vocational training programmes in tailoring,

catering, and beautification — with graduates receiving start-up tools to launch their own enterprises. Youth protection efforts reached 3,668 first-year university students across five higher learning institutions with comprehensive education on HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and GBV prevention.

These efforts contributed to improved retention, skills acquisition, and transition pathways for vulnerable youth, particularly girls, linking education outcomes more directly to employability and resilience.

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

In Kigoma, three Community-Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) schemes are now serving 95,495 people (47,194 men; 48,301 women) across 13 communities in Uvinza District. Community institutions governing these schemes have been equipped with the skills and governance structures to sustain operations independently.

In Zanzibar, six rainwater harvesting systems were constructed, serving approximately 22,000 people, with digital tools operationalized for disaster management and real-time response.

These efforts and results strengthened access to safe water while establishing community-managed systems with increased local ownership and disaster preparedness.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In Kigoma, clinical mentorship raised obstetric care standards across the region. The Labour Care Guide mentorship reached 116 providers across all eight councils — exceeding the target of 96.

The Kigoma Joint Programme also demonstrated strong nexus results: the rehabilitation of the Nutrition Stabilisation Centre enabled admission of 276 refugee and 165 host community children with severe acute malnutrition. In Nyarugusu refugee camp, 99% of refugee pregnant women (6,394) completed four antenatal care visits; 7,835 deliveries were conducted in camp health facilities; and near-zero maternal deaths were recorded for most of the year.

Birth registration coverage increased from 65.5% to 69%, and the interoperability between eRITA (civil registration) and GoTHOMIS (health information) now enables on-site birth certificate printing at health facilities.

In Zanzibar, 100 community health workers and district nutrition officers were trained and reached 1,772 caregivers through Village Health and Nutrition Days. Climate-smart and underutilized foods were promoted through nutrient-rich recipe development and a locally adapted recipe book.

These results improved maternal and child health outcomes while advancing a humanitarian-development nexus approach in Kigoma, with sustained benefits beyond the programme.

*Overall, People Outcome results reflect a steady transition from fragmented service delivery toward integrated, government-led systems that are increasingly institutionalized, scalable, and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable.*

## Outcome 2: Prosperity

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

The Fund’s pooled financing enabled integrated interventions across agriculture, finance, and enterprise development—unlocking results beyond single-sector approaches.

In 2025, Fund investments enhanced productivity, market access, and financial inclusion, with a strong focus on women, youth, and smallholder farmers, while promoting scalable and market-driven solutions.

### Key results at a glance:

- 9,000+ smallholder farmers (70% women and youth) trained in climate-smart agriculture and agribusiness
- 1,272 MT of beans, 1,200 MT of cassava, and 253 MT of maize aggregated through rehabilitated storage systems, improving market access and farmer incomes
- Farmers secured premium prices (TZS 100–300/kg above market rates) through strengthened storage and aggregation systems
- TZS 325.7 million in loans disbursed with zero defaults through savings groups in 3 LGAs—model replicated by *VisionFund Tanzania* in 3 additional LGAs
- 300 individuals supported through women- and youth-led enterprises, promoting innovation and climate-smart solutions
- GRB embedded in LGA Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks
- TZS 131 billion in statutory loans mobilized for women, youth, and persons with disabilities under national gender programmes cumulatively since 2021

### Agricultural Productivity and Market Access

In Kigoma, more than 9,000 smallholder farmers (70% women and youth) received training on good agricultural practices, conservation agriculture, animal husbandry, and agribusiness management. Five warehouses across four districts were rehabilitated, enabling farmers to access premium prices of TZS 100–300 per kilogram above market rates for maize and cassava. Crop aggregation centres collectively handled 1,272.5 metric tons of beans, 1,200 metric tons of cassava, and 253.3 metric tons of maize. Post-harvest knowledge levels among trained farmers rose from 44.6% to 90.2%, with more than 1,291 bags of maize processed and threshing time reduced by 75%.

In Zanzibar, 231 farmers were equipped with climate-smart agriculture and commercial banana production techniques under the Farmer Field School approach. Two modern storage facilities and two solar drying units were constructed for seaweed cooperatives, providing 16 tonnes of storage capacity and enabling 57 farmers — 90% women — to access higher-value markets. Catalytic support packages provided to 15 youth- and women-led startups benefited 300 individuals,

promoting innovations that reduced labour burdens and supported adoption of digital tools and climate-smart practices.

These results translated into improved productivity, reduced post-harvest losses, and stronger market positioning for smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth.

### **Financial Inclusion and MSME Development**

In Kigoma, the Financial Acceleration for Savings Groups Transformation (FAST) product — introduced in three LGAs — enabled 138 savings groups with 1,095 members to access TZS 325.7 million in loans with zero defaults. This model has already been replicated independently by VisionFund Tanzania in three additional LGAs, indicating its viability and potential for scale. A total of 4,032 MSMEs were supported to formalize their businesses, improving access to finance and structured markets. Thirty women were supported to participate in the 2025 Jua Kali Trade Fair in Nairobi, securing weekly supply contracts and reporting direct sales at the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair.

Together, these efforts improved access to finance and formal markets, while demonstrating scalable models for inclusive financial services and enterprise growth.

In Zanzibar, digital and financial literacy training reached 64 farmers (36 women, 28 men), including government extension and cooperative officers. Women's leadership in producer organizations increased, with 13 additional women assuming leadership roles — bringing the total to 15 women leaders across supported groups.

These investments strengthened income-generating opportunities and economic participation for women and youth, supporting more inclusive and diversified local economies.

### **Women's Economic Empowerment**

Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) moved from advocacy to institutional practice, becoming embedded in Local Government Authorities' Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs). TZS 131 billion in statutory loans have been disbursed to women, youth, and persons with disabilities since 2021 through the Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (TGEP), with 10,960 women's empowerment platforms established nationwide.

These advances signal a shift toward more institutionalized and accountable gender equality systems, anchored in national planning and financing frameworks.

*Together, Fund's supported efforts under Outcome Prosperity contributed to increased productivity, improved market participation, and strengthened economic resilience for women, youth, and smallholder farmers.*

## Outcome 3: Planet

*By 2027, communities in Tanzania have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources, increased resilience to climate change and disasters, and greater access to efficient and renewable energy.*

In 2025, Fund-supported interventions strengthened climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, and access to clean energy, integrating livelihoods and nature-based solutions while also advancing scalable, government-led adaptation systems.

### **Key results at a glance:**

- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans operationalized in all 8 LGAs in Kigoma
- 348,000 + mangrove seedlings and 4,500 + trees established in Dodoma, Manyara & Pemba (Zanzibar)
- 5,097 individuals (72% women) adopted climate-smart agriculture practices in Kigoma
- Additional 1,365 farmers in Dodoma, Manyara & Pemba trained on climate-smart and regenerative agriculture technologies and practices
- 6,900 improved cookstoves distributed and 18,551 people reached with clean cooking solutions
- Carbon credit project registered under the Gold Standard, creating foundation for self-sustaining financing mechanism for clean energy interventions
- Climate-smart infrastructure and insurance mechanisms introduced in Zanzibar, strengthening resilience of coastal livelihoods

### **Climate Adaptation Systems and Local Capacity**

At the systems level, climate adaptation mainstreaming into the Public Works component of the national social protection system was supported through the development of a Climate Smart Public Works manual integrating climate-responsive practices into standard protocols. A Regenerative Agriculture manual was also developed to strengthen the capacity of district extension services.

At subnational level, local government authorities capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive climate adaptation planning and budgeting was supported. A national Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA)—covering all mainland LGAs and four districts in Zanzibar—was endorsed in October 2025, providing a foundation for risk-informed planning. Complementary training and tools further aligned climate adaptation processes with national planning and reporting systems.

Progress was also made in expanding climate finance mechanisms at local level, with the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) system scaling up in mainland Tanzania and advancing toward establishment in Zanzibar, strengthening institutional readiness for locally led adaptation.

Together, these results demonstrate a scalable model for climate adaptation that integrates community resilience with national systems, planning, and financing mechanisms.

### **Ecosystem Restoration and Climate-Smart Agriculture**

By end of 2025, in Kigoma more than 1.2 m trees were planted — 453,000 in refugee camps and more than 760,000 in host communities — restoring approximately 2,430 acres of degraded land. River buffer zones along the Bururuma and Makere rivers were protected through 300 reinforced beacons. Through the Food-for-Assets (FFA) approach in ten refugee-hosting villages, communities constructed over 53,000 metres of micro-catchment structures and planted 20,000 additional trees. A total of 5,097 individuals (72% women) adopted climate-smart agricultural practices, and 15 new mushroom production facilities were established in Kibondo and Kasulu Districts.

These combined efforts link environmental restoration with livelihoods and energy access, creating integrated resilience systems across refugee-hosting areas.

In Zanzibar, Fund supported project advanced gender-responsive land-use planning through Village Land Use Plans covering 10,963 community members across three villages, and trained 62 stakeholders on carbon finance mechanisms and the 2025 Zanzibar Carbon Trading Regulations. Mangrove conservation and modern beekeeping initiatives were initiated, integrating nature-based solutions with livelihood support.

These efforts strengthened climate resilience of coastal livelihoods through integrated infrastructure, ecosystem, and risk management solutions.

### **Clean Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction**

In Kigoma, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) were updated across all eight LGAs — the first time all eight have had functional, current EPRPs.

More than 6,900 improved cookstoves were distributed — over 1,400 to refugee camps and more than 5,500 to host communities. LPG promotion reached 18,551 individuals in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. One improved cookstove project was registered under the Gold Standard for carbon credits, creating a self-sustaining financial mechanism for programme continuity.

In Zanzibar, clean cooking interventions were launched in eight public secondary schools collectively serving more than 2,500 students and staff. Six rainwater harvesting systems were constructed, and a climate-responsive insurance mechanism for seaweed farmers was initiated, supporting women's livelihoods against climate shocks.

Together, these interventions improved energy access and disaster preparedness, reducing vulnerability and supporting more resilient communities.

*Overall, under Outcome Planet, the Fund facilitated coordinated action across sectors—linking livelihoods, social safety, climate resilience—to address interconnected vulnerabilities for more effective climate adaptation processes and solutions.*

## Outcome 4: Enabling Environment

*By 2027, people in Tanzania participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, accountable, and representative institutions that promote peace and justice and comply with international human rights norms and standards.*

In 2025, the Fund continued to support strengthening of GEWE, human rights integration across policy, institutions, and communities, advancing LNOB and accountability frameworks.

### **Key results at a glance:**

- Human rights and LNOB principles integrated into Tanzania Vision 2050, influencing long-term national planning
- Tanzania’s first Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (TNAP-WPS 2025–2029) adopted
- 54 law enforcement officials and 58 labour actors trained, strengthening application of human rights and labour standards
- 30 civil society organizations supported for UPR reporting, enhancing accountability and civic participation
- 27 youth leaders and 25 domestic workers empowered to advocate for rights and safe working conditions
- National Human Rights Education Strategy (2027–2031) finalized, aligning with international standards

### **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Human Rights and LNOB Mainstreaming**

Tanzania adopted and launched its first Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (TNAP-WPS 2025–2029) in August 2025, attended by over 630 representatives from government, security institutions, LGAs, and civil society — accompanied by a fully costed implementation plan.

The revitalized Gender Mainstreaming Technical Working Group (GMTWG) in Zanzibar now provides structured oversight on the implementation of Zanzibar's Gender Policy, with validated mandates, KPIs, and harmonized reporting tools

The integration of human rights, gender equality, and LNOB principles into Tanzania's Vision 2050 — the country's long-term development framework – was supported through the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) function housed at the RCO. The HRA also provided technical support to the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, contributing to the finalization of the National Human Rights Education Strategy (2027–2031), aligned with international standards and the World Programme for Human Rights Education.

At the institutional level, 54 law enforcement officials in Lindi Region strengthened their knowledge of rights-based policing, including the principles of necessity and proportionality in the use of force and the absolute prohibition of torture — exceeding the target of 48 (112.5% achievement). 58 mediators, arbitrators, and labour officers from the Commission for Mediation

and Arbitration enhanced their ability to apply international labour standards in domestic worker dispute resolution (120.8% of target).

At the rights-holder level, 27 youth representatives strengthened their capacity to integrate Human Rights-Based Approaches (HRBA) into programming and advocacy. 25 domestic workers were trained and certified as peer leaders on labour rights, occupational safety, and prevention of violence and harassment. 30 civil society organizations were equipped with skills for UPR shadow reporting, with the UN Compilation report and CSO shadow reports in preparation for submission in April 2026.

*These efforts under Enabling Environment Outcome strengthened both duty-bearers and rights-holders, embedding human rights and LNOB principles more systematically across national frameworks and local implementation.*

## UN System Coherence and Coordination

The Fund was instrumental in further strengthening UN system’s coherence and efficiency through targeted coordination investments.

### Key results at a glance:

- Two closely integrated Joint Programmes aligned with national development priorities and the UNSDCF developed and launched in Zanzibar
- Successful transition from Phase I to Phase II of Common Back Office pilot with expanded scope of offered services
- Coordinated preparations for the UN system’s transition to Dodoma initiated
- Five-year assessment of efficiency gains (reaching USD 5 million) under the UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS)
- UN system communications aligned and coordinated, strengthening a consistent “One UN” voice across key advocacy priorities and moments
- Joint programme communications strengthened, enhancing clarity of results and ensuring consistent visibility of pooled fund contributions

In 2025, these investments generated results across three mutually reinforcing areas.

**Joint programming and sub-national coordination:** Dedicated coordination capacity in Zanzibar enabled the simultaneous development and launch of two complementary joint programmes within a single reporting period — the ZJP (financed through the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund) and the Transforming Seaweed Farming Through Integrated Financial Solutions programme (financed through the global Joint SDG Fund). This demonstrates the multiplier effect of coordination investments: by aligning programme designs, sequencing

launches, and managing inter-agency processes, the coordination function unlocked resources and partnerships that would not otherwise have come together.

**Operational efficiency and cost-effective delivery:** The Common Back Office (CBO) - a global pilot initiative-completed its first full year of operation within 2025, serving 21 UN entities and managing 32 shared services. Business Operations Strategy implementation, supported by Fund-enabled coordination functions, generated savings of USD 5 million over the five-year UNSDCF cycle. These efficiencies free up resources across the UN system for programmatic delivery, directly strengthening the value proposition of joint operations.

**Strategic UN positioning and communications:** In 2025, Fund-supported coordination strengthened the UN system’s ability to communicate as one, improving the clarity, consistency, and visibility of collective results. Alignment of messaging, advocacy, and outreach across agencies ensured a stronger, more coherent and mutually reinforcing UN voice around key priorities. Targeted support to joint programmes further strengthened the articulation and visibility of results, ensuring consistent recognition of pooled fund contributions. Together, these efforts reinforced the UN’s positioning as a coherent and results-oriented development partner.

*These results highlight the Fund’s catalytic role in enabling a more coherent, efficient, and strategically positioned UN system—strengthening joint delivery and overall development impact.*

## IV. Lessons Learned, Challenges and Good Practices

The 2025 programme year generated a rich body of operational experience across a portfolio that spans multiple sectors, two distinct geographies for area-based programming and a wide range of UN agencies and national partners. The lessons below are drawn from project-level reporting and reflect patterns that cut across the Fund's portfolio — not isolated project findings.

### **From Outputs to Ownership: The Sustainability Imperative**

The Mid-Term Review of the Kigoma Joint Programme conducted in 2025 identified three distinct sustainability pathways through programme implementation: Government budget allocation for the KJP initiatives and supported interventions (e.g. LGAs allocate budgets for violence prevention, integrated activities into official planning frameworks); revenue generation models that enable self-financing through user fees (100+ water committees) and commercial operations (youth enterprises generating significant annual sales); and institutional integration embeds changes in government systems without requiring significant additional resources (e.g. incorporating water committees into official departmental plans and adopting school re-entry guidelines as policy.)

**Lesson:** *Sustainability requires intentional design from the outset — embedding government counterparts in implementation, building local financing mechanisms, and defining exit strategies early in order to sustain results.*

## The Value of Area-Based Joint Programming

The value of the KJP acknowledged by the government KJP as a key driver of regional transformation and ZJP's first year of implementation demonstrated both the potential and the complexity of area-based joint programming. Bringing together multiple UN agencies around a shared geographic focus — rather than a shared thematic mandate — created new opportunities for integration: linking nutrition to agriculture, livelihoods to climate resilience, and protection to economic empowerment in ways that sector-specific programmes cannot easily replicate.

