UNITED NATIONS
TANZANIA

ANNUAL REPORT

UN Country Results | UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2024/2025

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Foreword by

Ms. Susan Ngongi Namondo

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR, TANZANIA

Tanzania is a country of remarkable momentum. Over the last several years, its economy continued to grow strongly, its government deepened its commitment to social investment, and its people continued to demonstrate the resilience and ambition that make this country one of East Africa's most compelling development stories. It is against this backdrop that the United Nations family in Tanzania presents this Annual Results Report — an account of what we achieved together, what we learned, and where we are headed.

This programming year tested us. The global financing landscape shifted in ways that few could have predicted. Funding gaps emerged in critical programmes, particularly in sexual and reproductive health. Rather than absorbing that loss quietly, the Government of Tanzania stepped forward. Its commitment of TZS 6.8 billion (approximately USD 2.9 million) to fill the gap in reproductive health services was not just a financial decision — it was a statement of national ownership. It is the kind of partnership this report is built on.

Across our four strategic priorities — People, Prosperity, Planet, and Enabling Environment — the United Nations country team delivered results that reached millions of Tanzanians. Nearly two million women and girls accessed reproductive health services. More than 2.3 million children were enrolled or retained in school. Thousands of smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, and women entrepreneurs improved their incomes. Local governments accessed climate finance for the first time. Tens of thousands of citizens gained access to legal aid, land rights, and protection services that had previously been out of reach.

But this report is not only about numbers. It is about Zuhura, a nutrition officer in Buhigwe who is helping families make healthier food choices. It is about Leticia, whose women's group in Ikungi now sells directly to markets that once felt impossibly distant. It is about Gladys, who became an energy engineer because a scholarship opened a door that structural barriers had kept shut. Their stories are the measure of our work.

We did not achieve everything we set out to do. Ten of our 71 indicators showed limited progress — in governance reform, environmental data systems, and areas where resource constraints were most acute.

Looking ahead to 2025, the United Nations in Tanzania will focus on deepening national ownership, mobilizing alternative financing as traditional aid flows tighten, and preparing for the mid-term review of our 2022–2027 Cooperation Framework that will sharpen our collective priorities for the remaining cycle. Tanzania's general elections will require careful attention to civic space, inclusion, and the protection of hard-won rights.

We are grateful to the Government of Tanzania, our development partners, civil society, and the communities we serve for making this work possible. The results in this report belong to all of us.

About The UN In Tanzania

The United Nations in Tanzania works as one system to support national progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tanzania was one of the original Delivering as One pilot countries, and that long experience of joint action continues to shape how the UN works in the country today.

The UN's work is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2027, which aligns its support with national priorities. Through this framework, the UN helps strengthen plans, policies and public systems, offers expert support across a wide range of sectors, brings together partners around shared priorities, and works with communities to help translate national goals into tangible results.

This includes both long-term development support and humanitarian action, including in Kigoma region, which hosts a large refugee population. Working with national and local partners, the UN supports efforts to strengthen public institutions, widen opportunity and promote inclusive and sustainable development.

UN Country Team

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Tanzania comprises 23 UN agencies, funds, and programmes (AFPs) under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Out of these, 18 are resident and 5 are non resident. The UN has a physical presence in six regions: Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Singida, Mtwara and Kigoma, with additional UN programme offices located in Mbeya, Mtwara, Mwanza, Iringa, and Singida. The UNCT also includes non-resident agencies that manage programmes from their headquarters or regional offices..

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IFAD Investing in rural people

International Labour Organization

IOM UN MIGRATION

International Trade Centre

UNAIDS

UNCDF Impact Capital for Development

UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD

UNDP

UN environment United Nations Environment Programme

unesco

UNFPA

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

UN-HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

unicef for every child

UNIDO

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

UNOPS

UN VOLUNTEERS

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UN WOMEN

WFP World Food Programme wfp.org

World Health Organization

Development Partners

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The Government Of United Republic Of Tanzania

Global Organisations

- Bill & Melinda Gates foundation
- Green Climate Fund
- gef global environment facility — Investing in our planet
- mastercard foundation
- The Global Fund
- The World Bank

Member Countries

- European Union
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherland
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Saudi Arabia
- South Korea
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Chapter 1:

Country Context

Tanzania entered the reporting period with a strong economic outlook, even as the global economy became more uncertain. Growth is expected to rise from 5.4 per cent in 2024 to 6.0 per cent in 2025, with further gains expected in the years ahead. By 2025, the country's economy is projected to reach US$86 billion, making Tanzania one of the largest economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet this growth is not felt equally. Average income per person remains low, at an estimated US$1,280, showing that strong national growth has not yet translated into broad-based prosperity for many households.

Much of this growth continues to come from agriculture, mining, construction, tourism and financial services. The country has also benefited from a stable economic environment and continued efforts to attract investment. The Government's work to keep inflation, debt and public finances under control has helped maintain confidence in the economy. Between 2021 and 2023, private investment rose sharply as reforms helped make it easier to do business. Looking ahead, Tanzania could attract even larger investment flows if the long-planned liquefied natural gas project moves forward. However, this remains uncertain, as negotiations are still ongoing.

A major national milestone during the period was the launch of Vision 2050 (Dira 2050) in 2025. The new vision sets out Tanzania's long-term ambition to become an upper-middle-income country by 2050, with a stronger economy, better education and greater resilience to climate shocks. Agriculture will remain central to this effort, both because it supports livelihoods for millions of people and because it remains key to inclusive growth.

The Government is also developing a long-term perspective plan to help turn Vision 2050 into action. This matters because Tanzania's previous long-term vision was not always matched by clear implementation. A stronger planning framework could help connect economic growth more directly to poverty reduction, job creation and better public services.

This remains important because poverty is still high. Around 26.5 per cent of Tanzanians are estimated to live below the national poverty line, and 43 per cent below the international poverty line. Human development also remains a challenge. In the 2025 Human Development Index, Tanzania ranked 165th out of 193 countries. At the same time, the country moved into the medium human development category for the first time, with an index value of 0.55. This was an important step forward, but it also underlined how much more progress is needed to ensure that growth leads to wider improvements in people's lives.

Overall, the country context in 2024/25 was defined by both promise and pressure. Tanzania entered a new long-term planning cycle with strong growth prospects and rising investor interest, but also with persistent poverty, uneven human development and the continuing need to make growth more inclusive, resilient and job-rich.

Tanzania at a Glance

Life Expectancy	Population	Inflation	Public Dept	Life Expectancy
5.4%	68.1M	3.2%	48.2%	67
2024	2025 proj.	2024	2024	years(2023)

Gross Domestic Product

2024
$80.2B

2025 (projected)
$80.2B

Growth: $5.8B
7.2% increase projected

Inflation Rate

2024
3.2%

2025 (proj.)
40.0%

+0.8% increase

Poverty Headcount Ratios

International Poverty Line ($2.15/day)
43%

Official Poverty Line ($1.35/day)
26.5%

Human Development: A Milestone in Context

HDI Score
0.55
First-time achievement
"Medium Human Development category

Global Ranking
165 /193
Bottom 15% globally
28 countries rank below Tanzania

HDI Component Analysis (Estimated)

Life ExpectancyE
0.52

ducationI
0.48

ncome
0.65

Chapter 2: 2.1

Overview of Cooperation Framework Results in 2024/25

In 2024/25, Tanzania entered a new phase of long-term planning with the launch of Vision 2050. The new vision reflected the country's ambition for the years ahead, while also underscoring the importance of continued progress across key development areas. In this setting, the Cooperation Framework remained the central platform for aligning UN support with national priorities.

The year also showed that the value of the Cooperation Framework lies not only in guiding planned results, but in helping the United Nations adapt when conditions change. During the reporting period, Tanzania faced a Marburg virus outbreak that required the UN system to rapidly redirect technical and logistical capacity towards emergency response, while maintaining routine health services. A building collapse in Kariakoo, one of Dar es Salaam's busiest commercial areas, demanded immediate humanitarian coordination outside planned programme cycles. Mid-year funding pressures in sexual and reproductive health and rights programming also forced difficult prioritization decisions. In each case, the UNCT adjusted quickly — redirecting resources, activating inter-agency mechanisms and working with Government to protect essential services and support those most affected. These moments showed the Cooperation Framework not as a fixed plan, but as a practical platform for coordinated action under pressure.

The strongest results were often seen where policy change, stronger institutions and support on the ground were linked. This was where the UN's value was often most visible: helping connect national goals, local action and different parts of the system around shared outcomes.

National ownership was another defining feature. Government leadership, stronger local systems and growing engagement by national institutions were evident across much of the year's progress. The UN's role was increasingly one of reinforcing these efforts through evidence, expertise, convening power and practical support.

Overall, the 2024/25 results reflect a Cooperation Framework that remained relevant, adaptive and increasingly focused on stronger institutions, more joined-up support and broader inclusion in national progress.

Chapter 2: 2.2

Achieving Coorperation Framework Priorities, outcomes and Outputs

People

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

SDG TARGETS

When policy changes, Lives change!

During the reporting period, the UN in Tanzania worked with the Government, civil society and other partners to strengthen the systems that shape everyday life: health, education, nutrition, water, sanitation and protection. Over 19.5 million people accessed basic services with UN support, while over 2.6 million people benefited from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes. At the same time, 170,000 service providers strengthened the knowledge and skills needed to deliver quality, gender-responsive and inclusive services.

Two policy shifts stood out. The Government reversed its longstanding ban on pregnant girls attending school, opening the way for teenage mothers to return to education. It also established a dedicated HIV Levy, creating a new source of domestic financing for the HIV response and reducing dependence on external funding for one of the country's most important health programmes. Together, these changes showed how policy reform and stronger national ownership can translate into real improvements in people's lives. The UN played an important role in contributing to this progress through evidence, expert advice and implementation support.

The results that follow reflect that wider story: stronger public systems, broader access to services and growing efforts to reach those most often left behind.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1.95M WOMEN AND GIRLS REACHED WITH REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

31% NATIONAL STUNTING RATE, DOWN FROM 34%

30 HEALTH POLICIES, GUIDELINES AND PLANS REVIEWED

Continued investment in frontline health systems contributed to nearly two million women and girls across Tanzania accessed reproductive health services. This reflected the impact of the UN working with the Government and partners to strengthen frontline delivery through training, stronger supply chains, mobile outreach, and policies that protect access to care. It also reflected stronger national ownership. When funding gaps threatened family planning services, the Government stepped in with TZS 6.8 billion, helping protect hard-won gains in sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Behind these service results, health systems were also strengthened. Thirty policies, guidelines and plans related to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria were reviewed during the reporting period with support from the UN. Emergency response capacity was also reinforced during Tanzania's Marburg virus outbreak and after the collapse of a multi-storey building in Kariakoo, a major commercial district in Dar es Salaam, including through mental health and psychosocial support and the rapid deployment of essential infection-prevention supplies by the UN alongside national responders.

Access improved in underserved areas as well. Mobile health services brought care closer to communities far from district hospitals, while community health workers helped women and girls access services more easily.

Nutrition outcomes also improved. The national stunting rate fell from 34 per cent to 31 per cent, a meaningful shift in an area where progress has often been slow. This reflected coordinated action across sectors by the UN and other stakeholders in support of the Government's multisectoral nutrition programme by providing expertise and supporting community-level action. Earlier detection, stronger community outreach and better awareness among caregivers all helped improve outcomes for children.

Reducing maternal mortality in Tanzania's Kigoma region

In Kigoma region in north-east Tanzania, access to quality health services for pregnant women can be constrained by distance, cost, unreliable diagnostic equipment, and inadequate transportation to referral hospitals. However, despite these constraints, the region has recorded a sharp decline in maternal deaths, from 102 in 2022 to 76 in 2023 per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

> "If not for this ambulance, I don't know what would have happened to me and my child. Right now, the child is safe, and I am safe," she says.

Despite this progress, Kigoma region contributes 5.6% of all maternal deaths in Tanzania Mainland, making it the fourth largest contributor out of the country's 31 regions, and indicating a need to prioritize interventions to further reduce fatalities.

To further ensure access to health facilities by pregnancy women and strengthen the health system, the Norwegian Embassy has partnered with the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) Health thematic area through World Health Organization to support government with two fully equipped ambulances and 15 ultrasound machines for the Kigoma Region, benefitting over 2000 women.

For Dorcas Simon, an informal trader in Kigoma region, it took the timely transportation of her newborn child and her to the hospital to save their lives.

"I birthed all my children at home due to the distance. It was taking almost three hours to get to the nearby health facility," she says. "After the third born was delivered, we had some complications, and it took the timely arrival of the ambulance to save our lives."

Through Kigoma Joint program health thematic area, WHO has provided 15 ultrasound machines to 15 heath facilities in the region and trained over 300 health workers in managing emergency obstetric complications, easing the number of referrals that need to be made.

So far, the ultrasound has been serving about 10 pregnant women per week, cumulatively reducing pressure on the regional hospital and further strengthening health systems across the region.

"Previously, the region had limited capacity in terms of diagnostic capacity. Since the ultrasound arrived here and thanks to the skill training, we received, we have been able to reduce referrals for people seeking ultrasounds and expanded the district health centre's capacity in providing services," says Dr Baraka Bumero, the Chief Medical Officer in Buhigwe District Health Centre.

Kigoma region is a mirror of the overall situation in Tanzania. According to Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS) data, there were 556 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 2015, but only 104 pregnancy related deaths per 100 000 live births in 2022.

"Currently, we are seeing a decrease in deaths in mother and children in the region. We have also seen that even home deliveries are almost ending, reaching zero," says Dr Jesca Lebba, Regional Medical Officer, Kigoma Region. "We are grateful to WHO and partners who have done a great job. With the strategies adopted, I believe we will continue to see more impact."

The KJP health theme through WHO's interventions in Kigoma region are part of its support for the region's contingency plan to reduce the maternal mortality rate.

"Through Norwegian support, we are happy to see the impact realized from WHO support, contributing significantly to the sharp decline in maternal mortality in Tanzania," says Dr Charles Sagoe-Moses, WHO Representative in Tanzania. "With more partners on board, we can achieve more."

Simon is grateful that she was able to get to a health facility on time and receive emergency care. "If not for this ambulance, I don't know what would have happened to me and my child. Right now, the child is safe, and I am safe," she says.

Unlocking Potential: How IrishAid and UNFPA Are Supporting Tanzania's Journey Toward a Demographic Dividend

"When women and young people are empowered with knowledge, choices, and services, entire communities flourish." – Mark Bryan Schreiner, UNFPA Representative in Tanzania.
Tanzania stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey. With a rapidly growing youth population and strong government commitment to harness the demographic dividend, the need for reliable data, inclusive health systems, and targeted investments has never been greater. Thanks to the steadfast support of IrishAid, UNFPA Tanzania is helping drive transformative progress in population and development—ensuring that no one is left behind.

In 2022, Tanzania conducted its first fully digital Population and Housing Census—a landmark achievement that provided accurate, real-time data to inform national planning. With IrishAid's funding, UNFPA supported the Government of Tanzania with technical expertise, digital tools, and capacity-building efforts, ensuring the success and credibility of this crucial exercise. This investment in data is already bearing fruit, enabling policymakers to allocate resources more effectively and respond to the evolving needs of communities. Accurate population data is the cornerstone of effective development—shaping how and where to build schools, deploy health workers, and expand social protections.

> Before, we had to travel many hours to get to a clinic. I didn't know how to space my pregnancies. But now, we have health workers who visit our village, explain family planning, and treat us with respect. I feel healthier and more in control of my life."

In 2024/25, Irish has extended the support in collaboration with UNFPA to develop the Long Term Perspective Plan and the deep dive study on health focusing on human capital which are pivotal to the Country's 2050 development vision.
"With the right investments in health, education, and economic opportunities, Tanzania's youthful population can be a game-changer," said Mark Bryan Schreiner, UNFPA Tanzania Representative. "IrishAid's support enables us to generate the data and deliver the services that turn this potential into reality."

Beyond data, IrishAid's contribution is directly improving lives by expanding access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), especially for women and young people in underserved regions like Kigoma. Fatuma Salum, a 28-year-old mother from Kigoma, shared how access to reproductive health services changed her life:

"Before, we had to travel many hours to get to a clinic. I didn't know how to space my pregnancies. But now, we have health workers who visit our village, explain family planning, and treat us with respect. I feel healthier and more in control of my life."

Fatuma is one of more than 350,000 women and girls who have received essential reproductive health services through UNFPA-supported mobile outreach programmes—services made possible in part by IrishAid's critical partnership through Ujana Wangu Nguvu Yangu Project Implemented in Kigoma..

IrishAid's support is fully aligned with Tanzania's Vision 2050, the global Sustainable Development Agenda (Agenda 2030), and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). These shared frameworks recognize that sustainable development depends on the realization of rights and choices for all, especially women and youth. They emphasize the importance of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, gender equality, and data-driven decision-making to support inclusive and resilient societies.

At its core, the partnership between IrishAid and UNFPA Tanzania is about people: ensuring every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person can reach their full potential. This is development that delivers—driven by data, grounded in human rights, and powered by partnerships.

UNFPA is proud to stand with IrishAid in building a future where every individual, especially women and youth, can thrive and contribute to Tanzania's development. Together, we are turning potential into progress.

Nourishing Change: A Journey to Better Nutrition in Buhigwe, Kigoma

In Buhigwe District, where community ties are strong, a dedicated nutrition officer is making remarkable progress in the fight against malnutrition. Zuhura Khalfan exemplifies the spirit of change, leading transformative efforts to improve dietary habits among local residents.

In May 2024, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through the Kigoma Joint Program (KJP), organized a three-day training where Zuhura played a vital role. The training brought together thirty participants, including nutrition officers, educators, and community health workers (CHWs), to learn about the Tanzania Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs). For Zuhura, this was more than a learning opportunity—it was a call to action to drive positive change in her community. Working at Buhigwe Hospital, Zuhura sees the challenges firsthand as she develops nutrition plans for patients struggling with undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and other diet-related issues like obesity. "People trust us as the most qualified nutrition professionals to guide them toward healthy choices," she said. However, Zuhura recognizes that the real challenge not only lies within the hospital walls, but in helping people integrate healthier choices into their daily lives.