***Lesson:** Area-based programming requires a higher investment in coordination upfront — shared results frameworks, joint field presence, and regular inter-agency review — but generates integration dividends that justify the cost. The ZJP's first year highlighted the importance of building these coordination structures before disbursement, not after.*

## Pooled Funding as a Catalyst for Coherence and Complementarity

In Zanzibar, the Fund enabled a dedicated coordination function on the ground that facilitated the simultaneous development and launch of two complementary joint programmes — the ZJP (funded through the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund) and the Transforming Seaweed Farming programme (funded through the global Joint SDG Fund). This was not accidental: it reflects the value of dedicated coordination capacity that can identify funding opportunities, align programme designs, and sequence launches to maximize complementarity.

***Lesson:** Coordination investments generate returns that may be less visible at a project level are significant at portfolio level. The ability to attract and align complementary funding streams is a direct product of sustained investment in coordination capacity.*

## Challenge: Tightening Development Finance and Donor Base Concentration

The Fund's resource mobilization trajectory continued to narrow in 2025. From three donors in the first year the contributor base has narrowed to only one donor, and overall volumes of available joint funding have declined year-on-year.

*The Fund's transparent, results-oriented reporting — including this Fund-level annual report and individual project reports — is a strong asset for donor engagement. The upcoming findings and recommendations of the UNSDCF Strategic Review provide a solid entry point for re-engagement with development partners over pooled funding mechanisms and provide foundation for other donor diversification efforts.*

## V. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

The following assessment looks at the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund's performance in 2025 against five standard evaluation criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. This assessment is based on project-level reporting, portfolio-level analysis, and the operational context described in this report.

**Relevance:** The Fund's portfolio remained closely aligned with Tanzania's national development priorities in 2025. All Fund-supported initiatives are anchored in the UNSDCF 2022–2027 Results Framework and directly contribute to the four strategic outcomes. The launch of the ZJP in Zanzibar — addressing multidimensional vulnerability in two underserved island districts — reflects the Fund's responsiveness to sub-national equity gaps that national-level programming often cannot reach. Support for the integration of human rights and LNOB principles into Tanzania's Vision 2050 demonstrates the Fund's contribution to the country's own long-term development architecture.

**Coherence:** In line with the Fund's focus on promoting joined-up and integrated UN action, Fund-supported projects complement and reinforce each other. The KJP II and ZJP both operate across the People, Prosperity, and Planet outcome areas, creating natural synergies between protection, livelihoods, and environmental programming. The Gender Equality Coordination Mechanism generated results that directly and indirectly strengthen the gender dimensions of all other Fund-supported projects. The Fund-enabled HRA function provided human rights mainstreaming support that strengthened overall UNCT programming, extending beyond the project's direct beneficiaries. Alignment with other funding streams was demonstrated through the complementarity of Fund investments with programmes financed by other sources, including the global Joint SDG Fund in Zanzibar, as well as UNHCR's and other agencies' parallel but closely coordinated investments in refugee-hosting communities in Kigoma.

**Effectiveness:** While the majority of Fund-supported projects met or exceeded their key 2025 targets, there were some variations across projects reflecting the operational realities of the year. The Food Security Recovery project (MUKI) offers a useful illustration of a wider pattern: the interventions with the greatest potential for sustainability and scalability — specifically, the integration of climate-smart tools and adaptive processes into government systems — were also those that experienced the most challenges. Due to other emerging priorities, Government-led design and approval processes, combined with the World Bank's postponement of approval for the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) III programme, slowed the implementation of the most structurally important components toward the end of 2025.

**Efficiency:** The Common Back Office pilot — supported through the UN Coordination project — generated USD 175,000 in annual ICT savings across 21 UN entities, with cumulative Business Operations Strategy (BOS) savings estimated to exceed USD 5 million over the UNSDCF cycle. These system-level efficiencies are a direct return on the Fund's investment in coordination infrastructure.

Transaction costs remain a concern at the project level, particularly for smaller allocations. The Fund Secretariat should continue to explore options for streamlining reporting and disbursement processes for projects with limited annual budgets.

**Sustainability:** Sustainability prospects are considerably stronger at the programme level than at the Fund level. Government-financed child protection committees, independently managed water schemes, self-replicating financial inclusion models, and registered carbon credit mechanisms all point to a portfolio that is actively building the conditions for results to persist beyond the

programme cycle. At the Fund level, however, a declining and concentrated donor base, combined with broader ODA contraction, creates genuine uncertainty about the Fund's ability to maintain its current portfolio scale beyond 2026.

## VI. LOOKING AHEAD

As the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund enters the second half of the UNSDCF 2022–2027 cycle, the 2026 programme year presents both a consolidation imperative and a strategic inflection point.

### **Strengthening Donor Engagement in a Shifting Financing Landscape**

The contraction of global ODA is a structural shift, not a temporary fluctuation — and the Fund's declining and concentrated contributor base makes this a strategic priority for 2026. The UNSDCF Strategic Review's recommendations, expected to be discussed with the Government and development partners by mid-2026, will provide a concrete entry point to advance Funding Compact 2.0 commitments and make the case for pooled funding as the most effective vehicle for maintaining the scale of intended results. When development budgets shrink, pooling resources is not just efficient — it is the most credible way to demonstrate that joined-up UN action delivers more, per dollar invested, than fragmented bilateral programming. The Fund will use these dialogues to explore broadening its contributor base and to position itself as a vehicle for SDG-aligned financing and the government's development priorities in the context of Tanzania's Vision 2050.

### **Completing and Consolidating**

As Fund-supported projects will be approaching their end dates, transition planning — including government handover of management systems and documentation of replicable models — should intensify in 2026, supported by a structured sun-setting or close-out process.

The Fund's contribution will ultimately be judged by the quality and durability of the changes it helped bring about. The task for 2026 is to consolidate, communicate, and sustain those gains — while adapting with agility to a development finance environment that will continue to demand more with less.

## VII. Indicator Based Performance Assessment

UNSDCF-Outcome 1: By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, increasingly utilise quality gender transformative, inclusive, and integrated basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.					
UNSDCF Output 1.1: Key stakeholders have increased institutional and technical capacities to develop rights-based legislation, policies and plans that address gaps in access to basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, & epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services particularly for the most vulnerable.					
Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline:/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of verification
<b>Thematic Area: End Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)</b>					
<b>KJP-Output</b> :Strengthened capacities of service providers for increased coverage of quality education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection in Kigoma Region.	<b>Indicator:</b> # 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.)	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 706 (123 Fit families, 174 Police Officers, 20 Court Officers, 359 CHWs, 13 SWOs and 17 CDOs)	<b>Achieved:</b> Fit families – 204 ,Police officers- 48, Court officers – 40, CHWs-496 SWOs- 55 including 25 new recruited SWO CDOs- 25, 1012-Key frontline such as influential, religious, traditional and community leaders Overall achievement: 138	The variance occurred because the reporting period reached 1,384 service providers and frontline workers, including existing Fit Families groups, CHWs, and newly recruited SWOs, contributing beyond the planned cumulative target.	Existing Fit Family. Parenting groups and CHW across all LGAs, and Training Attendances and reports for key frontline workers
		<b>Baseline:</b> UN Women: 1	<b>Achieved:</b> 85 multisectoral service providers (police, social welfare, health, justice, community development) strengthened through coordination sessions and technical training across six LGAs.	None	Report Activity and Attendance
		<b>Baseline:</b> IOM: 0	<b>Achieved:</b> Indicator target was met by 50% for the MHPSS training. The capacity building of social welfare officers reached the intended target. Target achieved is 35 personnel trained	The 140 target is an overall programme target, while this reporting period achieved 35 personnel trained, representing partial progress toward the cumulative goal	Activity reports and Attendances.
		<b>Baseline:</b> UNHCR: 44 front-line workers including Health,	<b>Achieved:</b> 95 front-line workers including Health, Police, Social Welfare, Court	None	Partner activity report

		Police, Social Welfare, Court and Immigration Officials <b>Target:</b> 119(accumulated) front line workers (Health, Police, Social Welfare, Court and Immigration Officials)	and Immigration Officials CP/GBV were trained on case management		
<b>Indicator:</b> # of children and women received coordinated and timely multisectoral and inclusive VAWC response services (disaggregated by sex and disability)	<b>Baseline:</b> UN Women: 600 <b>Target:</b> UN Women: 110 women	<b>Achieved:</b> 210 Women accessed improved protection services because of strengthened police response, enhanced referral mechanisms, and improved mobility through deployment of seven motorcycles.	Improved police response, strengthened referral mechanisms, and better mobility through the deployment of seven motorcycles enabled more women to access services, resulting in 210 women reached		
	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 7,379 children <b>Target:</b> UNICEF: 8,179 children (4,258 girls, 3,926 boys)	<b>Achieved:</b> 8584 Children Accumulatively and Service on going	The targets are reached due to facts that community is well informed of referral passways, Services available such as case management, community rehabilitation program, alternative care. Guardian Ad Litem		
	<b>Baseline:</b> <b>IOM:</b> 79 (35 girls, 9 boys, 35 women) <b>Target:</b> IOM: 159 (75 girls, 29 boys and 55 women) cumulatively	<b>Achieved:</b> Total of 214 (99 girls, 63 boys and 53 women) beneficiaries assisted in the safe house. TIP Cases: 5 (Girls: 3 Women: 2) Rescued Potential Victims of Trafficking: 34 Girls: 4 Boys: 6 Women: 24 Survivors of Other Violence: 47 (Girls:29, Boys:16, Women:2) Vulnerable Migrants – Total: 128 Girls: 63, Boys: 41, Women: 24	The target exceeded its cumulative target by 55 beneficiaries (214 achieved vs. 159 targeted), mainly due to strengthened referrals, increased protection needs among migrants especially girls and women and improved outreach, screening, and community reporting mechanisms.		
	<b>Baseline:</b> UNFPA: 149 <b>Target:</b> Cumulative total of 215	<b>Achieved:</b> 2,236 cases reported and received services at one stop center such as psychological support to survivors of GBV, treatment and Legal Assistance	Higher-than-expected reporting and improved multisectoral service availability at One Stop Centers resulted in 2,236 survivors accessing care, far		

				exceeding the planned target of 215.	
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<p><b>GEWE -Output:</b> Key stakeholders have improved capacities to coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting of inclusive, gender responsive VAWC prevention and response services in line with global and national standards as outlined in the NPA-VAWC.</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> No of regions that developed localized NPA-VAWCII with UN support</p>	<p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target:11</b></p>	<p>1.1.1: 11 regions developed localized NPA-VAWC II regional plan</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Plans from the region</p>
	<p><b>Indicator #</b> of LGAs trained on CCSWOP and other planning and budgeting guidelines under UN support</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target: 60</b></p>	<p>45 LGAs and 8 regional secretariats oriented on planning for child protection, including 18 LGAs and 2 regional secretariats on CCSWOP</p>	<p>Partially achieved: CCSWOP training costs are higher than anticipated, even though efforts to train more LGAs with the available funds were made. It takes 5 days of training to complete the modules.</p>	<p>PMORALG reports</p>
	<p><b>Indicator #</b> of regions reporting on NPA-VAWCII using the newly developed data collection tools.</p>	<p><b>Baseline: 0.</b> <b>Target: 31</b></p>	<p>All 26 mainland regional coordinators were oriented on the tool and are using it to report on the NPA-VAWCII. A review of the tools has been made based on the lessons from the initial tool and orientation will be provided to regional coordinators</p>	<p>Partially achieved</p>	<p>MoCDGWSG NPA-VAWC annual implementation report.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator :</b> NPA-VAWC-II Coordination structures are meeting as planned to monitor progress.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Coordination committees of the last NPAVAWC were not meeting regularly as planned.  <b>Target:</b> NPTC, and 8 TWGs meet quarterly, NPSC and NP-IMC meet biannually</p>	<p>1.4: NP-IMC and NPSC did not meet in the year as planned, NPTC met once, TWGs and the Secretariat met as planned.</p>	<p>NP-IMC and NPSC were scheduled to meet once but could not meet even with efforts to convene the meetings. The meetings were to happen prior to the elections and PS and ministers' focus were on the elections.</p>	<p>MoCDGWSG NPA-VAWC annual implementation report.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Anti-FGM strategy reviewed and endorsed by relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> No <b>Target:</b> Yes</p>	<p>The Anti-FGM strategy was reviewed and endorsed by relevant Stakeholders</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Anti-FGM strategy I evaluation report &amp; new strategy (Anti-FGM strategy II)</p>

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>Thematic Area: Education</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> Strengthened capacities of service providers for increased coverage of quality education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection in Kigoma Region.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of service providers (actors) capacitated to better support marginalized communities including children in Education, Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Protection including VAWC.	<b>Baseline:</b> 1382secondary Teachers (1,152 secondary teachers, 160 primary school teachers, 70 IPOSA teachers  <b>Target:</b> 160 primary school Teachers, 40 IPOSA teachers400 adolescents peer educators, 6000 in-school adolescents	183 schoolteachers (42 %female) trained, cumulatively 242 teachers trained including 223 teachers trained out of 200 targeted  (235 girls) continued to receive MHM through Peer educators reaching a total of 6250 adolescents	No variance indicated	Programme Monitoring Visits Reports
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of institutions (primary & secondary schools, VETA, IPOSA centers enhanced with structures to support inclusive learning programs in the marginalized areas	<b>Baseline:</b> 3 (1 physics Lab, 1 Chemistry Lab, 1 Biology Lab  10 (5 secondary school Lab, 5 IPOSA centres	3 new IPOSA lab constructed out of 5 targeted benefiting 350 adolescents (105 girls) 2 rehabilitation labs out of 10 targeted benefiting 2450 students (1478 girls)	Achieved as planned however not as targeted due to funding gap in line with SDG funds received under education theme	Programme Monitoring Visits Reports
<b>Thematic Area: Water Sanitation And Hygiene (WASH)</b>					
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of water schemes reached with capacity building initiatives	<b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Planned Target:</b> 20	In Progress	The plan aimed to establish a spare parts bank to serve 20 water schemes. Implementation was on hold pending the completion of a consultancy study commissioned to propose various models for technical backstopping and a sustainability strategy for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) under the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (SRWSSP). The study was finalized in April 2025. To date, RUWASA has already allocated a building to serve as the spare parts bank and a center for technical backstopping, and will	KJP Progress reports

				deliver 10 motorcycles to enhance operations.	
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>Thematic Area: Health and Nutrition</b>					
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of anesthesia machine procured	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target: 5</b>	2	Under budgeting and machine prices went higher than the amount in the workplan	Handing over report
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of small scale maize millers do fortification.	<b>Baseline:</b> 5 millers <b>Planned Target:</b> 5 millers	25 small scale maize millers and 38 government officers were capacitated on food fortification and good manufacturing practices. <b>14</b> millers (2 school mills and 12 small scale millers) are doing fortification , while the remaining 11 are finalizing building renovations to meet fortification standards	Government commitment and investment resulting in increased food fortification coverage through government's procurement and distribution of additional 20 dosifiers and budget allocation for premix.	Progres report
<b>UNSDCF-Output 1.2: Key stakeholders have improved capacities for the coordinated implementation of inclusive, gender responsive basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, &amp; epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services in line with global and national standards.</b>					
<b>Thematic Area: Violence Against Women and Children(VAWC)</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> Strengthened capacities of relevant stakeholders in Kigoma to collect, analyze and use data to inform and monitor quality of services/ interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection including VAWC.	# of LGAs with functioning relevant information management system capturing and generating data on VAWC (GBV, VAC, TIP) data.	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 4 LGAs effectively using DCMS <b>Target:</b> UNICEF: 8 LGAs effectively using DCMS	<b>Achieved:</b> All 8 LGAS are effectively using DCMS. 1,792 child cases were entered and monitored through DCMS	The target was fully achieved due to comprehensive orientation of all Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) across the Kigoma Region on the utilization of DCMS and proper documentation of case management files. Strengthened technical support and follow-up also contributed to consistent system use across all LGAs.	District Case management System
<b>ZJP-Outputs : Strengthened capacities of child protection and GBV service providers to deliver appropriate prevention and response services that address VAWC, including systemic discrimination, support to victims of trafficking and child labour to women and children of Kaskazini Pemba and Kaskazini Unguja in Zanzibar</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Harmonized programs and plans for promoting access to protection services	#of Harmonized plans	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:1</b>	1 five-year District Child Protection Plan developed,	The draft is in place. Not completely finalized due to funding and time constrain	Available draft

<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Availability, accessibility, and quality of services to women and girls subject to violence strengthened	# of Shehas in target regions with knowledge on GBV responses and prevention service for women survival of violence.	<b>Baseline:</b> 5; <b>Planned Target (2025):</b> 50	Sixty-one (61) Shehas have been trained and engaged.	Annual target met	Quarterly reports, District reports
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
	# of women reached with messages on VAWG prevention and response.	<b>Baseline:</b> 60; <b>Planned Target:</b> 2400	<b>2500</b>	Annual target met	Quarterly reports
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Enhanced capacity of systems and communities to prevent and respond to GBV including Technology Facilitated Gender-based Violence (TF -GBV)	#1 TF-GBV training package	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	One UNFPA Global TF-GBV Training Package was contextualized to enable it to be used in Tanzania context.	Annual target met	Thcontextualized document and quarterly implementing partner report.
	# of students reached with GBV information in schools	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 6000	A total of 6,132 individuals	Annual target superseded.	Implementing partner quarterly report
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Standardized service delivery, care, support and protection of victims of trafficking and survivors of violence	# training on standardized service delivery, care, support and protection of victims of trafficking and survivors of violence	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	One workshop conducted and 24 participants (14 female and 10 male) were reached.	Annual target met	Activity report
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Inclusive and integrated programs and plans developed to promote decent work and address unacceptable conditions of work for women and children	# of Plan of action on elimination of child labour (NPA-ECL) in partnership with the Labour Commissioner's office developed	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 ; <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	1 Plan of action on elimination of child labour (NPA-ECL) in partnership with the Labour Commissioner's office developed	Annual target met	Plan available Progress reports
	# of bi-annual progress review meetings with labour officers and women and children committees conducted	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 ; <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	2 bi-annual progress review meetings held with labour officers and women and children committees conducted	Annual target met	Activity reports
	# of child labour victims availed with post withdrawal support	<b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Planned Target:</b> 50	60 (45 female) child labour victims availed with post withdrawal support.	Annual target met	Activity reports

			5 inspections on prevalence and nature of VAWC incidents within the seaweed sector conducted		
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
	# of inspections on prevalence and nature of VAWC incidents within the seaweed sector conducted	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 4</b>	5 inspections on prevalence and nature of VAWC incidents within the seaweed sector conducted	Annual target met	Activity report
<b>ZJP-Output : Improved capacities for coordination implementation and monitoring of effective, efficient, and quality service delivery to address VAWC, including systemic discrimination, support to victims of trafficking and child labor (Joint Output)</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Improved service delivery for survivors of abuse and violence through quality, efficient and effective case management, coordination and monitoring	<b>Indicator:</b> # of coordination meetings for child protection, child labour trafficking, and GBV stakeholders at the district and Shehia levels held per year at each level	<b>Baseline:</b> <b>Planned Target:</b> 2 in average per year at each level	2 meetings were held at each level	Annual target was met by 50% due the available budget	Quarterly reports
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of service providers supported on effective and timely case management for child protection	<b>Baseline:</b> 20 <b>Planned Target:</b> 150	230 service providers (Police, Social Welfare Officers and OSC staff) were supported on effective and timely case management for child protection through trainings and facilities	Annual target was acceded	Quarterly reports
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of assessments on the available community-based protections systems on protection of women and children conducted	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	Not done	Budget was not sufficient	NIL
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of programs developed to strengthen community-based systems to deliver quality, survivor-centred, gender- responsive, child friendly and multi-sectoral protection services to women and children	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	Not done	The implementation was dependent on the accomplishment of the above indicator	NIL
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of child protection and GBV case workers and data users with	<b>Baseline:</b> 15 <b>Planned Target:</b> 120	40 Police Officers received orientation training on child protection case management through Primero	Partially met. The work is on progress.	Quarterly report

	capacities on implementation of the Child Protection				
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Capacity of local authorities to develop comprehensive interventions for prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in private and public spaces strengthened.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of WCC equipped with skills and knowledge to coordinate multi - sectoral VAW interventions.	<b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Planned Target:</b> 30	61 Women and Children coordinators were equipped with knowledge on VAWG	Annual target was acceded	Quarterly reports, District data from RAS office.
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of Shehias with VAWG sessions in the community meeting	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 30	30 shehias have incorporated VAWG knowledge and sessions into their community meetings.	Annual target met	Quarterly reports, reports of action plans
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Capacity of institutions and structures to provide preventions, response and coordination services is enhanced and sustained	<b>Indicator:</b> # trained of justice system stakeholders trained	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 42	A total of 78 justice system stakeholders had their capacity improved for effective investigation, prosecution, trial, detention, and post-incarceration of VAWC cases.	This was above the expectation of 42 stakeholders planned earlier. The reason for this variance was the high interest of stakeholders to the training. This training attracted news participants from the office Chief Chemists and office of Crime investigation which normally are not part of the forum	Quarterly activity report of the implementing partner
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of shehias reached	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 50	A total of 59 Shehias/Communities in 4 Districts and 2 Sub Districts reaching at least a total of 53,676 (21312M & 32364F) members of the community including 34 faith and traditional leaders	The target was acceded.	Quarterly reports.
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Strengthened capacity for data generation, knowledge management, coordination, and M&E mechanisms to address VACW in the workplace .	<b>Indicator:</b> At least one practical refresher training of labour officers on approaches to child labour in the value chains conducted.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	One (1) practical refresher training of labour officers on approaches to child labour in the value chains conducted	Annual target met	Progress report
	<b>Indicator:</b> % of the NPA-VACW protection committees trained.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 50% increase	24 Shehias in Pemba and Unguja trained for effective action to prevent and address child labour	The initial focus on child protection teams was revised to target Shehias, enabling a more effective bottom-up approach to	Quarterly reports

				systematically address child labour at the community level.	
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output: Improved protective attitudes and behaviours among community members for women and children against violence and abuse</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Improved awareness among community members for women and children against violence and abuse	<b>Indicator:</b> # of communication material with gender-responsive social behavioral change messages for ending violence against women and children as per the national Social and Behavioural Change Strategy developed, printed and rolled out.	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 8</b>	This printing was not done	Budget constrain	NIL
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of faith leaders and men in North Regions Unguja and Pemba reached with messages on prevention and response to harmful practices and violence against women and children.	<b>Baseline: 40 Planned Target: 200</b>	Faith leaders and men were not reached with messages	Messages were not printed	NIL
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Changes attributed to UN Women in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions and/or the availability of new products and services contributing to positive social norms, including through engaging men and boys	<b>Indicator:</b> # of interventions addressing toxic masculinity in public meetings.	<b>Baseline: 1 Planned Target: 12</b>	4 sessions held. <sup>1</sup>	The target was partially met	Quarterly reports
	<b>Indicator#</b> gender sensitive activities in the district plan	<b>1.2.Baseline: 2 Planned Target: 12</b>	District plans include gender sensitive activities	Annual target met	Quarterly report
	<b>Indicator#</b> of Vocation Training Colleges with Anti GBV programs	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 12</b>	12 VTC have anti GBV programs	Annual target met	VTA reports
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of public transport (Boda, Daladala, Bajaji) engaged in VAWG prevention initiatives.	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 500</b>	300 public transport (Boda, Daladala, Bajaji) engaged in VAWG prevention initiatives.	Annual target partially met	CSOs reports

<sup>1</sup> Sensitization by religious and faith leaders on toxic masculinities and VAWG, Paralegals collective sensitization and response services to VAWG, integration of awareness in public meetings done by shehas, Revival of ulinzi shirikishi by shehas and awareness sessions on VAWG prevention by protection committees.

	<b>Indicator:</b> # articles and clips with GBV data and information disseminated	<b>1.2.Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Planned Target:</b> 24	24 articles and clips with GBV data and information disseminated	Annual target met	CSOs reports
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Strengthened inclusive and integrated interventions for VAWC prevention and response in the North Region of Unguja and Pemba	<b>Indicator:</b> # of Integration dialogue sessions and people reached in North region of Unguja and Pemba	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 30 sessions	More than 30 dialogue sessions and people reached in North region of Unguja and Pemba	Annual target met	Quarterly and activity reports
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of Pre- marriage curriculum/guidelines reviewed to accommodate GBV,HIV and FP issues.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	One Pre- marriage curriculum/ guidelines under review to accommodate GBV,HIV and FP issues	Annual target partially met	Quarterly and activity reports
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Improved prevention of human trafficking at community level	<b>Indicator:</b> # of community awareness sessions conducted on trafficking.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	2 awareness session conducted	Target met	Activity report
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Enhanced awareness on child labour and decent work including in the care economy	# of capacity-building workshop for LGA based extension officers and child protection teams conducted in the local community on labour laws and regulations related to child labour.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1	One capacity-building workshop for LGA based extension officers and child protection teams was conducted in the local community	Annual target met	Progress report
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of sensitization materials developed and disseminated to women and men in targeted communities	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1000	2000 copies of sensitization materials developed and disseminated to women and men in targeted communities	Annual target was acceded	Copies pf sensitization materials and the progress report
<b>Thematic Area: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>					
<b>KJP-Output :</b> Strengthened capacities of relevant stakeholders in Kigoma to collect,	<b>Indicator :</b> Groundwater (GW) level depletion and performance of aquifers monitored in one of the	<b>Baseline:</b> 0	<b>In Progress</b>	During to raising costs, the cost for carrying out this excrise was higher than the budget, hence, funds have been secured from	KJP Progress report.

analyze and use data to inform and monitor quality of services/ interventions in education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection including VAWC.	seven-sub basins of Lake Tanganyika basin	<b>Planned Target:</b> 1 sub basin		other sources to implement the activity	
	<b>Thematic Area: Health and Nutrition</b>				
	<b>Indicator:</b> a # of HCWs capacitate on use of stunting mats and	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 HCWs  <b>Planned Target:</b> 100 HCWs	240 Health workers (89 Health Care workers and 151 Community Health wokers were capacitated on the use of stunting mat as the tool for child growth monitoring  27,034 children from 108 villages were monitored their growth using stunting during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND). 1028 children (4%) out of screened children were identied as stunted.	Including Community Health Workers as key contributors to growth monitoring during VHNDs helped the program reach beyond its targets. 108 villages managed to conduct VHND during Q2 as compared to inital plan of 15 villages.	Progress report/ LGAs VHND reports
b. Number of children monitored their growth using stunting mats.	<b>Baseline: 0 children</b>  <b>Planned Target:1000 children</b>	27,034 children from 108 villages were monitored their growth using stunting during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND). 1028 children (4%) out of screened children were identied as stunted.			

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

**Thematic Area: Violence Against Women and Children(VAWC)**

<b>KJP-Output:</b> Communities in Kigoma Region have increased capacities to adopt positive behaviors for the uptake of education, health, nutrition, WASH, and protection including VAWC	<b>Indicator:</b> # of community members reached with VAWC (incl TIP) prevention and response messages and/or skills through various community mechanisms, approaches or forums (disaggregated by sex	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 28,282 community members (female 16,111, Male10,599)  <b>Target:</b> UNICEF: 115,000 community members (57% female, 43% male	<b>Achieved:</b> 144,822 community members through Familia Bora Taifa Imara, radio program, community dialogues and theater groups	The higher-than-target achievement is largely due to the multisectoral nature of the Familia Bora Taifa Imara initiative, which integrates messaging across child protection, education, WASH, health, and nutrition.	Available 92 theater groups, Done 49 radio programs and 97 community dialogues and parent groups
		<b>Baseline:</b> UNWOMEN: 90,000 community members	<b>Achieved</b> <b>24,930</b> community members reached through dialogues and forums engaged		

		<b>Target:</b> UNWOMEN: 10,000 community members	through structured youth dialogue sessions.	through structured youth dialogue sessions.	youth engaged through structured youth dialogue sessions.
<b>Indicator:</b> # of community leaders including religious, traditional and influential local leaders (including teachers and Women and Children protection Committee-WCPC members), capacitated to actively engage in prevention of VAWC in the community (disaggregated by sex.	<b>Baseline:</b> UNWOMEN: 1000  <b>Target:</b> WOMEN: 80	<b>Achieved</b>  90 religious and traditional leaders (53 women; 37 men) strengthened through structured interfaith dialogue sessions to advance community-level prevention strategies.		None	Activity Reports
	<b>Baseline:</b> IOM: 0  <b>Target:</b> IOM: 5,000	Strengthen the capacity of 5 Women and Children Protection Committees on understanding and Responding TIP, a total of 1,399 community members (men, women, and youth) were sensitized on trafficking in persons and violence against women and children, leading to increased awareness and improved understanding of these issues across the targeted areas in Kigoma Region.	The 5,000 target reflects the overall programme target, while this reporting period contributed 1,399 sensitized community members and strengthened 5 committees, representing only part of the cumulative target		Activity Report
	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 7,980 WCPC members from 399 CPCs  <b>Target:</b> UNICEF: 8,380 WCPC members from 419 WCPC (30% female and 70% male)	<b>Achieved</b>  9682 members from 484 WCPC This achievement was realized through implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) at district and ward levels, where quarterly coordination meetings were held to address prevention, awareness, case identification, referral pathways, and follow-up of VAWC cases.	The Target exceeded by establishing more WCPCs and increasing membership through strengthened NPA-VAWC interventions, community mobilization, and active district and ward engagement.		WCPC membership lists.  Reports from district and ward-level quarterly coordination meetings.  Training and mentorship attendance records.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	None		Activity reports

		UNFPA: 150 Religious leaders  <b>Target</b>  UNFPA: 200 Religious leaders (170 male and 30 females)	199 community and interfaith leaders received training on SRHR, GBV, HIV, and Adolescent Youth Friendly Services (AYFS)		
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of planned population receiving multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance (GBV, child protection, Wellbeing)	<b>Baseline:</b> UNHCR baseline: 14 community structures supported  <b>Target:</b> UNHCR: 14 community structures supported (continuation of support to the established mechanism)	<b>Achieved:</b>  Achieved 380 (200 female and 180 male) in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps protection, community-based structures including PSNs committees, child WASH, gender clubs, community leaders, religious leaders, women and men committees	Expanded multisectoral engagement was required to meet increased demand for GBV and child protection services, resulting in support to 380 community members from protection structures instead of only 14 structures.	Partner activity reports, and protection structures available
<b>Thematic Area: Thematic Area: WASH</b>					
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of community members including including children in and out of school with messaging on hygiene practices.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 50,320	Achieved	55,092 people across Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, and Kakonko DC benefited from Hygiene education during orientation and inspection of food and water vendors..	LGAs Activity reports.
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of water schemes constructed.	<b>Baseline:</b> 36 <b>Planned Target:</b> 3	Achieved	Three water supply schemes constructed with support from Grundfos Foundation	Project Final Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of villages reached with CLTS campaigns and sanitation marketing initiatives.	<b>Baseline:</b> 129 villages <b>Planned Target:</b> 20 villages (60,000 people)	Achieved	20 villagers were reached through CLTS campaign and internal ODF verification was conducted in 15 villages.	LGAs Activity reports.
<b>Thematic Area: Health and Nutrition</b>					
	<b>Indicator :</b> Number of ICCM providers reached	<b>Baseline:</b> 89 <b>Planned Target:</b> 159	159	NA	The activity report
	<b>Indicator :</b> a. Number of SBC sessions conducted	<b>Baseline:</b> 10 sessions <b>Planned Target:</b> 10 sessions	43 SBC sessions were conducted using health facilities, schools and community meetings platforms to	Using multiple platforms to share SBC messages helped reach a much larger audience.	Progress report.