> **"Before the training, explaining portion sizes was difficult, but now I do it confidently, far beyond the classroom. I emphasize dietary diversity and the practical steps to apply the guidelines."**

Since the training, Zuhura has led community outreach activities such as Village Health and Nutrition Days, in-service training for healthcare workers, and nutrition sessions for private clients. With her enhanced skills she educates families about better nutrition. "Before the training, explaining portion sizes was difficult, but now I do it confidently, far beyond the classroom," she shared. "I emphasize dietary diversity and the practical steps to apply the guidelines," she added, explaining that "knowing the guidelines is one thing, putting them into practice is another."

While the journey to improved dietary practices in Buhigwe District is challenging, it is filled with promise. The community's nutritional transformation could foster a lasting culture of health and wellness that benefits families for generations. "By working together, we can create a ripple effect that reaches every corner of Buhigwe District," Zuhura said with hope, envisioning a better life for all.

EDUCATION

30K TEEN MOTHERS RE-ENTERED SCHOOL

98+ OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED, 49% GIRLS

1.4M CHILDREN REACHED THROUGH DIGITAL PLATFORMS

The reversal of the pregnancy ban was one of the most important education developments of 2024/25. It changed more than policy language. It created a pathway for girls who had been excluded from school to return and continue their education. During the reporting period, 30,000 teen mothers re-entered school.

That policy shift was backed by the UN's broader efforts to reach children and adolescents who were at risk of being left behind through programmes, partnerships and community outreach. Social and behaviour change campaigns helped enrol over 98,000 out-of-school children, nearly half of them girls. Digital platforms reached 1.4 million children, while improvements in STEM education benefited more than 91,000 students.

Education support also extended beyond enrolment. Life skills and sexual and reproductive health education reached 12 million learners through 1,600 trained teachers, while school feeding programmes supported 30,000 students in Mtwara, Lindi and Kigoma. These gains helped strengthen both access and retention, while improving the quality and relevance of learning.

Support also reached young people who had already fallen outside the formal education system. In Songwe Region, the Integrated Programme for Out-of-School Adolescents (IPOSA) combined accelerated learning, vocational skills and pathways back into education or work. In Kigoma, the Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania (COBET) programme helped out-of-school children from both refugee and host communities return to learning.
Through the COBET (Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania) programme, supported by UNICEF and the Education Above All Foundation, Silvester was able to enrol at Mwasenga Primary School, later join formal schooling and continue his studies. His story reflects a wider effort to help children who have missed out on education return to learning and rebuilding their future.

A SECOND CHANCE TO LEARN

"I AM THE ONLY ONE AMONG MY BROTHER AND THREE SISTERS WHO WASN'T ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. IT MADE ME FEEL VERY BAD."

Sylvester John, Kigoma

For many children in Kigoma, being out of school is not a matter of choice. Poverty, family conflict and loss continue to keep children away from the classroom, even when they want to learn. Silvester John, a 13-year-old from Lukoma village, was one of them.

Through the COBET (Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania) programme, supported by UNICEF and the Education Above All Foundation, Silvester was able to enrol at Mwasenga Primary School, later join formal schooling and continue his studies. His story reflects a wider effort to help children who have missed out on education return to learning and rebuilding their future.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

+1.47

PEOPLE REACHED WITH BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES THAT WERE SAFE AND AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED

Access to safe water remained a vital focus of the interventions under the People Priority Area. In 2024/25, over 1.47 million people were reached with basic drinking water services that were safe and available when needed through UN-supported water service delivery in schools, communities and medical facilities. This helped reduce one of the most basic barriers to health, learning and dignity, especially for vulnerable communities.

WASH investments also supported wider outcomes across the People pillar. Safe water and better hygiene reduce disease, improve nutrition, support school attendance and make health services more effective.

PROTECTION & SOCIAL SERVICES

Protection and social services expanded in 2024/25, helping more vulnerable people access services, assistance and pathways to greater self-reliance. By strengthening the systems that deliver social services, the UN helped reach 3.9 million people through social protection systems—57 per cent women—while 425,000 households moved closer to self-reliance.

Within this wider picture, the refugee response in Kigoma remained one of the largest protection operations in the country. Food assistance reached an average of 185,000 refugees each month. At the same time, 3,876 refugees were resettled and 6,662 Burundians voluntarily repatriated from Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, helping expand access to more durable solutions where possible. Refugee children were also registered, reducing the risk of statelessness and strengthening their access to rights and services.

Child protection remained central to the response, and mental health and psychosocial support also remained an important part of the wider protection effort, especially for children, women and adolescents affected by violence, displacement and trauma.

3.9M	PEOPLE REACHED IN SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS, 57% WOMEN
425K	HOUSEHOLDS MOVED TOWARDS GREATER SELF-RELIANCE
185K	REFUGEES REACHED WITH MONTHLY FOOD ASSISTANCE
3.9K	REFUGEES RESETTLED
6.6K	BURUNDIAN REFUGEES VOLUNTARILY REPATRIATED

> **"IN THE PAST, I WENT HOME FOR LUNCH AND DIDN'T RETURN TO SCHOOL FOR AFTERNOON SESSION DUE TO DISTANCE, NOW WITH FOOD PROVIDED AT SCHOOL, I STAY FOR CLASSES AND DELICIOUS MEALS."**
>
> Abihud Mluku, STD 5 student, Nyakatoke Primary School

SCHOOL FEEDING, NYAKATOKE

In Nyakatoke village, school feeding helped turn attendance into learning. Children were more likely to stay in school through the day, and teachers reported better concentration and improved performance. For many families, the programme reduced one of the everyday barriers that keeps children from learning well: hunger.

Chapter 2: 2.2

Achieving Coorperation Framework Priorities, outcomes and Outputs

Prosperity

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD Investing in rural people
International Labour Organization
IOM UN MIGRATION
International Trade Centre
UNCDF Impact Capital for Development
UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD
UNDP
WFP World Food Programme wfp.org
WFP World Food Programme wfp.org

SDG TARGETS

2 ZERO HUNGER
5 GENDER EQUALITY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

From local livelihoods to stronger economic systems

Work under the Prosperity pillar focused on more than helping individuals earn more. It aimed to strengthen the systems that shape economic opportunity: policies that support inclusive growth, institutions that help businesses meet market standards, and market links that allow farmers, workers and entrepreneurs to move into higher-value activity. Across the reporting period, the UN supported stronger market systems by helping link 278,000 smallholder farmers to formal markets and enabling more than 200,000 MSMEs (including women-led enterprises) to access capital, digital finance or business development tools. At the same time, 1,650 cooperatives and farmers' associations were made operational and connected to buyers and markets.

The overall direction was clear: stronger productive capacity, wider financial inclusion, better market access and a more competitive foundation for long-term economic transformation. Support increasingly connected local livelihoods to national systems and regional opportunities, helping more Tanzanians participate in growth on fairer and more sustainable terms.

STRONGER POLICIES FOR A MORE COMPETITIVE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY

A key part of this work took place at policy level. During 2024/25, progress was made on several strategies that can shape Tanzania's economic direction for years to come. These included the Second Tanzania Agricultural Mechanization Strategy (TAMS II) 2025–2035, the Digital Agriculture Strategy (e-Agriculture) 2025–2030, the AfCFTA Implementation Strategy, as well as continued progress on the SME Policy, the E-commerce Strategy and revisions to the National Trade Policy. Together, these efforts helped strengthen the policy environment for a more productive, digital, competitive and inclusive economy. The revised trade policy also integrated gender-equitable trade provisions, helping expand opportunities for women and youth in economic activity.

These reforms helped strengthen the policy environment for a more productive, competitive and inclusive economy. They also created a clearer foundation for future investments by the Government, the UN and other partners in areas such as agriculture, trade, digital transformation and enterprise development.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND STRONGER VALUE CHAINS

At the community level, economic empowerment efforts increasingly focused on helping producers keep more value from what they produced. In rural areas, support addressed practical barriers that often keep women and small producers locked into low returns: weak storage, limited processing, poor market information, low bargaining power and unreliable links to buyers.

This was especially visible in agriculture. During the reporting period, over 450,000 smallholder farmers gained knowledge on value addition, diversification, processing, packaging, storage, marketing, transport and inclusive business models. Another 291,000 smallholder farmers gained knowledge on good and climate-smart agricultural practices, while over 407,000 improved their use of digital data and information. These changes helped shift the focus from short-term support to more lasting improvements in production and market access.

In places such as Kigoma, which is hosts thousands of refugees, the UN helped enable women's groups to invest in processing and storage, reducing post-harvest losses and allowing them to sell at better prices over a longer period. Farmer-to-farmer learning also helped spread improved practices beyond those reached directly by programming.

450K
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
gained knowledge on value addition, diversification, processing, packaging, storage, marketing, transport &inclusive business models

291K
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
gained knowledge on good and climate-smart agricultural practices

407K
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
improved their use of digital data and information

Empowering Women Farmers: How Hermetic Bags Technology Transformed Post-Harvest Practices for Tumaini Women Group in Uvinza

There are many things that members of Tumaini Women Group did not know before taking part in a transformative peer-learning organised by the World Food Programme this year. Among those things is the use of hermetic bags to prevent fungal growth after harvesting their crops.
Based in Mlela Ward, Uvinza District, members of Tumaini Women Group farmed a half-acre plot during the last agricultural season where they learnt on good agricultural practices to enhance their productivity level as well as post-harvest handling and storage to reduce crop loses. The group, with 57 members, is a also a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA).