			convey fortification messages and positive behaviors.		
	b. Number of people reached with SBC session	Baseline: 1000 people Planned Target: 1000 people	<b>4100</b> people were reached with SBC messages on fortification and positive nutrition behavior.		
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>UNSDCF-Output 1.4: Capacities of key stakeholders increased to effectively, deliver universal, quality, rights-based, gender-responsive, innovative and integrated, basic education, health (with particular focus on RMNCAH, AIDS, TB, malaria, &amp; epidemic prone diseases), nutrition, WASH and protection services.</b>					
<b>Thematic Area: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b>					
<b>KJP-Output 1.4:</b> Strengthened capacities of duty bearers and stakeholders to sustain improved basic education, health, WASH and protection services during emergencies.	<b>Indicator 1.4.1</b> # of people/institutions reached with interventions to sustain improved WASH services during emergencies	<b>Baseline:</b> 1694 <b>Planned Target:</b> 600	Achieved	600 vendors were inspected and oriented on hygienic practices for safe handling of food and water.	LGAs Activity reports.
	<b>Indicator 1.4.2</b> # of quarterly meetings refresher sessions on data quality management conducted .	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 3</b>	Achieved	Quarterly meetings and four refresher sessions on WASH Data Quality Management were conducted for NSMIS Focal Persons and Supervisors across the eight councils. Initially, the plan was to conduct three sessions; however, with additional funding from UNICEF's internal sources, a fourth session was added.	RAS Activity reports.
<b>Outcome/Output</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>Thematic Area: Health and Nutrition</b>					
	<b>Indicator:1.4.1:</b> Number of IHR assessment conducted	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1</b>	1	The International Health Regulation (IHR) assessment covered all the 5 official port of entries	The assessment reports and port specific contingency plan
	<b>Indicator:1.4.2:</b> number of assessment conducted during influx of asylum seeker	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1</b>	1	NA	The assessment report, deployment report and IPC supplies handing over report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>UNSDCF-Output 1.5 Key stakeholders* have increased capacities for evidence generation, information systems for access to disaggregated data.</b>					
<b>KJP-Output 1.5:</b> 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	<b>Thematic Area: Violence Against Women and Children</b>				
	Plans & Strategies for resource mobilization for the establishment of a safe house for Kigoma Region.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> IOM: 1 Strategy	<b>Achieved:</b> One workplan/strategy is developed	None	Participants attended the meeting and report
	# % of LGA budget allocation in the annual MTEF plans to support VAWC prevention and response interventions and services.	<b>Baseline:</b> UNICEF: 4 LGAs <b>Target:</b> UNICEF: 8 LGAs, 10% of budget allocation	<b>Achieved</b> All 8LGAs allocated 10% of fund received from UNICEF for Child protection interventions	Despite indicating 10% of UNICEF Funds some LGAs Exceed the amounts other remain below 10% which make average of 10 % of UNICEF funds	MTEF plan per LGA indicated 10 % of UNICEF Funds and they Utilized the funds.
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of functional coordination mechanisms (WCPC) in place to advance protection services	<b>Baseline:</b> UNWOMEN: 10 WCPC <b>Target:</b> UNWOMEN: 10 WCPC	<b>Achieved</b> 6 WCPC District-level coordination mechanisms strengthened across six LGAs, including operational Women and Children Protection Committees and interfaith committees supporting VAWC prevention and response.	Fund constraints	Reports and participants lists
		<b>Baseline:</b> UNFPA: 0 Interface Committee <b>Target:</b> UNFPA: 10	<b>Achieved</b> 10 Interfaith committee reached	None	Activity Report and participant lists
	<b>Thematic Area: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>				
	<b>Indicator 1.5.1</b> # of WASH coordination	<b>Baseline:</b> 7 <b>Planned Target:</b> 8	Partially Achieved	4 Quartely WASH stakeholders meeting were held in three LGAs . The variations was caused by	LGAs Activity reports.

	meeting held in the 4 target LGAs.			delays in the access of funds by LGAs and violence that followed general elections in 2025.	
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**UNSCDF-Outcome 2 Prosperity: By 2027, People in the United Republic of Tanzania working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.**

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

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>Thematic Area: Agriculture and Economic Empowerment</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> Kigoma Regional Secretariat and LGAs have increased capacity to develop, implement, monitor and coordinate gender-responsive and evidence-based plans and programmes that address the needs of MSMEs and smallholder farmers.	<b>Indicator:</b> # 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.	<b>Baseline: 1 RS and 4 LGAs</b> (Kigoma RAS, Kasulu TC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kakonko DC) <b>Target:</b> 1 RS and 8 LGAs (Kigoma RAS, Kasulu TC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kakonko DC, Uvinza DC, Kigoma MC, Kigoma DC, Buhigwe DC).	1 RS and 8 LGAs (Kigoma RAS, Kasulu TC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kakonko DC, Uvinza DC, Kigoma MC, Kigoma DC, Buhigwe DC).		Activity Report, Progress Report

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

<b>KJP-Output :</b> 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.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of UN supported public and private institutions supporting MSMEs and small holder farmers that also address the needs of PWD, youth and women.	<b>Baseline: 0 Public Institutions 0 Private institutions</b>  <b>Target:</b> 27 Public Institutions 34 Private institutions	26 Public Institutions (including RAS, Buhigwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kasulu TC, Kibondo DC, Kakonko DC, Uvinza DC, Kanembwa JKT, Ilagala Prisons, TARI, ASA, MATI Mubondo)  48 Private Institutions (including Kigoma BDS Network, TCCIA, Clock Enterprises, Enabel, Kasangezi Agreement Centre, TCB, TPF Net, TWCC, CRDB and NMB, MetaData, AMCOS and Cooperatives), MetaData	The targets were achieved as a result of increased engagement of private sector in the program implementation	Activity Report, Progress Report
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			<p><b>Over Achieved:</b></p> <p>Capacity enhancement of the 26 public institutions and 48 private institutions has resulted to:</p> <p>The strengthened public and private institutions resulted in 171 women, youth and PWDs business groups to acquire Tshs. 2, 273,953,000 benefiting 800 individuals (80% women)</p> <p>Improved business management, with 1,273 (80% young women) businesses now having business plans.</p> <p>Increased crop processing and access to farm inputs for 40 Private institutions (8 Processors, 12 Agro dealers and 20 AMCOS)</p> <p>Aggregation of crops increased to 407.5 metric tons of beans, 1200 MT of cassava, and 253.3 MT of maize with and prices for crops in 2024/25 season, maize and cassava sold at competitive prices of TZS 600/kg and TZS 400/kg</p> <p>Increased seed production to 1,000 kg of beans and 2,882 kg of sunflower, with sunflower seed receiving certification by TOSCI as C2 seed.</p> <p>increased production and availability of improved cassava, sunflower and sweet potatoes seeds varieties with 77% distributed to farmers during the two-agriculture season 2024/25.</p>		
<p><b>GEWE-Output :</b> Key stakeholders have improved capacities to coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting of the TGEP</p>	<p><b>Indicator :</b> Timely and quality reporting of Tanzania's GEF commitments with inputs from Mult stakeholders.</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target: TGEP annual report 2025 alignment with global GEF accountability framework indicators</p>	<p>2.1 TGEP reporting developed with inputs from Multi-stakeholders</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>Activity Reports</p>

	<b>Indicator:</b> # of GEF focal persons with increased capacity in promoting linkages of sectoral level implementation with GEF commitments	<b>Baseline:</b> 85 <b>Planned Target:</b> 100	2.2 Two hundred and ten (113F, 97M) Sector focal points and LGAs from Tanzania mainland have received capacity strengthening to enhance capacities for GEF implementation	Achieved	Activity report
	<b>Indicator:</b> Established WEE knowledge hubs in selected Universities	<b>Baseline</b> <b>Target:</b> 2 WEE knowledge hubs	WEE hubs established (University of Dar es Salaam and SUZA) with initial implementation of research communication and write shop on topics covering women	Achieved	Activity Reports and WEE hubs concept note
	<b>Indicator 1.2.4 (2.4):</b> Number of advisory notes produced and documented by the National Advisory Committee for the implementation of Generation Equality Commitments.	Baseline: 0 <b>Target:</b> Two advisory notes for two GEF action areas	Two advisory notes on linkages between financial inclusion, ECD and women's empowerment are developed awaiting validation by committee members	Partially achieved .The planned target for the reporting period was to finalize the review and validation of two advisory notes. However, securing a National Advisory Committee (NAC) meeting for formal validation proved challenging, resulting in delays in final endorsement. To mitigate this, the initiative is using academia through the establishment of Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Hubs as an alternative pathway to develop policy briefs and evidence products that will inform broader policy dialogue and programmatic implementation.	WEE hubs terms of Reference

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>UNSDCF -Output 2.3 : Relevant institutions have improved capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder farmers</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> Enhancing capacities of the Kigoma Regional Administration and LGAs and the key private sector actors to mobilize resources for financing MSMEs and agricultural development.	<b>Indicator:</b> #. of Fintech and financial service providers supported to design and deliver affordable financial and digital products	<b>Baseline:</b> 6 FSP (Commercial banks) 2 FSP (Microfinance) T  <b>Target:</b> 4 FSP (Commercial Banks) 5 (4FSP Microfinances, 1 Fintech/Aggrotech)	<b>Achieved:</b> 3 Commercial Bank (TCB, CRDB & NMB), 1 Microfinances (VFT) supported and resulted to:  Increased access to financial services to existing saving groups and financial product (Loans) through the Financial Acceleration Saving Groups Transformation (FAST) product worth TZS 325,708,125 with zero default recorded.  Improved savings habit through, such as M-KOBA digital savings platforms with women groups saving over TZS.72million  Increased financial literacy to 70 SHF via NMB financial inclusion program to MSMEs and SHF		Activity Report, Progress Report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>UNSDCF -Output 2.4: Small holder farmers, particularly women and youth, have increased capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices for increased and sustainable production, productivity and commercialization of agricultural commodities</b>					
<b>KJP-Output :</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 2.4.1:</b> # 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)	<b>Baseline:</b> MSMEs 11 24,317 Smallholder farmers 3000 (1800W 400Y) micro (investors). <b>Target:</b> 4150 Smallholder farmers (60% women and youth) 24 AMCOS & 15 MSMEs 1500 (1050 Women, 200 Men, 250 Youth, 10 PWD) micro investors	<b>Over Achieved:</b> 9105 smallholder farmers (70% Female and youth) were capacitated on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), and Conservation Agriculture. 4622 smallholder farmers (2,272F, 21PSN) capacitated on PostHarvest Handling and storage PHHS in Uvinza DC		Activity Report, Progress Report
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of UN supported MSMEs accessing gender responsive financial products and services (e.g guarantee, grants schemes, loans)	<b>Baseline:</b> 509 Savings groups (18000 members) 205 MSMEs(AMCOS, Cooperatives, BDSPPs, SPVs, Agri centers) 2,500 (1700W, 800Y) smallholder farmers MSMEs <b>Target</b> 200 Saving groups (4000 members - 60% women. 1,000 (780W, 200Y, 20 PWD) smallholder farmers MSMEs	138 savings groups (1,095 members) accessed TZS 325.7 million in loans, all with zero defaults		

Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline:/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of verification
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of smallholder farmers and MSMEs accessing services provided within the UN supported infrastructures and facilities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 24 AMCOS</li> <li>▪ 9 MSMEs (80% Women and Youth)</li> <li>▪ 5 Warehouses rehabilitated</li> <li>▪ 10 furnished with equipment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 AMCOS</li> <li>▪ 15 MSMEs (80% Women and Youth)</li> <li>▪ 4,000 Smallholder</li> <li>▪ 4 warehouses rehabilitated,</li> <li>▪ 8 furnished with equipment &amp; Multi-crop Thresher Machine</li> </ul>	<p>16 AMCOS facilitated the linkage to FI (CRDB) and supported AMCOS in preparation of necessary documentation.</p> <p>8 maize sheller machines provided to AMCOS, which have collectively threshed 1,291 bags (120 kg each) of maize this season at an average cost of TZS 1,500 per bag. This initiative generated an income of TZS 1,936,500 for AMCOS through the provision of threshing services and reduced threshing cost to TZS, 1000 per bag.</p> <p>1 Warehouse constructed (Nyarugusu-Kibondo)</p> <p>4 Warehouse rehabilitated (Kasangezi, Kasanda, Mlela and Lugongoni B)</p> <p>8 Warehouse Furnished with equipments &amp; Multicrop thresher Machine</p>		<p>Aggregation/AMCOS Report</p> <p>Activity report</p> <p>Delivery notes</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of Saving groups, cooperatives, MSMEs, and farmer groups formed, strengthened, operational and linked to markets and transitioning to formality</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1 Draft Formalize Your Business Guide, SMEs 2500.</p> <p>4 Formalize Your Business Facilitators/Trainers</p> <p>0 Cooperative Groups (AMCOS)</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <p>Formalise Your Business Guide 1</p> <p>SMEs 3000 licenced</p> <p>20 business facilitators /trainers (10 Women, 8 Youth 2 PWD)</p>	<p>1 Draft Guide finalised</p> <p>Formalised SMEs: 4,032 (F894, M3,056 Y707)</p> <p>26 (13F, 13M) Facilitators, among them 9 youth</p>	<p>The guide is submitted to the PMOs for the final review and approval for finalisation and launch</p>	<p>Finalized draft Guide</p> <p>Activity reports, Business licence, TIN and Brella certificates</p>

	<b>Indicator:</b> # of women-led MSMEs capacitated to increase their inclusion in green agricultural supply chains at the national, intra-regional, and international levels	<b>Baseline:</b> 40 women <b>Target:</b> 1 Revised EAC Trade Rules and Protocols Facilitate 100 MSMEs ( 50 women, 40 Youth, 10PWDs) to participate in cross-border trade	A Concept note for the review of the guide finalised.  SMEs 122(F115, Y26, M7, PWD2)	Revision of the simplified EAC trade protocols information pack is delayed due to changes of leadership within EAC.	Final concept note Training and Activity reports
<b>Thematic Area: Food Systems Transformation</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output : Women and youth in Kaskazini Pemba and kaskazini Unguja have increased capacities and skills to take up innovative climate resilient technologies and practices for production and productivity of priority value chains (Cassava, banana, seaweed, and sea-cucumber)</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Scale up the innovative deep water Integrated Multitrophic Aquaculture (seaweed co-culture with sea cucumber	<b>Indicator:</b> Proportional of seaweed beneficiaries (youth and women) adopting IMTA	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 250</b>	158 seaweed farmers trained (80% women)	There were delays in procurement of equipment for establishment of demonstration farms.	Progress reports
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of farming pens established using the floating method with cages and other necessary equipment	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 20</b>	0	The procurement process is yet to be finalized	Progress reports
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Promote commercial production of banana and cassava at community level to diversify and improve food security and incomes especially for women and youth and other vulnerable groups	<b>Indicator :</b> # of commercial plots (of more than 1 acre size per plot) for banana production established at the community level	<b>Baseline: 0;</b> <b>Planned Target: 30</b>	17 plots established, (9 in Kaskazini Unguja and 8 in Kaskazini Pemba)	Prolonged dry spell. The remaining plots will be established in March-April 2026 during the rainy season.	Progress reports and site pictures with coordinates
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of farmers accessing climate resilient farming technologies and inputs using the matching grant mechanism	<b>Baseline: 0; Planned Target: 300</b>	231 farmers (118 women and 113 men) accessed climate resilient technologies	Prolonged dry spell delayed full achievement	
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of households transitioning from using the current techniques to recommended good agricultural practices for banana production	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 300</b>	240 Household (120 in Unguja and 120 in Pemba)	Due to prolonged dry spell the remaining households will be reached during the planned training beginning in March 2026	