> **"Before the training, we used to lose up to 45% of our maize due to pests. Now, with use of hermetic bags, we are assured of the quality and quantity of our stored grains. We are able to sell at the market when the price is high with no pressure of maize being lost due to insects and pests."**

During the 2023/24 season, the women cultivated maize. They struggled with post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage practices and limited knowledge on post-harvest practices. Their crops were at risk of pest infestation, mold, and spoilage. Their lead farmers, Jeneroza Edward and Selina Augustino took lead in stirring the ship towards a different direction. In April 2024, through the One UN-funded training program under the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) II, the two lead farmers attended a learning session that followed a peer-to-peer approach.

"We attended a farmers' exchange learning organized by the World Food Programme under the KJP II program that was held in Kasulu. There, we gained theoretic and practical knowledge on post-harvest handling and management from another group called Kumekucha Group which is based in Kimobwa Ward," explains Jeneroza. While in there, they were stationed at their colleagues' half acre maize demo plot. The practical trainings were facilitated by lead farmers from Kimobwa Ward. "This changed everything."

When they went back home, the two women went on to hold a series of trainings on good post-harvest practices, use of hermetic storage bags, and measuring moisture content, imparting new skills to their group members.

Excited by the potential benefits, the group of women immediately began storing their group maize using hermetic bags. The airtight environment inside the bags kills pests and prevents fungal growth, ensuring their crops stays fresh and marketable for longer.

Within one season, the impact is evident. Post-harvest losses has dropped by 75%, allowing the women to sell their group maize at better prices. With improved storage, they no longer feel pressured to sell immediately after harvest, when market prices were low.

"Before the training, we used to lose up to 45% of our maize due to pests," says Jeneroza, one of the Lead Farmers. "Now, with use of hermetic bags, we are assured of the quality and quantity of our stored grains. We are able to sell at the market when the price is high with no pressure of maize being lost due to insects and pests."
She attests that their success is a testimony of the power of peer learning and innovative farming practices. By adopting use of hermetic bags, our livelihoods have started to improve. This is a great example for other farmers in the region to learn from," says Jeneroza. With plans to expand these practices further at individual level, the future looks bright for these enterprising women. They plan that each woman will use two hermetic bags in the coming harvest season of 2024/25.

MARKETS THAT WORK BETTER FOR SMALL PRODUCERS

278,000

SMALLHOLDER FARMERS, INCLUDING 44 PER CENT WOMEN, WERE LINKED TO FORMAL MARKETS

The strongest sign of change was not only that producers learned new skills, but that more of them were able to reach markets that offer better returns. Across the reporting period, 278,000 smallholder farmers, including 44 per cent women, were linked to formal markets. UN-backed aggregation centres helped collect and market large volumes of beans, cassava and maize, improving rural market access and helping producers sell more efficiently. Some of the centres were even leased to private aggregators under a rental model that generated regular revenue and improved long-term sustainability. These kinds of public and private partnerships are creating market systems that last.

Regional market access also improved during the year. Support to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) process and the East African Community Trade Fair helped connect Tanzanian producers — including women-led enterprises — to wider regional markets. At the same time, nearly 1,000 MSMEs strengthened their knowledge of quality standards, food safety and market access, helping them compete more effectively beyond local markets. A pilot market linkage with Comoros also showed the potential of intra-African trade corridors to create new opportunities for small producers and businesses.

1,000

MSMES STRENGTHENED THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF QUALITY STANDARDS, FOOD SAFETY AND MARKET ACCESS

FISHERIES, SEAWEED AND COASTAL LIVELIHOODS

In Zanzibar, support to coastal livelihoods helped small producers move closer to better markets and stronger incomes. Seaweed farmers strengthened practical skills in climate-smart production, financial management, value addition and digital tools, helping women's groups improve productivity and earn more from their work. These changes also helped connect producers more closely to savings mechanisms and wider financial services, making the sector more organised and more commercially viable.

This progress was also reflected in the wider coastal economy. Women-led groups such as Furahia Wanawake moved beyond selling through intermediaries and began securing more direct market opportunities, while small-scale aquaculture activities such as mud crab farming showed how coastal households can diversify income with relatively low start-up costs.

Seaweed Farming as a Pathway to Resilient Livelihoods in Zanzibar

Across the islands of Unguja and Pemba, seaweed farming remains a vital source of income for coastal communities. For many households—particularly women—it is one of the few reliable livelihood options available. However, low prices, climate-related losses and limited opportunities for value addition have long constrained the sector's potential. Under the Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP), implemented from 2021 to 2027, targeted support is helping seaweed farmers strengthen productivity, improve quality and build resilience. In Zanzibar, AFDP-supported activities reach multiple coastal communities and groups across both Unguja and Pemba, supporting farmers through skills development, improved post-harvest infrastructure and opportunities for value addition, with particular attention to women, youth and persons with disabilities.

> "When we were only farming and selling raw seaweed, the income was very small. After learning how to process it into products, we earn more and can better support our families."

Strengthening skills and farming practices

Community training and outreach have been central to improving seaweed farming practices. Across Unguja and Pemba, farmers have been supported to adopt better planting, handling and post-harvest techniques, helping them reduce losses and improve the overall quality of their seaweed. These trainings have also encouraged farmers to look beyond the sale of raw seaweed and explore new ways of increasing its value.

In Unguja, women-led groups such as Furahia Wanawake illustrate how skills development can translate into practical change. Group members describe how learning new processing techniques enabled them to begin producing seaweed-based products, moving from small-scale manual production to more organised and efficient methods. Similar improvements in awareness of quality standards and handling practices have been reported by farmers in Pemba.

Improving quality through better drying infrastructure

Improved drying infrastructure has played a key role in enhancing seaweed quality and reducing climate-related risks. In both Unguja and Pemba, AFDP-supported solar dryers and rehabilitated drying racks have replaced traditional ground drying methods that exposed seaweed to sand, rain and contamination.

In Micheweni, Pemba, farmers explain that before the introduction of safer drying areas, seaweed was often rejected by buyers due to poor quality. With the new drying facilities, farmers are now able to dry seaweed more quickly and hygienically, even during periods of bad weather. As one farmer noted, "Previously we dried seaweed on the ground, and it was often mixed with sand or dirt. Now we dry it in safe areas, and the seaweed is clean and accepted by buyers."

Farmers report that safer and faster drying has reduced losses and increased confidence when selling their harvest. At the same time, experiences across communities highlight the need to continue expanding drying facilities to match the number of active farmers, particularly in densely populated coastal areas.

A STRONGER LIVELIHOOD THROUGH MUD CRAB FARMING

For women in Zanzibar's coastal communities, mud crab farming is emerging as a practical source of income. It requires relatively little land or starting capital, while giving farmers more control over when and how they sell. Mtuma Hamisi Haji, from Bumbwini, is among those beginning to see the difference this can make.

Through support to small-scale aquaculture, Mtuma gained the skills to manage production more confidently and sell more strategically. Her experience points to the wider potential of coastal livelihoods that are better organized, more resilient and more rewarding over time.

READ MORE

"NOW, WE DON'T JUST SELL BECAUSE WE ARE DESPERATE. WE CHECK THE CRABS. WE KNOW WHICH ONES ARE READY AND WHICH ARE NOT...WITHOUT THIS PROJECT, I DON'T KNOW WHAT I WOULD HAVE DONE. NOW, WHEN THERE IS A NEED, I CAN STAND UP AND PROVIDE FOR MY HOUSEHOLD."

Mtuma Hamisi Haji, mud crab farmer, Bumbwini

FINANCE THAT REACHES MORE PEOPLE AND DOES MORE WORK

For many Tanzanians working in the informal economy, one of the biggest barriers to prosperity is lack of access to basic financial tools. Savings, insurance, credit and digital payments remain out of reach for many workers and small enterprises, especially women and young people. In 2024/25, efforts to expand financial inclusion focused on changing that.

Partnerships with financial institutions such as NMB, CRDB Bank, Vision Fund and Akiba Commercial Bank helped widen access to finance, strengthen digital financial systems and improve financial literacy, particularly for underserved communities. More than 13,000 women gained access to formal financial services. Work with local business networks also supported the digitalization of MSME services, including the development of a Swahili business formalization guide and online tools to make registration and payments easier.

Financial inclusion also began to show leverage. Under the FUNGUO Innovation Programme, supported businesses raised TZS 15.5 billion in third-party finance — around three times the programme's own investment of TZS 5.3 billion. This demonstrated the programme's ability to unlock capital well beyond its initial funding.

How Digital Literacy is Powering Women's Economic Transformation in Kigoma

There are many things that members of Tumaini Women In Kigoma, where over 80 per cent of livelihoods rely on small-scale farming, fishing, and informal trade, women constitute the majority of the agricultural workforce and are the backbone of the region's economy.

However, in an increasingly digital economy, limited digital literacy remains a major barrier to unlocking women's full economic potential, with many women in the region lacking the necessary skills to use mobile platforms,

> **"These digital skills completely changed my life and my business. I now know how to send product samples for registration, and my label is finally market-ready. I have become more organized and confident in running my business."**

digital financial services, or online marketplaces, impeding the growth and formalization of women-led businesses.
Amid these challenges, women like Chichi Ramadhani Kamandwa are harnessing digital tools to grow their businesses through support from a UN Women-led training workshop for women entrepreneurs. Kamandwa, a 39-year-old mother of three and a determined entrepreneur living in Kigoma town, runs a small-scale agro-processing business specializing in the milling and packaging of maize, cassava, and nutrient-rich flours.

"Before the training, I only used my phone for calls and taking pictures. I didn't know it could be a marketing tool for my business, helping me showcase my products online, reach more customers, and improve my record-keeping," said Kamandwa.

The Digital Literacy and Branding workshop Kamandwa attended was part of the second phase of the UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II, which aimed to equip women entrepreneurs and local business mentors with practical skills to expand their businesses and access wider markets through digital platforms.

The training also engaged alumni from UN Women's African Girls Can Code Initiative (AGCCI), who facilitated sessions, offering hands-on technical know-how and relatable, peer-led guidance that resonated with participants.

With the skills she acquired, Chichi is now transforming her business, using digital platforms like WhatsApp to reach new customers, share product images and price lists, and receive instant payments through mobile money.

"The training completely changed my perception of doing business online. I learned how to create product labels, list ingredients and registration numbers to build customer trust, and package my products attractively. One of the biggest changes I made was improving my packaging, I realized how much the look of a product matters. After updating my logo and labels and switching to better-quality packaging, my sales increased significantly. It gave customers more confidence in my brand," she explains.

In Kigoma, many women entrepreneurs navigate complex social and economic realities. Alongside their business efforts, they often carry the primary responsibility for household care and income generation, frequently without consistent support from partners.

"Often, once a woman begins to earn, she is left to shoulder everything alone," Chichi explains. "Some men leave for work in other towns, return only briefly, and then

leave again, while the woman is left behind to care for the children, run the household, and manage the business on her own."
This disproportionate burden can limit women's economic participation and expose them to additional risks. In some cases, limited access to financial services or reliable support systems leaves women vulnerable to unfair treatment or exploitative arrangements, particularly when trying to access markets or services.

"Sometimes, women are forced to depend on others even for basic things in their business, and when you lack information or tools, people take advantage of you." Says Chichi.
"Trainings lik
e these uplift women. We don't just attend to learn, it's also an opportunity to meet other women. We are finding ourselves, building confidence, and even forming small groups to support and uplift one another." she says.
"I have even started encouraging and showing other women to learn how to use their phones for business," she adds. "It might seem like a small thing, but it can really transform how we work and sell."

Through strategic partnerships with local government authorities, trade officers, mobile service providers, and private sector actors, UN Women, under the Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II, is working to foster an inclusive and enabling business environment for women and youth. These coordinated efforts aim to strengthen the capacity of women-led enterprises to adopt innovative, market-driven practices, build resilience, and transition into formal markets for sustainable growth.

Trainings such as the digital literacy and branding sessions equip women with practical tools to enhance their autonomy, safety, and economic decision-making. By learning how to brand their products, engage customers through digital platforms, and access mobile payment services, women entrepreneurs like Chichi are better positioned to manage their businesses independently, reducing reliance on informal and often unreliable intermediaries.

"These digital skills completely changed my life and my business. I now know how to send product samples for registration, and my label is finally market-ready. I have become more organized and confident in running my business." Says Chichi.
For Chichi, these skills have translated into greater confidence, better customer outreach, and a clearer path toward business growth.

> **"Sometimes, women are forced to depend on others even for basic things in their business, and when you lack information or tools, people take advantage of you."**

"I've already started receiving bulk orders. I used to wait for customers to come to me, but now they call and place orders in advance. She speaks.

In the coming years, Chichi envisions a business that not only sustains her family but also creates jobs for other women in her community. Her dream is to provide mentorship and training to young women interested in business, so they too can build a future of their own.

"If I can do this, I believe other women can too. We just need the right support and a chance to grow," she says.

A BODA BODA RIDER AND THE VALUE OF INSURANCE

For informal workers, insurance can mean the difference between recovery and collapse after a setback. Through the Twende Bima (Let's get Insured) programme, Emanuely Nkuwi Omary, a motorcycle taxi rider in Dar es Salaam, enrolled in an affordable micro-insurance scheme.

READ MORE

"MY NAME IS EMANUELY NKUWI OMARY. I AM A SELF-EMPLOYED BODA BODA RIDER. I ENCOURAGE MY FELLOW RIDERS TO USE TWENDE BIMA INSURANCE BECAUSE EVERY DAY I CONTRIBUTE ONLY ABOUT 1000 TZS. IT CREATES A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT THAT HELPS PROTECT OUR LIVES."

Emanuely Nkuwi Omary, Dar es Salaam

QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENTERPRISE UPGRADING

Prosperity also depends on whether businesses can meet the standards required to sell and grow. The UN helped Tanzania strengthen this area by equipping the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) with modern laboratory equipment, improving its digital systems, and building staff skills. This made it easier to test products, check quality and support businesses more effectively.

These changes matter because stronger standards help businesses improve the quality of what they produce, meet market requirements and compete more successfully in higher-value international markets. In the longer-term, this will go a long way to supporting stronger manufacturing and more competitive local industries.

Chapter 2: 2.2

Achieving Coorperation Framework Priorities, outcomes and Outputs

Planet

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

SDG TARGETS

Tanzania's shift towards a greener and more resilient future moved forward on several fronts in 2024/25. From expanding clean energy access in communities to strengthening climate finance, forest management and disaster preparedness, the UN worked with Government and partners to strengthen plans, build skills and support action on the ground.

Through these efforts, over 415,000 people gained access to, or benefited from, clean and sustainable energy, while more than 185,000 people strengthened their resilience to climate-related shocks. Authorities improved the way they manage more than 25,000 hectares of protected areas on land and at sea, and 70 national, regional and local authorities brought biodiversity and ecosystem approaches more clearly into their planning.

Progress was also made at policy level. Tanzania advanced key national frameworks on energy efficiency and clean cooking, while also strengthening the wider systems needed to support climate action over time. Together, these changes helped place energy, climate and environmental priorities more firmly within national planning and decision-making.

AN ENGINEER HELPING SHAPE A DIFFERENT ENERGY FUTURE

"OUT OF MORE THAN 150 APPLICANTS, BEING SELECTED CHANGED MY LIFE. TODAY, I AM CONTRIBUTING TO TANZANIA'S CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE."

Gladys Siwa

Gladys Siwa grew up knowing she was good at mathematics and science. What she rarely saw were women in energy engineering. Through the Women in Sustainable Energy (WISE) scholarship programme, that picture began to change. By 2024/25, she was completing her degree and had already secured a placement at a renewable energy firm. Her journey reflects a wider shift: Tanzania's energy transition will be stronger, and fairer, if women are part of building it. During the reporting period, the WISE programme grew from 10 to 35 scholars, showing a growing commitment to women's leadership in the energy sector.

READ MORE

CLEAN ENERGY AND A MORE INCLUSIVE TRANSITION

Reliable access to clean energy changes everyday life. Investments in clean energy under the Planet pillar improved conditions in homes, schools, health facilities and businesses. In health care, better access to electricity made services safer and more dependable. In schools, cleaner cooking reduced smoke and created a healthier learning environment. At national level, stronger energy rules and standards also helped lay the groundwork for a more efficient economy with lower emissions. One of the clearest shifts during the year was in energy efficiency. Tanzania advanced new standards and guidance for how energy is used in buildings and other large facilities, while also strengthening the systems needed to monitor and improve performance. Training and certification helped build a growing pool of local professionals able to carry this work forward.

Women also became more visible in a sector where they have often been underrepresented. The Women in Sustainable Energy (WISE) scholarship programme expanded, and outreach efforts encouraged more young women to pursue training and careers in sustainable energy. This helped open space for women's leadership while building skills for the country's energy transition.

Clean cooking also gained momentum. Support to businesses and market systems helped expand access to cleaner cooking solutions, while wider uptake of bio-ethanol stoves showed growing demand for safer and more efficient alternatives. At the same time, stronger distribution networks, local production and women's leadership all helped move the sector closer to scaling up.

416K+ PEOPLE GAINED ACCESS TO, OR BENEFITED FROM, CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

35+ WOMEN SUPPORTED THROUGH THE WISE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

150+ PROFESSIONALS STRENGTHENED IN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, AUDITING AND BUILDING CERTIFICATION

154K HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS, BENEFITING ABOUT 726,000 PEOPLE

27.5K HOUSEHOLDS AND 10,000 STUDENTS REACHED WITH BIO-ETHANOL STOVES

COOKING UP A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

"OUR STUDENTS HAVE VERY SPECIFIC NEEDS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT COUNTS. THE SWITCH TO CLEANER COOKING TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS BOON FOR OUR SCHOOL."

Sylvester John, Kigoma

At Uvinza Special Primary School, cleaner cooking did more than change the fuel used in the kitchen. It reduced smoke and fumes, lowered cooking costs and made meal preparation easier and faster – practical improvements for a school where a significant proportion of the students are children living with disabilities, many of whom need extra care and support. Savings on fuel also meant that more resources could be directed to other needs in the school.

The story shows how a relatively simple energy solution can improve health, reduce costs and make daily school life better for children who need the most support.

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RESILIENCE, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE FINANCE

In 2024/25, climate action became more practical and more local. More support went into helping local authorities understand climate risks, plan for them better and access funding for adaptation.