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Facilitate access to extension services	<b>Indicator :</b> # of farmers registered in the ugani kiganjani app	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1000</b>	0	It was agreed to wait until the finalization of the Kilimo app. Farmers will be registered in the recently developed Kilimo app	
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of farmers trained on the use of the ugani kiganjani	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 200</b>	0	Delay in timely registration of farmers. The training will be conducted after the completion of the registration process in March.	
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Gender mainstreaming on climate adaptation and leadership	<b>Indicator :</b> # of strategies and actions that promote women's participation in climate resilience agriculture	<b>Baseline:</b> <b>Planned Target: 5</b>	5 community-level action strategies developed	Fully achieved	Training reports, Action plans/strategies
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of women and men who report practicing gender equitable division of household roles	<b>Baseline:</b> <b>Planned Target: 1000</b> (500 women: 500 men)	789 beneficiaries (474 women and 315 men).		FGD and KII reports, case studies
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Institutional capacity building of farmers' organizations (cooperatives and informal groups) to promote sustainable practices and create green jobs	<b>Indicator :</b> # of cooperatives and informal groups capacitated.	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 40</b> <b>Institutions.</b>	30 institutions (26 farmer groups and 4 cooperatives capacitated)	The initial beneficiary target was not achieved and it was agreed that channeling training through cooperatives and TVET institutions would provide more sustainable and contextually relevant results.	
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of target beneficiaries trained	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1,200</b> <b>beneficiaries</b>	101 seaweed and banana farmers reached. AND 2 Institutions reached for sustainability and scalability.	Direct training of individual farmers was found to have limited long-term and proved to be relatively costly. The approach was adjusted to prioritize institution-based delivery for greater	

				continuity and scalability.	
<b>ZJP-Output : Increased capacities (skills and knowledge) on value addition , market access and trade including food quality standards and safety for priority value chain ( seaweed, seacucumber, cassava and banana) among poor households</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Foster private sector engagement to advance market development and expand trade opportunities for the newly identified Ulva seaweed species, with a focus on benefiting smallholder farmers, especially women and youth.	<b>Indicator :</b> # of new or improved infrastructures scaled up /completed	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	4 (2 seaweed storage facilities, one for each cooperative, 2 seaweed drying facilities -one for each cooperative)	Target met.	Activity report from the partner. Pictures from the site
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of small seaweed holder farmers accessing market within the supported infrastructures /facilities	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 200 farmers	114 farmers	The focus in year 1 was to support two cooperatives; however it became evident that both had relatively small memberships, resulting in a lower number of direct beneficiaries reached.	Activity report from the partner. Pictures from the sites
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Strengthen business governance structures and formalization to enhance their access to investment capital	<b>Indicator:</b> # of SHFs cooperatives/associations trained in credit enhancement (i.e, contracting procedures, regulatory compliance, and accessing financing from Fis	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 200 small-holder farmers	114 farmers:	The focus in year 1 was to support two cooperatives; however it became evident that both had relatively small memberships, resulting in a lower number of direct beneficiaries reached. (i.e groups/seaweed cooperatives have between 10 and 20 member	Activity report from the partner  Pictures from the sites
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of capacity building activities provided	<b>Baseline: 0 ; Planned Target: 5</b>	3	Partially achieved. 2 additional workshops scheduled in March 2026.	Food Safety Mission Report; ZKU Final Assessment Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of standard-setting processes	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</b>	0	Delays in engaging the service provider. Planned for 2026 with food safety expert	

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Develop a local quality and food safety certification protocol / scheme and pilot its implementation for the Seaweed MSMEs and train VC actors and relevant institutions on its implementation	<b>Indicator :</b> # of capacity building activities provided	<b>Baseline: 0 ; Planned Target: 5</b>	3	Partially achieved. 2 additional workshops scheduled in March 2026.	Food Safety Mission Report; ZKU Final Assessment Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> #of standard-setting processes	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</b>	0	Delays in engaging the service provider. Planned for 2026 with food safety expert	
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Provide appropriate technology for Seaweed processing to pilot MSMEs, including those headed and dominated by women and youth, and provide specialized training on its operation and maintenance as well as on best global practices, such as circular economy.	<b>Indicator :</b> # of capacity building activities provided	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5</b>	1 Packaging training for ToT (VTA), 5 visit Kaizen Principle were all done	Target met	Workshop Concept Notes; ZKU Final Assessment Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> Value of assets provided (USD)	<b>Baseline: 0; Planned Target: 100,000 USD</b>	55,000 USD currently in procurement process;	Partially met. ~100,000 USD planned and to be delivered in March 2026.	International Expert Final Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> Number of training conducted	<b>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</b>	1 Quality follow up with processor Pemba and Unguja, 2 Institute (ZBS, & ZFDA) reached.,	Target met: 2 additional workshops scheduled in March 2026	
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Facilitate women economic empowerment interventions to engage in off-farm businesses and value addition in seaweed and sea cucumber value chains	<b>Indicator :</b> Increase in the number of rural women who access and use new business knowledge, products, services and technologies for improved market access	<b>Baseline:0 Planned Target: 2000</b> (1700 women: 300 men).	A total of 789 beneficiaries (474 women, 315 men)	Limited resources	Training reports, field monitoring reports, BDS providers reports
	<b>Indicator :</b> Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves	<b>Baseline:2; Planned Target: 35% increase</b>	Thirteen (13) women newly taking up leadership roles, raising the total number of women leaders among ZJP beneficiaries to 15 women	Target met	FGD and KII reports, case studies

Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline:/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of verification
<b>ZJP-Output: MDA's/LGA's have increased capacities to create/put in place/ effective policy instruments, mechanisms and strategies to foster private sector engagement along the targeted priority value chains. ZJP</b>					
Output : Skills governance systems and management of TVET strengthened with greater private sector engagement.	Indicator : # of SAB established.	Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	1 SAB established	The creation of Technical School Advisory Bodies was delayed because existing VTA advisory boards already cover broad oversight functions. To avoid overlapping mandates, the activity was moved to year two, and consultations are underway to identify the best mechanism for a focused advisory body.	
	Indicator : Member of SAB trained	Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 70	0	Not met due to delays in establishing the site	
<b>ZJP-Output: Women and youth from poor households have increased capabilities to work in priority value chains operations- Digital agriculture promoted</b>					
ZJP-Output : Women and youth from poor households have increased capabilities to work in priority value chains operations- Digital agriculture promoted	Indicators : # of BDS in place	Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1	1 BDS in place	Target met	Progress report and certificate issued
ZJP-Output: Facilitate establishment of care facility and promote digital literacy to women and youth integration in productive/prioritized value chains	Indicator :# of women with access to care services	Baseline:0 Planned Target: 2 care facilities in target regions	Two (2) integrated care and digital club facilities, one in North Pemba and another one in North Unguja have been identified	Target met	Facility user registration
	Indicator :# of women accessing digital financial services	Baseline: Planned Target: 10 tablets and 10 desktops	212 (127 women and 85 men) in North Pemba and North Unguja accessed digital financial services	Target met	Receipts, invoices, delivery notes, club registration log and reports

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<p><b>ZJP-Output</b> : Support the roll out of an RPL online platform and skills recognition to support and improve informal and female workers (inclusive skills development) in selected trades within the priority value chains.</p>	<p><b>Indicator</b> : # of female and youth certified /Their skills recognized.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 270 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2,000</p>	<p>2,000 female and youth undertaken through all the precertification processes and prepared for the RPL assessment process</p>	<p>Although 2,000 women and youth were prepared for RPL assessment, additional time was needed for quality assurance and verification, so assessments were deferred to uphold certification standards.</p>	<p>Progress report</p>

<b>UNSDCF-Outcome 3 Planet :By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy.</b>					
<b>UNSDCF-Output 3.1: MDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction , and access to of efficient renewable energy.</b>					
<b>Outcome/Output</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> <b>Planned Target:</b>	<b><u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<b>Thematic Area : Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> Relevant MDAs and LGAs in Kigoma have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to of efficient renewable energy.	<b>Indicator :</b> # of target institutions whose staff have acquired skills and knowledge to formulate inclusive and gender-responsive strategies and preparedness plans. (Disaggregated by type of institution - MDAs and LGAs, skills acquired et	<b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Planned Target: 2 LGAs</b>	8 LGAs	The need for support from all 8 LGAs in Kigoma to review the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans	Activity report and attendance list
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> # of joint strategies/plans developed for addressing pollution (water resources management, climate change etc plans) and protecting the integrity of Lake Tanganyika develop				The mission report and the Pamoja Program document
	<b>Thematic Area: Climate Smart Adaptation – Natural Resource Management</b>				
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> # of joint strategies/plans developed for addressing pollution (water resources management, climate change etc plans) and protecting the integrity of Lake Tanganyika developed.	<b>Baseline: 3</b> <b>Planned Target: 4</b>	4		.

	<b>Indicator 3.1.3</b> # of MDAs and LGAs that have integrated inclusive gender responsive Climate Change adaptation/mitigation into their planning and budgeting processes	<b>Baseline: 2</b> <b>Target: 5</b>	8	We reached 8 LGAs, 2 from each country bordering lake Tanganyika- this is due to the use of online platforms for training and capacity development. The LGAs reached are: Tanganyika DC, Kigoma Ujiji, Rumonge, Nyanza lac, Uvira, Kalemie, Mpulumbu and Nsama	The training report.
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> Awareness and capacities to respond to climate change adaptation are increased in targeted local government areas and communities in Tanzania.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of officers trained in CCA, CRVA, and ACCAF	<b>Baseline 2023: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 30</b> trained officers	35 LGA staff (25 men, 10 women) were equipped to conduct and interpret district-CRVA to plan locally led investment, consistent with the LoCAL approach.	UNCDF overachieved the target and trained a total of 35 LGA staff.	LGAs' training report
<b>MUKI-Output</b> :Guidance and Training materials developed (TASAF audience)	<b>Indicator:</b> # Guidance materials developed  <b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1</b>	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 1</b>	WFP used the FFA training materials developed in 2024 and developed the Climate Smart Public Works technical manual. The manual was validated with TASAF during a workshop in Arusha.	WFP achieved the target; however, there was an opportunity to improve impact by creating additional materials based on stated need. Thus, the additional materials will be published in 2026.	Contract document with ICRAF
<b>MUKI- Output:</b> Training conducted on climate mapping and adaptation practices	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Trainings conducted, and people trained on climate mapping and adaptation practices	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target: 4</b> Training sessions for a total of 20 Staff.	WFP overachieved the target in 2024, and did not conduct trainings on climate mapping and institution-level trainings in 2025.	The planned training sessions for each district were combined into one session to improve cost efficiency.	Attendance lists for climate smart public work training
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> Community based participatory plans developed for the targeted villages	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of CBPPs developed for the targeted villages	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned target: 30</b>	In 2025, WFP used the community consultations with TASAF to identify priority public works interventions that can support climate change adaptation in 32 villages. WFP achieved the target in 2025.	2 villages in Chamwino district were added as they were target villages for UNCDF	Community based participatory plans/Reports developed.

Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of verification
<b>UNSDCF Output 3.2 MDAs and LGAs and communities have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data for improved inclusive and gender responsive, management and reporting on natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and use of efficient renewable energy.</b>					
<b>Thematic Area: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>					
<b>KJP-Output :</b> 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, land-use, climate change resilience, DRR and renewable energy.	# of people capacitated to use innovative data collection and management tools to monitor pastoralist movements (Disaggregated by type of institution - MDAs, LGAs etc.)	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:20 people</b>	20 people	N/A	Activity report and attendance list
	# of LGAs in Kigoma Region using a real-time digital system to report animal disease events.	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:8 LGA</b>	8 LGA		Activity report and attendance list
	<b>Thematic Area: Climate change adaptation</b>				
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> Climate change adaptation is integrated into targeted local authorities' plans and budgets	<b>Indicator:</b> # of targeted LGAs that have integrated CCA in their plans and budget. <b>Baseline 2023: 0</b> <b>Planned Target:</b> At least 2 targeted LGAs have integrated CCA in their planning, budgeting, and reporting processes	<b>Indicator:</b> # of targeted LGAs that have integrated CCA in their plans and budget. <b>Baseline 2023: 0</b> <b>Planned Target:</b> At least 2 targeted LGAs have integrated CCA in their planning, budgeting, and reporting processes	<b>The project supported eight (8)</b> LGAs to mainstream CCA into the FY2025/2026 plan and budget.	Setting up working modalities and structures were delayed during initial implementation of the programme; however, this was overcome and UNCDF overachieved the target.	Training report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> Assets created under FFA Modality	<b>Indicator:</b> # Assets created under FFA Modality	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total 30 assets</li> <li>3,000 participants planned for FFA activities and transfers</li> </ul> TZS 315,000,000 (\$122,721) planned to be transferred to the participants	in 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>348,927 mangrove seedlings planted, 3 live fences, 4,591 trees planted and 1,695 meters of irrigation channels rehabilitated</li> </ul> 974 participants engaged in asset creation and completed payment for 2024 work for 290 participants. In total, TZS 53,411,515 disbursed in 2025 to capture new work completed and correct missing payments.	Planned number of assets was overachieved. WFP identified a number of issues with 2024 payments, an undertook an extensive verification process in June 2025. Eligible participants received the missing transfers in 2025.	Project Monthly progress reports. Field visits.  Disbursement reports
<b>UNSDCF-Output 3.3 MDAs, LGAs have increased research and development, innovation and technology development capacity for gender-responsive, sustainable natural resource management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and efficient renewable energy access and use for all</b>					
<b>MUKI-Output :</b> Climate smart technologies implemented	<b>Indicator:</b> # of Demo sites established	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 60	actively monitored 60 established demonstration plots in the 32 villages.	N/A	Monthly progress reports and field visit reports.
<b>Thematic Area: Climate Smart Adaptation – Natural Resource Management</b>					
<b>KJP-Output :</b> 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.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of watersheds demarcated and protected	<b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	Two watersheds (Bururuma and Makere rivers) were protected through continued restoration of the 60 meters degraded buffer zone.		Activity report
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of trees raised and planted	<b>Baseline:</b> 1,000,000 <b>Planned Target:</b>	1,214,436 trees raised and planted in the refugee camps and host community to restore degraded areas.		Activity report
	<b>Indicator 3.3.9</b> # refugee households supported with training and establishment of kitchen gardens and other NRM based livelihood activities	<b>Baseline:</b> 1,800 <b>Planned Target:</b> 3,000	5,097 refugee and host community members (72% women) adopting climate-smart agriculture, diversifying crops, and improving nutrition. Mushroom and integrated poultry–aquaculture initiatives generated income, enhanced dietary diversity, and reduced protection risks while fostering social cohesion and market access.	Within the Livelihoods Working Group, partners invested their own resources to expand climate-smart kitchen gardening programs, resulting in increased household food production, improved nutrition, and strengthened community resilience to climate variability.	Activity report

<b>Thematic Area: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
# of people, including those in humanitarian settings, whose climatic disaster resilience has been strengthened through awareness-raising sessions (Disaggregated by refugees, host community and sex)	<b>Baseline:196</b> <b>Planned Target:100 people</b>	110 people	More interest of the community members to attend the sessions	Activity report and attendance list
# of Districts whose staff have acquired skills and knowledge to formulate and implement gender-responsive activities to reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate change impacts	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:8 LGA</b>	0	The activity is yet to be conducted	
Number of LGAs with veterinary laboratories to facilitate the diagnosis of animal diseases, including Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses	<b>Baseline:0</b> 3 mini veterinary laboratories <b>Planned Target: 3</b> mini veterinary laboratories	Renovation, construction, and provision of necessary equipment for the veterinary labs underway.	As result of the USAID funding halt, initial delays were experienced in procuring the laboratory equipment. Additional time was required to source internal resources for co-financing the intervention.	Activity report
<b>Thematic Area: Sustainable and Renewable Energy</b>				
<b>Indicator 3.3.11</b> # of People reached in community awareness sessions.	<b>Baseline: 100,000</b> <b>Planned Target:120,989</b>	120,989 individual refugees and host communities were engaged in various initiatives to protect environment and sustainable utilization and management of natural resources		Activity Report

	<p><b>UNCDF/ILO:</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of cooperative strengthened (established)and engaged in sustainable charcoal production</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 cooperative <b>Target:</b> 1 Cooperative</p>	<p>1 SME Capacitated Kakonko Special Purpose Vehicle to start a high-capacity briquette making factory in Kakonko District aiming at producing over 5 tons of briquets per day. The briquette produced will feed into the 17 schools supported in FY2023/2024 with improved cookstove and refugee camps</p>	<p>No variance however for more impactful results it was decided to enhance the capacity SPV for sustainability purposes</p>	<p>Activity report Agreement</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of people whose climate resilience and adaptive capacity has been strengthened.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 160 (92 Women, 68 Youths) <b>Target:</b> 1500 ( 900 Women, 600 Youths, 20 PWDs)</p>	<p>1,271(Women 971, Male 300, Youth 977, PWD 17)</p>	<p>The activity is ongoing, also changed the strategy to include capacity building on green business and clean cooking energy</p>	<p><b>Activity report</b></p>
		<p>Baseline: Target: 10% increase from the baseline</p>	<p><u>300 refugees</u></p>	<p>600 reached including 300 beneficiaries from 2023/24 FY plus another 300 beneficiaries for 2024/2</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>
	<p><b>Energy Indicator:</b> 300 refugee households to be equipped with knowledge, skills and tools for briquette making increasing their access and uptake to alternative energy.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 300</p>	<p>- A total of 300 individuals (176 females and 124 males) were trained and provided with hand press tools for briquette production. In addition, 300 previously trained individuals were provided with char powder to support continued production. 2,677 individual refugees (1,666 women, 1,011 men) benefitted from bio-briquette service as support from combined efforts of UNHCR, DRC, and Good Neighbors Tanzania.</p>	<p>No Variance</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>
	<p><b>Energy Indicator:</b> Proportion of refugees with access to clean/alternative energy solutions</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 100% of camp population</p>	<p>A total of 3 health facilities were installed with solar systems, two in Nyarugusu refugee camp and one in the host community of Kasulu. In the camp facilities support cooking activity at the departure center as well as food distribution. In the host community, installed solar supports storage of critical medicines.</p>	<p>No Variance</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>

		<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Target: 300 households</b>	300	No Variance	Activity Report
	<b>Energy Indicator:</b> households reached in the host community with access to clean/alternative energy solutions	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 1000	18 e-pressure cookers provided to refugees health care facilities and receptions  35,355 households received training in the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves. 33,349 were refugee households while in the host community 2,006 households were reached. Fuel-efficient stoves (FES) initiative aims to promote alternative cooking technologies which are energy efficient leading to reduced use of fuels used in cooking.  Other implemented clean cooking interventions include the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for refugee institutions cooking targeting centers cooking food for more than 100 a day, part to comply with the government ban. 30,578 individuals (17,125 women; 13,453 men) benefited with food cooked using LPG. This initiative contributes to protecting the environment through the reduced use of firewood.	No Variance  18 -pressure cookers supported by ILO	Activity Report
	<b>Energy Indicator:</b> # of new clean cooking technologies sold and use by households.	<b>Baseline:</b> 300 <b>Target:</b> 6,000	3 schools with a total of 2,854 students; 15 small food entrepreneurs	The variance is due to cost of technology	Activity Report

	<b>Indicator 3.3.1</b> IOM DRR Indicator: # of people, including those in humanitarian settings, whose climatic disaster resilience has been strengthened through awareness-raising sessions (Disaggregated by refugees, host community and sex)	<b>Baseline:196</b> <b>Planned Target:100 people</b>			
<b>UNSDCF-Output 3.4: MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups</b>					
<b>Thematic Area: Sustainable And Renewable Energy</b>					
<b>KJP-Output:</b> 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.	<b>Energy Indicator:</b> # of infrastructure inputs and technology that contribute to reducing disaster risk, conserving natural resources, and encouraging the usage of sustainable energy usage.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 MSMEs  <b>Target:</b> 1	1 installation of a biogas system at Ilagala Prison, a solar powered irrigation system at Kanembwa JKT, and a solar energy system at the Agriculture Resource Centre.	No Variance	Activity report
	Energy Indicator: # of households with access to clean cooking stoves.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1000 (700 women, 300 men)	6,900 stoves were provided—over 1,400 to refugee camps and more than 5,500 to host communities	The variance is due to collaboration with the agencies	Activity report
	<b>indicator:</b> Number of new clean cooking solutions piloted Number of new energy delivery models piloted	<b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1 innovative enterprise	0 A call for the innovation challenge has been launched	The activity is delayed to be implemented in FY2025/2026	Call for innovation challenge
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output : Enhanced capabilities with communities to adapt to climate change by adopting climate-smart technologies, innovations and solutions that bolster ecosystem resilience, foster sustainable and decent income, diversify livelihoods, and to advocate for nonviolent conflict resolution methods.</b>					

**Thematic Area: Climate Change Adaptation And Mitigation**

<p><b>ZJP-Output:</b> Support public institutions, especially those serving marginalized communities, in transitioning to cleaner cooking technologies by implementing market-based approaches to enhance an adequate standard of living for all.</p>	<p><b>Indicator :</b> # of public institutions serving marginalized communities that have adopted cleaner cooking technologies</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:5</b> <b>(Shehias)</b></p>	<p>4 Secondary schools (Nungwi, Donge, Kigunda, and Kiongwe adopted clean cooking technologie, with more than 2,500 students and staff in total</p>	<p>1 school will be reached in phase 2 of the programme after additional funds are allocated</p>	
<p><b>ZJP-Output:</b> Support innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in scaling up and accelerating the supply of affordable cooking technologies to enhance availability for institutions and vulnerable communities, particularly focusing on women and other marginalized groups.</p>	<p><b>Indicator :#</b> of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) supplying cleaner cooking technologies</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:1</b></p>	<p>Target for Phase 2 – Phase 1 engage in carbon markets by training <b>62 stakeholders</b> across government, private sector, academia, and civil society on carbon mechanisms and the 2025 Zanzibar Carbon Trading Regulation</p>	<p>Planned for Phase 2</p>	
<p><b>ZJP-Output :</b> Implement gender-responsive public awareness and behavior change campaigns targeting vulnerable</p>	<p><b>Indicator :#</b> of media houses trained to effectively communicate and promote awareness of clean cooking solutions.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target: TCB</b></p>	<p>Skills Training workshop planned for media houses</p>	<p>Under implementation</p>	

communities, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups about the health and environmental benefits of cleaner cooking solutions, the available options, and their advantages, aiming to accelerate the transition to these technologies	<b>Indicator</b> :# of communities (Shehia) reached with clean cooking solutions demonstrations or exhibitions	Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 (Shehia)	Target 4 shehias within the secondary schools for Phase 2	Planned for Phase 2	
<b>ZJP-Output</b> : Raise awareness on ecosystems-based adaptation and sustainable practices that promote mangrove regeneration and pilot alternative strategies for sustaining their livelihoods beyond those causing damage to mangroves.	<b>Indicator</b> : # of documented instances of Participatory VLUPs in project sites	Baseline: Planned Target: <b>3 Shehias</b>	2 out of 3 shehias/villages are mapped – Bubwini Makoba and Mafufuni. Kiongwe Kidogo (in progress for VLUPs).	Currently under implementation pending completion of mapping exercise targeting mangrove areas. (70%)	
	<b>Indicator</b> : # of Mangrove trees planted in target regions	Baseline: <b>0</b> Planned Target: <b>10,000</b>	1000 mangrove seedlings for phase 1 were planned and 9,000 will be planted during the month of May in mangrove planting initiatives lead by DoE and DoF, including planting with school children and also during May 20 <sup>th</sup> International Bee Day	At final stages (80%)	
	<b>Indicator</b> : % increase in community members engaged in diversified income-generating activities (e.g., alternative livelihoods)	Baseline: Approximately 35% of the rural population in Zanzibar engage in diversified income-generating activities  Planned Target: 5% increase	Trained 70 beekeepers, crab farmers, mangrove conservers, rope artisan on integrated mangrove conservation and modern beekeeping practice, targeting 10,980 community members benefit for increase livelihood.	Completed	
<b>ZJP-Output</b> : Support the government to increase access to climate and risk financing, including	<b>Indicator</b> : % of LGA's with improved knowledge on climate and disaster risk financing mechanisms.	Baseline: 10% Planned target : 80%	Target met: 140+ government participants engaged 80%	Under implementation	Activity Report

insurance schemes and alternative climate financing mechanisms that cover climate risks and disaster shocks, to build climate-resilient communities.	<b>Indicator :</b> # of households with increased awareness and access to climate-resilient insurance solutions.	Baseline <b>TBC ;</b> Planned target : <b>200</b>	Target met: 200+ community members engaged in climate risk and disaster financing	Completed	Activity Report
<b>ZJP-Output : Regional, district and community level duty bearers have strengthened capacities to plan and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures</b>					
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Undertake comprehensive climate change vulnerability and local conflict assessments to prioritize and design inclusive, cost-effective adaptation solutions in the targeted regions, integrating them into cross-sectoral decision support systems.	<b>Indicator:</b> # of Vulnerability Impact Assessment conducted	Baseline: <b>0;</b>  Planned Target : <b>2</b>	Rapid Assessment based on consolidated reports on climate related vulnerability impact assessments for Zanzibar conducted as part of the Zanzibar State of Environment Exercise.	Currently under implementation (20% completed)	Pending
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of revised/established zoning regulations protecting mangrove areas	Baseline: <b>0;</b>  Planned Target : <b>2</b>	DoE, key implementing partner will review the regulations in planned Climate Steering Committee – also part of the Zanzibar State of Environment Exercise.	Planned	Pending
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Enhance coordination and conduct participatory assessments to monitor the impacts of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures on children, youth, and women.	<b>Indicator :</b> # of assessment reports	<b>Baseline:0 ;</b>  <b>Planned Target :4</b>	One assessment on the Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Disasters and Climate Risk in Zanzibar	One assessment was conducted pending validation and approval. Other assessment will be implemented in Phase 2	Progress Report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<p><b>ZJP-Output :</b> Establish and operationalize a climate change information system at the regional and district level. Support the functionality of Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) through building capacity of government institutions/authorities, NGOs, researchers and the general public to contribute and share EbA knowledge and best practices through the system, fostering inclusive participation and empowering communities to effectively address climate change challenges.</p>	<p><b>Indicator ::</b> # of regional, district, and community-level climate action plans developed and actively implemented</p>	<p>Baseline:0 ;  Planned Target:2</p>	<p>Two key plans in development – Costed Environmental Master Plan of Action and the Climate Change Strategy review at Regional Level. DoE has integrated this into the Zanzibar State of Environment Exercise – currently supported by ZJP.</p> <p>Strengthened district level mangrove and livelihoods efforts, and ownership of Village Landuse Plans (VLUPs) for 3 shehias Bumbwini Mafufuni, Makoba and Kiongwe Kidogo</p>	<p>In 2025, 40 stakeholders – UN agencies and government partners aligned on climate resilience plans, 55 stakeholder contributed to Environmental Master Plan and Climate Change Strategy Review, 30 senior officials reconstituted the Climate Steering Committee</p> <p>Another Climate Steering Committee Meeting to review coastal zoning regulation and finalize dev. of climate plans and establish AKMS for Zanzibar (50% completed)</p>	<p>Mission Report</p>
<p><b>ZJP-Output: Enhanced capacity of health care systems, water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services for climate resilience to protect and improve the health of those most at risk from environmental hazards</b></p>					
<p><b>ZJP-Output:</b> Provide training to artisans, farmers, community members and health auxiliaries on the maintenance of health facilities and community water storage facilities.</p>	<p><b>Indicator :</b> % of artisans with knowledge on the maintenance of health facilities and community water storage facilities</p>	<p>Baseline: <b>0</b> Planned target: <b>Increase by 20%</b></p>	<p>66 artisans and 32 health workers trained on rainwater harvesting.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
	<b>Indicator::</b> % of community members with knowledge of construction and maintenance of rain water harvested	Baseline: <b>0</b> Planned Target: <b>20%</b>	40 farmers trained on rainwater harvesting	Completed	Activity Report
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Conduct training for artisans, farmers, and community members at both households and institutions, including health care and schools, on climate related technologies for water sanitation and hygiene. (i.e. water restrictors)	<b>Indicator :</b> % of community members (by cadre) oriented on water wastage minimization	Baseline:TBD Planned target : 20% increase	66 artisa and 40 farmers trained on water wastage minimization	Completed	Activity Report
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Implement Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and school campaigns focused on climate change awareness and improved hygiene practices	<b>Indicator :</b> % of beneficiaries reached with knowledge on climate to enable the implementation of climate-resilient interventions on WASH/IPC, water supply, sanitation, and hygiene.	Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 20% increase	<b>30,928 beneficiaries</b> (Female -16,083, Male -14,845 Children Under-five - 4,515)	Completed	Activity Report
<b>ZJP-Output:</b> Supporting the community to implement rainwater harvesting and desalination systems to address water scarcity and salt-water intrusion and manage freshwater resources	<b>Indicator :</b> % of institution buildings installed with rain water harvesting system including storage facilities and water restrictors	Baseline: Planned Target: <b>Increased by 20%</b>	Installed rainwater harvesting systems in <b>6</b> healthcare facilities (3 in Unguja and 3 in Pemba)	Completed	Activity Report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Develop and implement early warning systems for water-related risks, such as flooding or contamination, as well as promote the use of insurance for climate change adaptation to enable timely responses and preventive measures against environmental hazards	<b>Indicator :</b> # of DMC technical staff capacitated in DRR	Baseline: <b>TBD</b>  Planned Target: <b>10</b>	Operationalized the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) room and mobile platform to enhance real-time data, reporting, and emergency response.	Pending launch for full use.	Activity Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of Shehia with identified and documented local EWS	Baseline: <b>TBD;</b>  Planned Target: <b>40</b>	Planned for phase 2		Pending
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Enhanced the capacity of Community Health Workers to promote climate-resilient, underutilized local foods in order to improve the health outcomes of those at risk like; women, pregnant mothers and children	<b>Indicator :</b> # of CHWs trained on developing the culturally appropriate meal plans that include underutilized local food species	Baseline: <b>0</b> Target:450	<b>100</b> Community Health Workers (CHWs) capacitated on dietary diversification, culturally appropriate meal planning, and integration of underutilized local food species	Others will be trained in Phase 2 after additional funding is allocated	Activity Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of beneficiaries with knowledge of the benefits of underutilized local food species (seaweeds and moringa).	Baseline: TBD Target : increase by 20%	Target met: <b>1,772</b> caregivers of children under five reached	Completed	Activity Report
<b>ZJP-Output :</b> Strengthen health workforce capacity to anticipate, respond to and cope with the impacts of climate change - including emerging and re-emerging disease outbreaks	<b>Indicator :</b> # of Climate Change and Health Technical Working Group meetings held	Baseline 1: Target : 3	Target met: Established Climate Change and Health Technical Working Group to contribute to development of the “third generation” Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0s) to intergrate national climate action plan with public health considerations.	Completed	Activity Report

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of awareness creation materials and training package developed	Baseline: 0 Planned Target :5	Target met: <b>15,000</b> beneficiaries - Developed climate change and health awareness creation and training toolkits for Health Care Providers and Community Health Workers (CHWs)	Completed	Activity Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of CHWs at national and Subnational level with knowledge and skills on the linkage between climate change and health, including resilience and decarbonization measures	Baseline: TBD Target: 100	<b>33</b> healthcare service providers	Others will be trained in Phase 2 after additional funding is allocated	Activity Report
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of health facilities installed with solar systems.	Baseline: 0 ; Target: 1	Advanced sustainable health infrastructure through a technical field assessment at Bumbwini Makoba Health Center, informing solarization feasibility and tendering processes.	Under implementation	Activity Report
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> Training conducted on regenerative agriculture	<b>Indicator:</b> # Farmers trained on regenerative agriculture technologies.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 30,000	The project trained 1,365 additional farmers on regenerative agriculture and permaculture practices.	Overachieved the target by using the lead farmers to cascade trainings in 2025.	Attendance sheets, Monthly progress reports

**UNSDCF-Outcome 4: Enabling Environment: By 2027 people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from government institutions and systems that promote peace and justice, are gender responsive, inclusive, accountable and representative, and are compliant with international human rights norms and standards.**

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

Outcome/Output	Indicator:	Baseline: Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<b>Thematic Area: Governance</b>					
<b>KJP-Output</b> : Increased capacities at the local government level to effectively mobilize resources to finance sustainable local economic development	<b>UNDP Governance Indicator:</b> # of LGAs that receive technical assistance to develop RM strategies.	Baseline: 6 Target: 8 LGAs	On Track: 8 LGAs + Regional Secretariat received training on Governance in Budget Execution in Local Government Authorities		Activity Training Report
	<b>UNDP Governance Indicator:</b> # of officials that receive capacity building support on mainstreaming gender responsive local economic development, planning, budgeting and & coordination.	Baseline: 57 Target: 60	On track: 60 LGAs officials equipped with updated knowledge on legal frameworks guiding budget governance and practical skills for improving financial management at the local level		Activity Training Report
	<b>UNCDF Governance Indicator:</b> No. of LGAs that receive technical assistance.	Baseline: 8 Target: 10	On track: RS & 8 LGAs trained on two key national guidelines for income-generating infrastructure investments and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The training enhanced their skills in project development, financing, governance, and resource mobilization while strengthening Regional Secretariats' oversight of LGA-level projects		-
	<b>UNCDF Governance Indicator:</b> No. of enterprises and cooperatives trained.	Baseline: 2 Target: 5	Trained five LGAs, as the main shareholders and the central actors of 5 cooperatives (Mvugwe - Kasulu DC, Kakonko Kabingo Investment Ltd, Kakonko Tujikomboe, Muhange, and Kagezi), on project leadership, governance, and financing.		