A key shift was the stronger link between planning and finance. Local authorities were supported to integrate climate adaptation into planning and budgeting, and some were then able to access climate finance through the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant mechanism. Climate risk and vulnerability assessments also gave decision-makers a clearer basis for planning investments in areas such as flood protection, drought response and climate-smart agriculture.

At the same time, emergency preparedness and response plans were developed and tested, public health emergency operation centres were established, and community-level early warning systems were expanded. In Zanzibar, a Disaster Management Information System helped improve how early warnings and emergency information reach communities at risk, while updates to disaster risk policy strengthened local ownership of preparedness and response.

Together, these steps helped build stronger systems for managing climate and disaster risk before emergencies happen.

185K+
people strengthened their climate resilience and adaptive capacity

$2M
in climate finance accessed through the PBCRG mechanism

8
LGAs trained and supported to use climate risk and vulnerability tools

10
MDAs and LGAs developed at least two new mechanisms or incentives on natural resources management, climate resilience and renewable energy

NATURE, FORESTS AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Healthy ecosystems remained central to climate resilience. Forests, rivers, coastal areas and biodiversity support livelihoods, water security, agriculture and protection from climate shocks. Work under the Planet pillar therefore focused not only on conservation, but on improving how these natural resources are managed and used over time. At the local level, more forest areas were brought under community management, helping strengthen both conservation and local stewardship. Community members built skills in managing and protecting forests, while practical improvements such as better access routes supported patrols and eco-tourism. These outcomes were achieved in close partnership with community-based forest management groups and local civil society organisations whose on-the-ground presence and trust within communities made national policy commitments tangible at the village level. This helped connect environmental protection more closely to livelihoods and local ownership.

Planning also became stronger. New national guidance helped bring land restoration and biodiversity more clearly into public planning and financing, including with greater attention to gender. Beyond forests, similar efforts also supported better planning and management of coastal areas, river basins and other important ecosystems. Together, these steps helped strengthen the way natural resources are managed, not as separate sites, but as part of wider systems that support both people and the environment.

Chapter 2: 2.2

Achieving Coorperation Framework Priorities, outcomes and Outputs

Enabling Environment

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

SDG TARGETS

Work under the Enabling Environment pillar focused on the public systems that shape whether people can claim rights, access justice, take part in public life and be counted in national planning. Progress was seen in justice services, local governance, women's leadership, public data systems and protection mechanisms. Taken together, these changes helped make public institutions more inclusive, more responsive and more useful to the people they serve — with the UN supporting reforms, services and stronger systems with national partners.

A LAND DISPUTE, FINALLY RESOLVED

"AFTER YEARS OF SEARCHING, THE LEGAL TEAM CAME TO MY HOME. THEY LISTENED, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME, I FELT HEARD."

Adelaida Nyawlingo

For three years, Adelaida Nyawlingo lived with a land dispute she had no clear way to resolve. Without documentation and without money for legal support, justice felt far away. Through the Mama Samia National Legal Aid Campaign, that changed. She received legal representation, her land rights were documented and the case was resolved. Her experience reflects a wider effort to bring justice services closer to people who had long been excluded from them, with more than 56,600 people reached and 269 cases resolved during the reporting period.

READ MORE

GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Access to justice improved not only because more people received help, but because the justice system became more consistent and easier to navigate. Alongside the Mama Samia campaign, legal aid and legal literacy also expanded in Zanzibar, helping more women address land, divorce and custody matters.

An important shift took place in how cases were handled. New sentencing and case-management guidance helped standardize the response to gender-based violence and women's rights cases. There was a 43.7 per cent increase in reported cases of violence against women and girls, pointing to stronger confidence in justice-seeking and clearer pathways for survivors. These changes were enabled by wider capacity development across the justice system, including for justice professionals, law enforcement and immigration officers. Labour justice systems and child justice procedures also improved through stronger case management and digital tools.

Land rights remained one of the clearest ways in which justice became real for ordinary people. In places such as Kasulu, land documentation and dispute resolution helped women and smallholder farmers secure formal recognition of their rights, reducing insecurity and strengthening the basis for inheritance and investment.

Governance systems also improved at national and local levels. Parliamentary committees strengthened their oversight role, especially on budget scrutiny and constituency engagement. At local level, planning and budgeting became

more responsive to community needs, including through stronger application of gender-responsive approaches and better use of public financial management tools. Stronger planning also helped 39 councils prepare action plans for income-generating infrastructure and local investment, with expected benefits for more than 683,000 smallholder farmers and traders.

Human rights systems also became more responsive. Tanzania's preparation for the Universal Periodic Review, the process through which countries report on their human rights record to the UN, was supported through stronger data, closer engagement with civil society and better follow-up systems within government. Disability inclusion also became more visible in public systems through better tools and stronger coordination, helping ensure that groups often left out of planning and decision-making were more visible within public systems.

56K	PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH THE MAMA SAMIA NATIONAL LEGAL AID CAMPAIGN
269	LEGAL CASES RESOLVED
445	WOMEN IN ZANZIBAR RECEIVED LEGAL AID ON LAND, DIVORCE AND CUSTODY MATTERS
719	WOMEN BENEFITED FROM LEGAL LITERACY OUTREACH IN ZANZIBAR
43.7%	INCREASE IN REPORTED VAWG CASES LINKED TO STRONGER JUSTICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE PLANNING

1,583	WOMEN STRENGTHENED FOR LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE, INCLUDING 40 WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES
1,163	NOMINATIONS SECURED BY WOMEN IN THE 2024 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS
1,062	WOMEN ELECTED
650	WOMEN LEADERS FROM 21 COUNCILS RECEIVED LEADERSHIP TRAINING
71.9M	ALLOCATED IN ZANZIBAR FOR 2025/26 ACROSS SEVEN GENDER-PRIORITY AREAS

One of the clearest shifts in during the year was the stronger place of gender equality within public planning and budgeting. National guidance on gender-responsive budgeting was strengthened and more firmly embedded in budget processes, helping move gender considerations closer to actual decisions on priorities and spending.

In Zanzibar, a gender gap analysis informed a TZS 71.93 billion allocation for 2025/26 across seven priority areas, including education, leadership, prevention of gender-based violence and women's economic participation. This shows how gender-responsive planning is beginning to shape real budget choices.

Women's leadership also grew. Across the reporting period, women strengthened their confidence and skills to participate in local governance, leading to more nominations and more women elected in the 2024 Local Government Elections. Leadership training also helped prepare women for wider participation ahead of the 2025 general elections.

UNDER THE MANGO TREE, WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR CHANGE

"NOBODY KNOWS THE ISSUES OUR COMMUNITY FACES BETTER THAN WE DO, BECAUSE WE LIVE THEM EVERY DAY," SHE SAID. "THE GGTN PROVIDES THE CHANCE FOR US TO COME UP WITH OUR OWN SOLUTIONS AND MOBILIZE OTHERS TO PUT THEM INTO ACTION."

Ashura Chewa

In Vigwaza ward in Pwani Region, change began with a conversation under a mango tree. Through the Grassroots Gender Transformative Network (GGTN), women and men came together to identify local barriers to gender equality and act on them. For Ashura, joining the network in early 2024 opened a new way to serve her community.

The network helped community members engage local leaders and press for practical results. In Vigwaza, that included successful advocacy for improved maternity services, leading to funds being allocated for two new maternity beds at the local health centre. The experience also strengthened women's confidence and visibility in local governance. Ashura later won a hamlet committee seat, saying the training helped her learn "how to bring my community together, creating awareness, building unity, and working collectively for change."

READ MORE

DATA AND PUBLIC SYSTEMS

Public systems became more useful when they were backed by better information. During the reporting period, support to national and Zanzibar statistical institutions helped improve the availability and use of gender, administrative and geospatial data for planning and decision-making. Local governments were better able to track gender issues in their planning, and updated information on gender gaps was used more effectively in local planning and budgeting.

Civil registration systems also improved. Birth registration coverage rose to 68 per cent, giving 1.1 million children legal identity and stronger access to services and protection. Regular production of GBV and crime statistics also helped strengthen the evidence base for prevention and response, while updated national reporting and analysis — including the Tanzania Human Development Report — provided stronger information for policy and planning.

Together, these changes helped make data more useful for public decisions, not just for reporting.

68	GENDER INDICATORS INTEGRATED INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT MONITORING SYSTEMS
1.1M	CHILDREN REGISTERED THROUGH STRENGTHENED CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEMS
68%	BIRTH REGISTRATION COVERAGE

PROTECTION, PEACE AND PREVENTION

This pillar also strengthened the systems that support peace, safety and social stability. In the refugee response, durable solutions continued through resettlement and voluntary repatriation, while birth registration reduced the risk of statelessness for refugee children. Food assistance and supplementary feeding remained important in a context of reduced rations, alongside initiatives such as kitchen gardens to help vulnerable households diversify their diets.

Peacebuilding efforts also grew stronger. Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda helped deepen the role of women and youth in peacebuilding, while training, dialogue and community outreach supported social cohesion and local engagement.

Prevention systems also improved in relation to trafficking, organised crime and online child exploitation. In Zanzibar, the Transnational Organised Crime Task Force secured convictions and restrained significant illicit assets, while on the mainland, taskforces strengthened their legal response to trafficking and related crimes.
Mental health and psychosocial support remained an important part of the wider protection response, especially for refugees, survivors of gender-based violence and children affected by violence or displacement.