<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
<b>MUKI-Output:</b> The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.	<b>Indicator:</b> Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.	<b>Baseline 2023: 0</b>  <b>Planned Target:</b> Phase II roll-out with increased PBCRG resources	PBCRG scale-up from USD 150,000 (3 LGAs) to USD 2M (8 LGAs); number of adaptation projects financed in FY2025/26; Zanzibar endorsement was reached at consultation level, formal government approval is still pending. Initial efforts have been made by establishing a Climate Change Unit within the Ministry of Finance and Planning.	N/A	Zanzibar Scoping Mission report  Capacity Assessment report
<b>GEWE-Output :</b> Key stakeholders have enhanced technical and institutional capacity to effectively coordinate the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the TNAP on UNSCR 1325	<b>Indicator :</b> WPS National Guidelines in place	<b>Baseline: 0 (2024)</b> <b>Planned Target:1</b>	Instead of producing a standalone guideline, a strategic decision was taken to create a comprehensive reporting tool that not only guides the selection of indicators at national, ministry, regional, and subnational levels but also strengthens alignment with and contributes directly to the Africa Intercontinental WPS results framework. The WPS reporting tool is currently under validation to be finalized by March 2026.  For the 2026 follow-up activity, the emphasis will be on translating the WPS indicators at three levels national/priority ministries, priority regions, and district councils and on approving the Monitoring framework through the Technical Committee composed of Permanent Secretaries to ensure consistent implementation, measurement, and effective progress tracking across all levels	Partially achieved	Draft WPS Reporting Tool under validation. Activity Reports.

	<p><b>Indicator :</b> # of commitments from selected Ministries and LGAs to allocate resources for WPS</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0 (2024)</b> <b>Planned Target:8</b></p>	<p>Four (4) institutional commitments were formally expressed by key Government Ministries and Local Government Authorities to allocate and mobilize resources for WPS implementation and the launch of the Tanzania National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (TNAP-WPS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Defence committed to dedicating human, technical, and financial resources to sustain implementation of the WPS agenda, including capacity building and training investments.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children committed to coordinating implementation, mobilizing resources, and strengthening gender-responsive protection systems.</li> <li>3. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups committed to strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, accountability mechanisms, and operationalizing the four WPS pillars (participation, prevention, protection, and relief/recovery).</li> <li>4. In addition, Regional Commissioners and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) were directed to mainstream peace education, strengthen early warning systems, and integrate WPS priorities into local governance structures across all 26 regions (beginning with eight priority regions).</li> </ol>	<p>Partially achieved</p>	<p>Activity Reports</p>
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			One meeting was organized to review the final Translation of the TNAP and the Pre TNAP symposium and TNAP Launch .		
	<b>Indicator:</b> # of National Task Force meeting organized in one year	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	One meeting was organized to review the final Translation of the TNAP and the Pre TNAP symposium and TNAP Launch	Partially achieved	Partner/ Activity Reports
	<b>Indicator</b> # of Women Rights Organizations participating in WPS structures. <b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target:5</b>	<b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Planned Target:5</b>	Eight 8 Women Rights Organizations/CSOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) WPS Pillar,</li> <li>● Global Peace Foundation (GFP),</li> <li>● Women in Leadership and Development Africa (WiLDAF),</li> <li>● Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association-(ZAFELA),</li> <li>● Tanzania Gender Networking National Programme (TGNP) &amp;</li> <li>● Tanzania Women lawyers Association (TAWLA)</li> <li>● Global Religions for Children Foundation Tanzania-</li> <li>● Global impact transformations are among WROs/CSOs currently participating in WPS interventions/ development of tools for TNAP implementation</li> </ul>	Achieved	Partner/ Activity Reports
	<b>Indicator :</b> # of Meetings for the 1325 Network <b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:1</b>	<b>Baseline:0</b> <b>Planned Target:0</b>	- Meetings for the 1325 Civil Society Network could not be held during the reporting period because its convening was dependent on the launch of the Tanzania National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (TNAP-WPS), which was delayed until August. Additionally, the planned activation of the WPS CSO Network was to take place after the elections as part of the 25th anniversary commemoration of UNSCR 1325 but was postponed due to the post-election context. The launch rescheduled for 2026 (took	Partially achieved	

			place) broadly aligned with the thematic priorities of CSW70.		
<b>UNSDCF-Output 4.2: National institutions have strengthened capacity to promote and protect access to information at all levels, for increased knowledge, voice, and participation of rights holders, including vulnerable groups, in democratic, social and development discourse.</b>					
<b>KJP-Output :</b> Women and girls have increased knowledge and skills to participate in and lead decision-making in political, economic, security and public life and benefit from gender-responsive and inclusive governance	<b>UNDP Governance Indicator:</b> # of leaders in the public service sector (who report) increased skills for (transparent gender responsive) transformative leadership (Disaggregated by sex, age and geographical location)	Baseline: 0 Target: 60 (women 40, Girls 20)	8 LGAs + Regional Secretariat received training and Technical Assistance on Project 32 women executive women were trained in and equipped in essential leadership skills, confidence and ambition to strengthen their social economic governance skills		Activity Training Report
	<b>UN WOMEN Governance Indicator:</b> # of stakeholders (MDAs, LGAs, community) with the skills to design and implement strategies, procedures and initiatives to ensure women, girls, boys and youth full and equal participation in leadership and decision making	Baseline: 0 Target: 100	106 stakeholders( including 92 trained women leaders and 14 community facilitators (one of whom is a person with a disability), traditional leaders, District Community Development Officers, social workers, journalists, gender activists, Police Gender Desk Officers, and persons with disabilities (PWDs)	N/A	Implementing partner activity reports
	<b>UNDP Governance Indicator:</b> # of Women mentored on leadership.		Not implemented		
	<b>IOM Governance Indicator:</b> # victims of trafficking in persons and exploitation benefitted from livelihood opportunities.	Baseline: 8 Target: 30	On track. IOM supported 6 beneficiaries with livelihood opportunities which enabled them to establish the business plans they established while at the safe house.	The number of beneficiaries who qualified for the support with livelihood opportunities.	Implementing partner activity reports

Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of verification
	<p><b>UNHCR Governance Indicator:</b> # of stakeholders (duty bearers) targeted with capacity strengthening activities to provide access to justice for refugees.</p>	<p>Baseline:50 Planned Target:100</p>	<p>UNHCR and DRC conducted roundtable discussions with 50 legal stakeholders to improve access to justice for GBV, child protection and general protection cases faced by the forcibly displaced persons in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. Additionally, UNHCR in collaboration with DRC, MoHA and judiciary, public prosecutors, national prosecution department, immigration officials, prison officers, social welfare officers, community members in Kasulu and Kibondo and the forcibly displaced persons in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps commemorated the Law week. The legal awareness sessions conducted reached 5452 individuals (2,044 women,1343 men,1170 girls, and 895 boys) in Nduta, and 3590 individuals (1514 women, 1256 men, 422 girls, 398 boys Burundians and, 5871 (2879 women, 2330 men, 359 girls, 303 boys) from the Congolese in Nyarugusu.</p> <p>In parallel, forensic training was conducted to 45 police, health partners and legal actors to improve access to justice for GBV survivors in both camps. Additionally, three forensic samples were collected, tested for DNA and used as evidence for GBV cases in the court of law.</p>	<p>UNHCR was unable to carry out the planned training on international protection and refugee status determination for DRC implementing partner staff and government officials, as DRC is expected to phase out as an implementing partner in Tanzania by the end of the year. The activity has been deferred to the third quarter after engaging a new partner.</p>	<p>Implementing partner activity reports</p>
	<p><b>UNWOMEN Governance Indicator:</b> # trained women demonstrating increased capacity in leadership at the local level (disaggregated by PWD status).</p>	<p>Baseline: 0  Target: 90 Women leaders</p>	<p>92 women leaders from Kigoma, Kasulu District, and Kasulu Town Councils enhanced their leadership capacity through UN Women training. Many already held roles such as councillors or chairpersons. All 92 expressed intent to run in the 2025</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Implementing partner activity reports</p>

			elections—22 for special MP seats and 30 for ward councillor roles—showing increased confidence and readiness for political leadership.		
	UNICEF Governance Indicator: of Law enforcement officials (eg. Police, Magistrate/Judges, legal aid providers, Prosecution - NPS, Social Welfare, Private Attorney).	Baseline:125 Target:250	On track. In this reporting period UNICEF trained 41 justice officials on proper management of children’s court cases. Also in collaboration with UNDP and IOM, UNICEF supported MOCLA to train 53 legal aid providers from all the Districts of Kigoma region. All these make a cumulative total of 283 trained justice officials under KJP II.	Joint collaboration with IOM and UNDP has facilitated in reaching more people.	Implementing Partner reports
<b>GEWE-Output :</b> Enhanced integrated support within the DPG-GE	<b>Indicator :</b> The DPG-GE functionality is maintained through support for coordinating and conducting monthly meetings, strategic dialogues with national stakeholders, and other knowledge-sharing activities in accordance with the DPG-GE TOR, its annual action plan, and key performance indicators	Baseline: Yes Planned Target: Yes	The DPG-GE functionality was maintained throughout the year, maintaining an active and engaged group throughout the year, organized field visits, collective discussions on engaging topics with the valuable participation of civil society organizations as well as successful engagement with other key stakeholders.	Achieved	Meeting minutes, filed visits report
<b>GEWE-Output :</b> Enhanced coordination and linkages between the coordination structures for the NPA-VAWC, TGEP and TNAP.	<b>Indicator :</b> Functionality of GMWG- MP is maintained through quarterly meetings, strategic dialogues on VAWC, WPS, GEF and other GEWE implementation by key stakeholders in line with revised TORs, annual action plan and key performance indicators	Baseline:3 (2024) Planned Target:4	Two meetings: Functionality of the GMWG-MP was maintained through two strategic coordination engagements aligned with its revised ToRs, annual action plan, and KPIs. Meetings convened 42 participants to review National Beijing +30 reports, CSW69 outcomes (debriefing); validation of draft National Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines and Gender Policy Reporting Tool; and assessed sectoral FY 2025/26 gender plans and budgets. Coordinated preparation of	Partially Achieved - due to contextual challenges associated with the 2025 electoral processes, including the post-election environment, which affected implementation timelines. As a result, the activity was temporarily on hold	Activity report

			Tanzania's CSW70 national report, participation in the AU pre-CSW consultation, and development of five proposed side events further sustained strategic dialogue, multi-stakeholder engagement, and monitoring of GEWE commitments.	until first quarter of 2026	
	<b>Indicator:</b> ): National Beijing +30 priorities and Strategies for implementation of CSW 69	Baseline:0 Planned Target;1	<p><b>One (1)</b> National Beijing+30 Report developed and submitted, outlining Tanzania's progress, challenges, and strategic priorities aligned to CSW69 and Beijing+30 commitments.</p> <p>The United Republic of Tanzania demonstrated strong leadership at CSW69 by presenting national priorities advancing GEWE, including addressing rural women's land tenure insecurity (GEF commitment), reducing and redistributing unpaid care work in rural areas, promoting women and girls' participation in the energy sector, and strengthening women's leadership and entrepreneurship.</p>	Achieved	Activity report/Beijing +30 National report.

	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Gender policy is being localized through GMWG-MP &amp; GMTWG</p>	<p>Baseline: 5 (2024)</p> <p>Planned Target: 10-line ministries have implemented the guidelines in their ministries sector.</p>	<p>Progress was made toward localizing the Gender Policy through the Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups for Mainland and Zanzibar (GMWG-MP &amp; GMTWG). The draft National Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines were developed and validated to provide structured guidance for gender mainstreaming across institutions and CSOs, though formal endorsement is still pending. Through targeted capacity-building initiatives including gender policy awareness sessions, TNAP orientation, Gender Responsive Planning (GRP), Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), and Gender Policy M&amp;E tools training 22 partner institutions (11 in Tanzania Mainland and 8 in Zanzibar) increased their ability to integrate gender considerations into planning, budgeting, and decision-making processes.</p> <p>In Tanzania Mainland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Ministry of Defence and National Service, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Arts and Sports, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Water strengthened Gender Units and Desks, integrated gender into annual work plans and budgets, promoted women’s leadership and participation in decision-making, and allocated resources for gender equality</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Event report, validated</p> <p>GMTWG &amp; GMWG-MP Meeting Minutes.</p>
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interventions. Similarly, in Zanzibar, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Ministry of Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance, Ministry of Water and Energy, and the President's Office Labour, Economy and Investment institutionalized GRB within their planning and budgeting processes and integrated gender considerations into sectoral strategies. Collectively, these efforts have increased the number of institutions applying gender-responsive planning and budgeting from the baseline of 5 in 2024 exceeding the planned target of 10 by 12 institutions .

Further, key CSOs and Women's Rights Organizations such as the Women's Legal Aid and Development Forum (WLDAF) and the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA), alongside other partners, enhanced their technical capacity through participation in the working groups and policy implementation platforms. These efforts demonstrate measurable progress toward institutionalizing gender-responsive governance systems and position line ministries to fully implement the guidelines once formally endorsed

	<p><b>Indicator :</b> Enhance parliamentarians understanding and integration of Gender Policy to promote gender responsive decision-making and policy alignment within the parliamentary sector.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b>1-2024</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> 2 Capacity building session.</p>	<p>Activity was reoriented to focus on the incoming Parliament to enhance sustainability, specifically targeting the Parliamentary Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development and the Budget Committee. Implementation was put on hold due to post-election tensions in the last quarter of 2025. Preparatory work continues in preparation for capacity-building sessions during the upcoming parliamentary sessions.</p>	<p>Deferred</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Revised TORS for GMTWG in Zanzibar</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b>0</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b>1 revised TOR, KPI and action Plan comprehensive representation of GEWE</p>	<p>1 Revised TOR, KPIs, and Action Plan with comprehensive representation of GEWE.</p> <p>Through 2 key meetings (Revitalization Workshop): 49 participants (25 women, 24 men), including MCDGEC Permanent Secretary (PS), Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS), Gender Focal Persons, and sector representatives);</p> <p>Validation Meeting (2nd GMTWG Meeting): 48 participants (27 women, 21 men) representing government ministries and departments, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), women’s rights organizations (WROs), the Police Gender Desk, development partners, and UN agencies. The GMTWG was revitalized and institutional were strengthened through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and formal validation of comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToRs) defining mandate, roles, coordination, and accountability mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Meeting Minutes, Revised TOR, Work Plan and Reporting Tool</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and endorsement of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and a Gender Mainstreaming Reporting Tool aligned with the ongoing Gender Policy Evaluation to strengthen monitoring of GEWE progress.</li> <li>• Development and validation of the 2025/2026 Annual Workplan and a quarterly meeting roadmap aligned with national planning and budgeting cycles.</li> </ul> <p>Adoption of measures to institutionalize gender reporting and strengthen Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) accountability mechanisms</p>		
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Organisation of Committees with Representation from Diverse WROs and CSOs from effective representation in GMWG-MP and other strategic national dialogue on GEWE</p>	<p><b>Baseline:0</b></p> <p><b>Planned Target:1</b></p>	<p>Participated in national GEWE coordination platforms, including the Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups (Mainland and Zanzibar), where they contributed to revising TORs, KPIs and work plans, as well as the WPS National Taskforce through the development, review and launch of the TNAP-WPS and the pre-launch symposium. CSOs/WROs also engaged in drafting and reviewing the Beijing+30 National Report. While the formal committee target remains pending, effective representation in strategic national dialogue was achieved, with the forthcoming launch early 2026 of the 1325 CSO Network expected to institutionalize this engagement structure.</p>	<p>Partially achieved</p>	<p>Activity Reports, Gender Mainstreaming Groups Meeting minutes, Event reports.</p>

Outcome/Output:	Indicator:	Baseline/Planned Target:	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of verification
<b>UNSDCF Output 4.3: Government, non-state actors, researchers &amp; academia have enhanced capacities to produce, manage, coordinate and use fully disaggregated data</b>					
<b>KJP-Output 4.3:</b> Duty Bearers (Local Administrators and Officials) and Rightsholders i.e., Host, vulnerable migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling and refugee communities have better access to justice and strengthened capacities to promote peace and durable solutions.	UNHCR Governance indicator: of stakeholders (duty bearers) targeted with capacity strengthening activities to provide access to justice for refugees.	Baseline: 50  Target: 100			
	UNHCR: Governance Indicator: No. of Refugees and Host communities beneficiaries receiving vocational skills and online/E-learning at Multi-Purpose Community Centers (MPCCs).	Baseline:950 Target:1380	1,330 refugees and host community members in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps completed accredited TVET training, 685 men and 645 women, achieving near gender parity. Courses focused on market-relevant trades in Kigoma’s refugee-hosting districts, including tailoring, carpentry, welding, food processing, soap production, motorcycle repair, phone maintenance, and ICT skills. With a 100% completion rate, the programme strengthened livelihoods and expanded pathways to micro-enterprise and household income.	With additional support from partner organisations, the initiative not only achieved its target but exceeded the planned results, demonstrating stronger-than-anticipated reach and implementation performance.	Implementing partner activity reports
<b>Outcome/Output:</b>	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline/Planned Target:</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Target</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
	IOM Governance indicator: of law enforcement, judiciary and national prosecution officers provided with training on addressing cases of trafficking in persons	Baseline: 21 (14 men and 7 women)  Target: 20 (10 men and 10 women)	Achieved, IOM trained 21 participants containing law enforcement officers, magistrates and prosecutors from the districts of Kigoma region.	N/A	Activity report
	IOM Governance Indicator: # of government authorities officials actively attending cross-border coordination meetings to enhance cooperation between government	Baseline: 30  Target: 30 (15 men and 15 women)	Activity Delayed the modality for implementation is being discussed	Discussions with the government authorities of both countries on conducting the meeting online is being coordinated by IOM	N/A

	authorities of regional immigration officials in Kigoma and Burundi			Tanzania and IOM Burundi.	
	IOM Governance Indicator: legal aid providers trained in understanding trafficking in persons, identifying trafficking indicators and providing legal aid assistance to victims	Baseline: 22 (12 Male, 10 Female)  Target: 20 (10 men and 10 women)	Achieved, IOM in collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF trained a total of 50 participants (33 male, 17 female). With separate funding IOM coordinated a training for 24 (14 f and 10m) paralegal organization.	Additional resources from separate funding was used to facilitate the additional training	Activity reports
	UNDP Governance Indicator: Legal aid assistants trained on Legal Aid policy, procedures and principals coexistence.	Baseline: 80  Target: 160	57 (37m, 20F) Legal aid providers were equipped with tools and skills to fight against gender-based Violence (GBV), human trafficking and enhancing child protection and sustainable legal aid services	The target for 2024/2025 was 80 officers hence the 160 reflects cumulative figure covering period of 2023- 2025 FY	Activity Training Report
	UNHCR Governance Indicator: of initiatives supported that promote gender-sensitive peacebuilding, peaceful co-existence, humanitarian and development interventions.	Baseline: 0 Target:6	Six Peaceful Co-existence meetings were conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps bringing together members of the host and refugee communities. Participants included MoHA, UNHCR, partner organizations, representatives from the District Commissioner's office, local village leaders, Village Executive Officers, police, migration officers, the District Community Development Officers and the District Social Welfare Officers. The discussions focused on addressing various protection issues, environmental protection (including local forest conservation by-laws), migration laws, and security issues. Additionally, sports tournaments promoting peaceful co-existence were organized as part of the World Refugee Day commemorations, with participation from both refugees and members of the host community	N/A	Implementing partner activity reports

	<p>UNICEF Governance Indicator: # of supported stakeholders/rights holders with the capacity to access their rights and legal aid (workers, women, children, youth, victims of trafficking, migrants, refugees, PWDs and communities).</p>	<p>Baseline: 100  Target: 300</p>	<p>On track. A total of 200 children have been made and received different kinds of justice support services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Implementing Partner reports</p>
	<p>UNICEF Governance Indicator: # of Law enforcement Officials (e.g. Police, Magistrate/Judges, legal aid providers, Prosecution-NPS, Social Welfare, Private Attorney)</p>	<p>Baseline: 125  Target: 250</p>	<p>On track. In this reporting period UNICEF trained 41 justice officials on proper management of children’s court cases. Also in collaboration with UNDP and IOM, UNICEF supported MOCLA to train 53 legal aid providers from all the Districts of Kigoma region. All these make a cumulative total of 283 trained justice officials under KJP II.</p>	<p>Joint collaboration with IOM and UNDP has facilitated in reaching more people.</p>	<p>Implementing Partner activity reports</p>

# VIII. Annex: Stories from the Field

## Transforming Lives Through the MUKI Project

### How Resilience Empower Women in Simanjiro: From Backyard Gardener to Market Leader

*"I used to grow what I could just to get by," says Emiliana Dismas, a 29-year-old mother of four. "Now, I am growing with a vision."*

In the heart of Kambi ya Chokaa, Simanjiro, the landscape is often unforgiving. For years, Emiliana managed a small plot of okra and Chinese spinach, using traditional methods that yielded just enough for her family. Like many women in her community, she possessed the determination but lacked the technical expertise and capital to transform her hard work into a thriving business.

Everything changed when Emiliana joined the MUKI project. Through WFP's regenerative agriculture interventions, she moved beyond trial and error to scientific, nature-based solutions. She was trained in the preparation of biofertilizers and biopesticides, allowing her to nourish her crops without the high cost and environmental toll of synthetic chemicals. Crucially, Emiliana joined the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA). This provided her with the "financial oxygen" she needed, access to credit to rent more land and purchase high-quality vegetable seeds.

Today, Emiliana manages a ¼ acre plot of okra alongside a lush home garden. The results are visible, not just in the green of her fields, but in the local economy. Her produce has become a local benchmark for quality. The techniques she learned also helped safeguard her against common risks. Last season, a surge in pests threatened her harvest. In the past, this might have been a total loss. However, applying her MUKI training, Emiliana remained steadfast in her organic approach, successfully using biopesticides to manage the outbreak without compromising her regenerative principles.

Juliana Mamasita, a local entrepreneur who runs a restaurant in the village, is one of Emiliana's most loyal customers. *"The quality of Emiliana's vegetables is why my customers keep coming back,"* Juliana explains. This testimonial highlights the project's success: Emiliana isn't just feeding her family; she is fueling other local businesses.



*Photos: Emiliana Dismas on her okra organic farm and to Jikomboe group*

Emiliana’s journey proves that when you provide a woman with the right tools—knowledge and capital—she doesn’t just grow crops; she grows a future. Her goal is now to expand her organic acreage and continue adopting climate-smart technologies.

*“Organic farming and saving have transformed my life,” Emiliana says. “If you have the determination and the right support, the land will always provide.”*

## Zanzibar Joint Programme

### A Coordinated Leap Forward: Zanzibar's Joint Field Visit Illuminates the Path to Gender Equality

Barefoot College in Zanzibar is widely known for its Solar Mama Programme a six-month hands-on training initiative that equips women from rural communities with the skills to assemble solar panels, perform wiring, install systems, and provide maintenance services. For years, the image associated with the College has been women confidently handling tools and lighting up homes across villages in Unguja.

But when members of the Development Partners Group on Gender Equality (DPG-GE) visited the College during their February 2025 joint field mission, they encountered a different yet equally powerful story unfolding.

Inside a modest conference room in Kinyasini, North A District, fifteen women sat closely together on the floor. There were no solar panels or wires in sight. Instead, notebooks were open, ideas were flowing, and discussions were animated. These women were brainstorming business and entrepreneurship solutions designed to address persistent challenges in their communities while also generating income.

It was empowerment in motion.



*Photo: Group of Women from remote communities receives entrepreneurship Training at Barefoot College, Kinyasini North A District, Zanzibar: Courtesy of UNFPA*

All of these women come from local villages in Zanzibar, and most of them have either primary education or no formal education at all,” explained Brander Ndosi, Head of Programme at Barefoot College Zanzibar, as she welcomed the visiting delegation. She noted that participants are identified through Shehia leaders, ensuring the initiative reaches women who would otherwise remain excluded from formal economic systems. The approach is simple but transformative: bring women together, expose them to basic entrepreneurship skills, connect them with technical experts, jointly refine their ideas, and test whether those ideas can become viable businesses.

*“This initiative has transformed the lives of many women in the North Region and Zanzibar at large,”* Brenda shared.

Among the participants was a woman whose quiet confidence reflected that transformation.

*“At first, I did not believe that a person like me could come up with an idea that experts would accept,”* she said with a smile. *“But now my idea of establishing a yoghurt production business using milk from our local farmers in Bambi village has been approved. I never imagined this would be possible,”* said Maryam Maulid

Her story mirrors that of many others in the room. What began as self-doubt has evolved into innovation, ambition, and action.

According to Brenda, the programme has significantly strengthened women’s participation in the local economy. It has enabled women to move beyond subsistence activities and begin viewing themselves as entrepreneurs, decision-makers, and contributors to community development.

The visit to Barefoot College was one of several stops during the joint field mission conducted in February 2025 by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOCDGEC), together with the DPG-GE, and supported by the Irish-funded joint initiative.

Spanning North, South, and Urban West Unguja, the mission served as a bridge between national policy commitments and grassroots realities. It provided government officials and development partners with firsthand insight into how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) strategies are translating into real change.



*Photo: Members of the DPG (MCDGWSG, MCDGEC, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF & WB) - Gender Equality mission inspecting a solar panel assembly workshop at Barefoot College. Courtesy of UNFPA*

The mission focused particularly on Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) and the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC). What emerged was clear evidence that integrated approaches linking economic empowerment with social protection and GBV prevention are yielding results.

Across districts, women are stepping into leadership roles in traditionally male-dominated sectors, including solar installation, beekeeping, and fish processing. Their participation is not symbolic; it is substantive and transformative.

**Result:** Women's groups are increasingly becoming platforms not only for income generation, but also for raising awareness about Gender-Based Violence (GBV), strengthening peer support networks, and building community leadership. This synergy reflects a holistic empowerment model one that recognizes economic independence as deeply connected to safety, dignity, and voice.

In Mangapwani, another powerful story of grassroots empowerment emerged through the Daga Cluster Women's Economic Empowerment group.

The women openly shared challenges limited capital, inadequate drying equipment, and restricted market access. Yet their response to these obstacles revealed remarkable resilience.

Rather than operating individually, they have formed structured groups to amplify their voice and strengthen their bargaining power. Through collective organization, they pool resources, share information, and advocate jointly with financial institutions and government authorities.

Their strategic, unified approach demonstrates maturity in leadership and a deep understanding of how to navigate systemic barriers. It is a testament to the power of collective agency.

In her closing remarks, Principal Secretary Ms. Abeida Rashid Abdallah commended the collaboration between government and development partners. She emphasized the importance of sustaining momentum, particularly in strengthening gender-responsive budgeting practices.

The February 2025 joint field mission demonstrated that coordinated partnerships between MOCDGEC and DPG-GE are moving beyond policy dialogue to tangible impact.

*From housewives to entrepreneurs, from community groups to institutional reform, the message is clear: when women are equipped with skills, confidence, and collective support, they do more than improve their own lives they illuminate the path toward sustainable, inclusive development for Zanzibar.*

## Kigoma Joint Programme

### Reducing maternal mortality in Tanzania's Kigoma region

In Kigoma Region, long distances to health facilities, transport costs, limited diagnostic capacity and weak referral systems have all contributed to delays in accessing life-saving care for pregnant women. In a region where many families live far from hospitals and health centres, these barriers can mean the difference between life and death.

Through the health thematic area of the Kigoma Joint Programme, supported by the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund and implemented in partnership with regional and local authorities, the United Nations is helping to strengthen maternal health services in some of the areas where needs are greatest. The joint approach brings together pooled resources, technical expertise and government leadership to address bottlenecks across the health system, from community-level access to emergency referral and diagnosis.

This support is already contributing to measurable progress. In Kigoma Region, maternal deaths in health facilities declined from 102 in 2022 to 76 in 2023 per 100,000 live births. While challenges remain, the trend points to the value of coordinated investments in health systems strengthening.



*A nurse provides emergency care in an ambulance—an essential link in maternal referral systems. Under the Kigoma Joint Programme, strengthened emergency transport, improved diagnostics and training for health workers are helping more women in Kigoma Region reach life-saving care in time. Photo: WHO Tanzania*

One of the women whose life was changed by these efforts is Dorcas Simon, an informal trader from Kigoma. For years, she delivered her children at home because the nearest facility was too far away.

“I gave birth to all my children at home because it took almost three hours to reach the nearest health facility,” she says. “After my third child was delivered, we had complications, and it was the timely arrival of the ambulance that saved our lives.”

With support channeled through the joint programme, the UN, working with the Government and with support from the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund, provided two fully equipped ambulances and 15 ultrasound machines to health facilities across Kigoma Region. More

than 300 health workers were also trained in the management of obstetric emergencies, helping to reduce delays in diagnosis, strengthen referral systems and improve the quality of maternal care.

The new equipment has expanded access to essential services closer to where women live. In some facilities, ultrasound services are now reaching around 10 pregnant women each week, reducing pressure on referral hospitals and allowing earlier identification of complications.

“Previously, the region had limited diagnostic capacity,” says Dr Baraka Bumero, Chief Medical Officer at Buhigwe District Health Centre. “Since the ultrasound arrived here, and thanks to the skills training we received, we have reduced referrals for women seeking ultrasound services and strengthened the district health centre’s capacity to provide care.”

Regional health leaders say the changes are being felt across the system.

“Currently, we are seeing a decrease in deaths among mothers and children in the region,” says Dr Jesca Lebba, Regional Medical Officer for Kigoma. “We have also seen home deliveries almost come to an end in some areas, reaching close to zero. We are grateful to WHO and partners for the support. With the strategies adopted, I believe we will continue to see more impact.”

The Kigoma experience shows how pooled funding can help translate joint planning into practical results. By investing in referral systems, diagnostic capacity and frontline health workers, the Kigoma Joint Programme is helping to make maternal health services more accessible, more responsive and more resilient.

For Dorcas, the impact is simple and profound. “If not for this ambulance, I do not know what would have happened to me and my child. Right now, the child is safe, and I am safe.”

This is the added value of working as one: combining resources and expertise to strengthen public systems and deliver results that save lives.

## From Silence to Strength

At only 15 years old, a girl child was taken from Uvinza to Dar es Salaam to work as a domestic helper. With no phone, no means of communication, and no guardian oversight, she quickly became trapped in a household where she endured physical violence, emotional abuse, overwork, and neglect. She had no access to school, rest, or basic care. One day, while briefly allowed outside, she courageously approached neighbors and borrowed a phone to call her mother sharing for the first time the extent of abuse she was facing. Her mother, who had recently participated in Positive Parenting sessions facilitated by the Community Development Officer and Social Welfare Officer under the Programme, immediately recognized the danger and the importance of taking action, something she says she would not have understood before.

The mother reported the case to the Uvinza District Social Welfare Office, triggering a coordinated, multi-district response supported under the VAWC Thematic Area. The Uvinza Social Welfare Officer worked directly with the Dar es Salaam Social Welfare Office to verify the situation, rescue the child, and report the perpetrators to the police for further legal action. The child was placed in temporary alternative care in Dar es Salaam as a witness in the case, ensuring her safety while due process continued. After case resolution, she was reunified with her mother in Uvinza and enrolled in the Community Rehabilitation Programme (CRP) for children under case management, where she selected tailoring as her preferred skill. With support from a local NGO partner, she later received a sewing machine to start her own tailoring business.



*Scholastica Desa using her voice as a catalyst for change, she engaged in a radio session to raise community awareness on child protection and the critical importance of reporting abuse, Uvinza DC, 2025.*



*Scholastica Desa's mother, strengthened through positive parenting training, now plays an active role in safeguarding her children and championing child protection within the community @Uvinza DC, 2025*

As of today, a child is under guidance of her mother and independent, has her own tailoring workspace, and trains other beneficiaries under case management in the community demonstrating her transformation from survivor to mentor. Her mother, once unaware of child protection procedures, now says: ***"I finally understand the importance of protecting my children. Without this programme, my daughter would never have been rescued."*** Both mother and daughter now participate in **community dialogues and radio programmes**, actively educating others on child protection, Violence, and the risks of child domestic work. Their story has become a local symbol of empowerment, demonstrating how strengthened referral systems, positive parenting education, and coordinated social welfare structures can change lives and prevent future harm.

### Lessons Learned:

Empowered caregivers, strengthened community structures, and coordinated multi-sectoral systems are essential for timely and effective child protection responses. The rescue and reintegration of the 15-year-old girl demonstrated how positive parenting education equips caregivers to recognize harm and take action, while strong inter-district coordination