3,876
refugees resettled

$2M
Burundian refugees voluntarily repatriated from Nduta and Nyarugusu

7,642
refugee children registered, reducing statelessness risks

7,000
pregnant and breastfeeding women and 10,000 children aged 6–23 months reached with supplementary feeding

185,000
refugees reached monthly with food assistance on average

309
peacekeepers trained

570
students engaged in youth peacebuilding initiatives

Educating Tanzania's Young Generation on Anti-Trafficking

In the heart of the north-western Tanzania lies Kigoma region where an important initiative focused on educating young people about human trafficking, is taking place. Over 179 pupils, including 94 girls and 85 boys, from five primary schools, Nyakitonto, Nyamiusi, Bugaga, Juhudi, and Nyantare, have been introduced to the realities of human trafficking by IOM, the International Organization for Migration, and how to combat and prevent trafficking in their communities.

The initiative included the use of informative booklets that were distributed to the school club members, detailing the various forms of trafficking, common indicators and prevention strategies. Additionally, speakers including IOM's implementing partners WoteSawa Domestic Workers Organization, officials from the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, and social workers, visited the schools to inform the pupils about trafficking in persons. This intervention aimed at equipping students with the knowledge and tools to recognize and respond to potential trafficking situations, fostering a safer and more informed school environment.

The knowledge gained is encouraging young students to further understand trafficking and play an active role in raising awareness around the issue, particularly on how it impacts young people, and fighting it. They are raising awareness among their peers, impacting hundreds of other students. Through a peer-to-peer education model, the pupils have been transformed into anti-trafficking educators and have reached over 880 fellow students with anti-trafficking information and resources. Over a 12-month period, the information has been shared during school assemblies and other designated gatherings. The approach is not only deepening the pupils' understanding of trafficking but has also fostered a vigilant and informed school environment, helping to reduce the risk of trafficking within the school community. The students have become agents of change in their communities.

Rosemary Erick, one of the standard six students at Bugaga Primary School was informed about TiP during the intervention by the club members, she stated that she was not aware that children could be taken away for exploitation.

"I'm so happy to have learned about child trafficking. I had no idea children could be in danger like that. Now I understand that I need to be extra careful and never go anywhere with someone I don't know without my parents' permission." Rosemary shared.
(Standard six student at Bugaga Primary School, Rosemary Erick)

The impact of this initiative has been profoundly felt at Bugaga Primary School. Some school children used to drop out from school leading them to become prone to trafficking in persons. However, after school clubs' interventions, the rate of dropping out decreased. It was evidently stated by Mr. Jeriko John Moto, who is a teacher and school club coordinator at Bugaga Primary School, that:

"Before the school club was formed, there were a lot of dropouts and STD VII who were at risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons because most of them dropped out to get employment from different places. Since the club's existence and awareness raising campaigns were conducted, there has been a decrease in the number of drop-out students from our school".

Under the Kigoma Joint Programme and in the thematic area of ending violence against women and children, IOM Tanzania continues to work in close collaboration with other UN Agencies and in partnership with its implementing partner WoteSawa Domestic Workers Organization, and the government of United Republic of Tanzania to integrate anti-trafficking knowledge into schools and other institutions with the belief that enhancing the understanding of the young generation is protecting the future from different forms of violence such as trafficking in persons.

> "I'm so happy to have learned about child trafficking. I had no idea children could be in danger like that. Now I understand that I need to be extra careful and never go anywhere with someone I don't know without my parents' permission."

IOM Tanzania also coordinates its interventions on counter trafficking in persons in partnership with the government through the Anti Trafficking in Persons Secretariat in the United Republic of Tanzania specifically on facilitating a safe return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and in providing capacity building to law enforcement officers, front-line workers and judiciary officials on understanding and responding to cases of trafficking in persons.

Chapter 2: 2.3

Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2024/25, the United Nations in Tanzania continued to support broader and more sustainable ways of financing development. The strongest results came where public finance, private investment and practical partnerships were brought together to help move national priorities forward.

FINANCING REFORM AND CATALYTIC FINANCE

One of the clearest signs of stronger national ownership was the Government of Tanzania's commitment of USD 2.9 million for family planning commodities and services. This was an important step towards more reliable domestic financing for sexual and reproductive health and rights, helping protect essential services for women and girls. At the same time, progress continued on the Integrated National Financing Framework, helping connect tax, public finance and wider SDG financing more closely to national priorities. Work on subnational bonds and equity financing also helped widen the conversation on how municipalities, utilities and public institutions can access new sources of finance beyond regular budgets.

Catalytic funding also began to show stronger results. ***The FUNGUO Entrepreneurship Innovation Programme, as noted above in pg. 14, demonstrated at scale the unlocking of capital beyond the original investment (TZS 15.5 billion against outlay of TZS 5.3 billion)***. In Zanzibar, financing work also became more forward-looking through the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025–2030), which provides a clearer basis for preparedness, stronger risk data and more predictable financing for climate and disaster shocks.

GENDER-RESPONSIVE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Public planning and budgeting also became more responsive to gender equality. Budget processes were linked more closely to the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, helping create a stronger basis for directing public resources towards prevention and response. In education, support to finalize the Education Sector Development Plan and develop a financial simulation model helped improve how priorities are planned and costed, with gender, quality and governance treated as part of the whole system rather than as separate issues.

capacity towards emergency response, while maintaining routine health services. A building collapse in Kariakoo, one of Dar es Salaam's busiest commercial areas, demanded immediate humanitarian coordination outside planned programme cycles. Mid-year funding pressures in sexual and reproductive health and rights programming also forced difficult prioritization decisions. In each case, the UNCT adjusted quickly — redirecting resources, activating inter-agency mechanisms and working with Government to protect essential services

SOUTH-SOUTH AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

South-South and regional cooperation also added value during the year. A learning visit to Kitui County in Kenya helped Tanzanian officials exchange practical lessons on sanitation markets and financial inclusion for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes. Tanzania also took part in the Cost of Hunger in Africa study, helping build stronger evidence for nutrition investment in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Regional partnerships further widened opportunities for farmers and small businesses through stronger market links and cross-border trade.

INTEGRATED FINANCING FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY

In 2025, the UN and the Government of Zanzibar launched a $1.94 million Joint Programme Transforming Seaweed Farming in Zanzibar through Integrated Financial Solutions, funded by the Joint SDG Fund and designed to complement Norway-supported food systems programming. The programme reflects an important shift: from seeing seaweed farming mainly as a small-scale livelihood activity to recognizing it as a growing part of Zanzibar's blue economy.

At the centre of the programme is a stronger financing approach for the sector. Guarantees, concessional financing windows and matching mechanisms are being designed with Government and financial institutions to unlock finance at a much larger scale. Over three years, the programme is expected to leverage around USD 23 million in additional public and private capital and improve incomes for an estimated 15,000 seaweed-farming households by 2028, with a strong focus on women's economic empowerment and decent work.

Meet some of the women seaweed farmers we're working with in Zanzibar! Here.

Chapter 2: 2.4

Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

The partnerships and financing approaches described above depended, in turn, on the United Nations itself working as a coherent and efficient system — bringing a single, coordinated offer to government and partners rather than a fragmented set of agency-level responses. In 2024/25, the Cooperation Framework continued to help the United Nations in Tanzania work more coherently across agencies, sectors and locations. This mattered because many of the country's biggest challenges do not fit neatly within any one agency mandate. The year's experience showed that the UN was most effective where different parts of the system worked together around shared priorities, with clearer roles, stronger coordination and less duplication.

WORKING AS ONE ON RESULTS

The Cooperation Framework remained the main platform for helping the United Nations work more closely across agencies during the year. A more joined-up approach across programming, operations, monitoring and evaluation, communications and coordination helped agencies align their work more effectively, respond to challenges together and provide more coherent support to Government and partners.

Joint programmes remained one of the clearest ways in which the UN worked as one. In Tanzania, they have become a central part of the common resource mobilization approach, allowing agencies to combine their strengths around shared priorities and tap into pooled and multi-partner funding. This has helped reduce fragmentation and made it easier to deliver more connected support to Government and communities.

KIGOMA JOINT PROGRAMME

The Kigoma Joint Programme offers one of the clearest examples of what more joined-up UN support can achieve. Bringing together 17 UN agencies under one framework, the programme combines humanitarian, development and resilience work in one of the country's most complex operating environments. Its 2024/25 mid-term review found that the programme had gone beyond coordination alone, showing genuine joint implementation, stronger government ownership, pooled accountability and practical problem-solving through the RCO outpost in Kigoma. It also pointed to sustainability gains, including government uptake, revenue generation and institutional integration. In short, Kigoma showed that when agencies plan and deliver together, the results can be more coherent, more durable and more responsive to local realities.

WORKING AS ONE ON OPERATIONS

4.4M

IN COST SAVINGS, WHILE ALSO STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION ACROSS ICT, ADMINISTRATION, PROCUREMENT, FINANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Progress was also visible in the way the UN operates. The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) continued to serve as the main framework for common services, shared procurement and more efficient business operations across the UN Country Team. Over the four-year BOS cycle, UN Tanzania achieved USD 4.4 million in cost savings, while also strengthening collaboration across ICT, administration, procurement, finance and human resources. Common premises in Dar es Salaam and Kigoma also reduced costs and made day-to-day coordination easier, with UN House continuing to serve as a hub for shared services, joint planning and partner engagement.

Building on this progress, Tanzania began rolling out the Common Back Office (CBO) in September 2024. The CBO is helping bring together key back-office functions in phases, starting with administration and ICT. Early uptake has been positive, suggesting growing confidence in more shared ways of working and a stronger basis for future efficiency gains.

Taken together, these changes show that UN reform in Tanzania is not only about internal processes. It is helping make the system easier to work with, less fragmented and better able to support national priorities with one stronger voice and a more efficient operating model.

Chapter 2: 2.5

Lessons Learned & Evaluations

Three main lessons stood out from the year.

1

The strongest results came where policy support, public systems and work in communities reinforced one another. Progress was most durable when national reforms were backed by practical support on the ground and when local delivery was linked to wider institutional change. This was visible across several parts of the report, from health and education to justice, climate action and financing. It suggests that the UN's added value is greatest when it helps connect these levels of change, rather than treating policy work and service delivery as separate tracks.

2

Joint work produced better results when it went beyond coordination and became genuinely integrated. The year showed that many of the most important gains did not come from stand-alone interventions, but from different kinds of support working together — across agencies, sectors and, in some cases, across humanitarian and development approaches. Kigoma remains the clearest example of this. The lesson is that integration works best when it is built around a shared problem and a shared operating context, not simply around institutional arrangements.

3

Progress was often slower in areas where change depended on longer institutional processes, complex coordination requirements or a narrow funding base. This was especially true in areas such as governance reform, some parts of statistical capacity and parts of the Planet pillar. The year highlighted the importance of realistic timelines, early attention to implementation bottlenecks and broader partnerships in areas where support remains concentrated among a small number of donors.

Taken together, these lessons point in a clear direction for the next phase of implementation: stay focused on areas where the UN can connect policy reform to practical results, strengthen integrated approaches where challenges cut across sectors, and plan more deliberately for the institutional and financing factors that can affect the pace of progress.

Chapter 2: 2.6

Financial Overview and Resource Mobilisation

Executive Summary

Funding Required
$298.8M
Selected Year: 2025

Available Funding
$153.6M
778 filtered sub-outputs

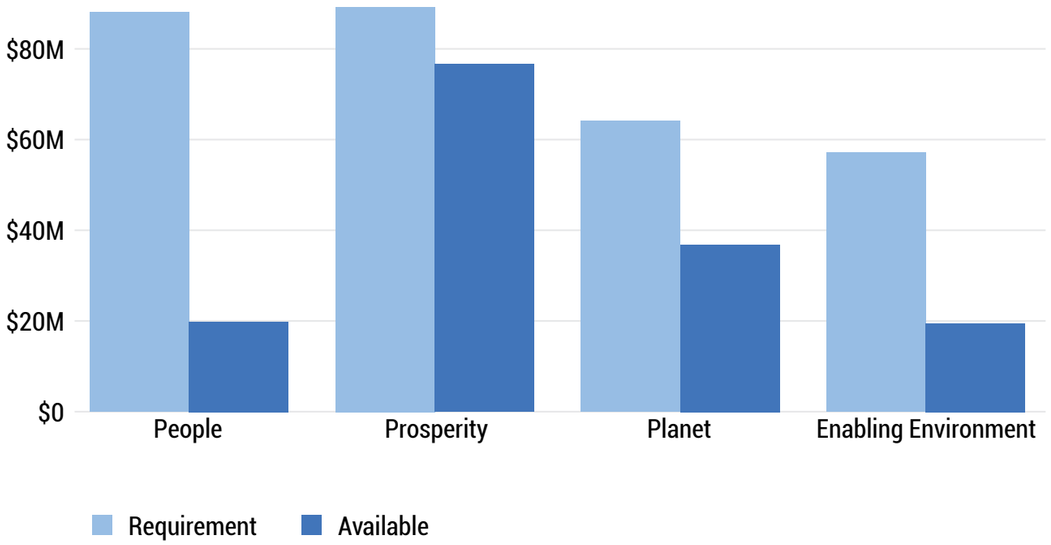
Expenditure
$65K
Selected scope

Funding Gap
$145.1M
Requirement minus available funding

Funding Coverage
51.4%
Available funding / Requirement

SDGs Touched
17
Top SDG by available funding: SDG 8 — Decent Jobs and Economic Growth

Funding by UNSDCF Pillar



Pillar Snapshot

People
$19.9M
Requirement $87.9M
• Coverarge 22.6%

Prosperity
$77.2M
Requirement $89.4M
• Coverarge 86.3%

Planet
$37.0M
Requirement $64.1M
• Coverarge 57.8%

Enabling Environment
$19.5M
Requirement $57.3M
• Coverarge 34.1%

PROSPERITY $77.2M

- **IFAD** $55.9M — SDG 8 • $43.8M | SDG 16 • $11.6M | SDG 6 • $155K
- **WFP** $7.5M — SDG 7 • $3.8M | SDG 2 • $2.1M | SDG 5 • $544K
- **FAO** $6.7M — SDG 1 • $4.0M | SDG 2 • $1.2M | SDG 8 • $880K
- **UNDP** $2.8M — SDG 8 • $990K | SDG 1 • $665K | SDG 9 • $500K
- **UNCDF** $1.4M — SDG 2 • $563K | SDG1 • $236K | SDG 8 • $228K
- **UN Women** $759K — SDG 5 • $296K | SDG 2 • $157K | SDG 10 • $80K

Planet $37.0M

- **IFAD** $17.1M — SDG 14 • $8.8M | SDG 15 • $8.2M | SDG 13 • $0M
- **UNCDF** $5.3M — SDG 13 • $2.4M | SDG 7 • $1.5M | SDG 5 • $1.5M
- **UNIDO** $4.1M — SDG 13 • $2.7M | SDG 7 • $623K | SDG 11 • $370K
- **WFP** $2.2M — SDG 13 • $900K | SDG 11 • $849K | SDG 15 • $373K
- **UNDP** $1.8M — SDG 15 • $1.1M | SDG 13 • $562K | SDG 9 • $67K
- **WHO** $1.7M — SDG 3 • $1.2M | SDG 11 • $330K | SDG 13 • $110K

People $19.9M

- **UNICEF** $7.1M — SDG 4 • $3.0M | SDG 16 • $1.7M | SDG 6 • $1.5M
- **UNHCR** $4.1M — SDG 1 • $889K | SDG 4 • $878K | SDG 3 • $586K
- **UNFPA** $3.4M — SDG 3 • $1.9M | SDG 5 • $1.4M | SDG 16 • $22K
- **WFP** $2.7M — SDG 2 • $2.1M | SDG 16 • $582K
- **WHO** $659K — SDG 3 • $517K | SDG 6 • $95K | SDG 5 • $15K
- **UNESCO** $540K — SDG 4 • $248K | SDG 5 • $148K | SDG 3 • $143K

Enabling Environment $19.5M

- **WFP** $8.9M — SDG 2 • $8.5M | SDG 1 • $215K | SDG 13 • $215K
- **UNHCR** $2.5M — SDG 16 • $1.3M | SDG 10 • $1.3M
- **IOM** $2.1M — SDG 10 • $1.8M | SDG 17 • $150K | SDG 5 • $45K
- **UNDP** $1.5M — SDG 16 • $1.1M | SDG 10 • $261K | SDG 17 • $50K
- **UN Women** $1.2M — SDG 5 • $900K | SDG 16 • $247K | SDG 1 • $22K
- **UNICFE** $1.1M — SDG 16 • $925K | SDG 1 • $145K

Chapter 3

Looking Ahead — Priorities for 2025/2026

Tanzania is in an important moment. The country is finalizing a new long-term planning phase under Vision 2050, while doing so in a more uncertain global environment marked by slower growth, tighter financing conditions and wider instability. In this context, the mid-term review of the 2022–2027 Cooperation Framework will be an important opportunity to sharpen priorities for the second half of the cycle and focus effort where the United Nations can add the greatest value

Tanzania is in an important moment. The country is finalizing a new long-term planning phase under Vision 2050, while doing so in a more uncertain global environment marked by slower growth, tighter financing conditions and wider instability. In this context, the mid-term review of the 2022–2027 Cooperation Framework will be an important opportunity to sharpen priorities for the second half of the cycle and focus effort where the United Nations can add the greatest value.

One priority will be to deepen national ownership and strengthen domestic financing. The Government's response to funding pressures in sexual and reproductive health showed that domestic resources can play a larger role where the right policy and institutional conditions are in place. The UN will continue supporting work on public finance, domestic resource mobilization and financing approaches that can help reduce dependence on external funding and make progress more sustainable.

A second priority will be to strengthen more integrated ways of working, especially where humanitarian needs, development challenges and long-term resilience overlap. The experience in Kigoma has shown the value of working across these boundaries around shared outcomes. The UN will build on this by deepening joint planning, joint monitoring and more connected programming in areas where people's needs do not fit neatly into one sector or mandate.

A third priority will be to strengthen the link between inclusion and resilience, particularly in the areas of gender, climate and livelihoods. As climate pressures grow and the energy transition gathers pace, the UN will continue working to ensure that women, young people and communities facing the greatest barriers are better able to benefit from climate finance, climate-smart livelihoods and cleaner energy opportunities.

The year ahead will also require a more deliberate focus on how the UN works. The mid-term review of the Cooperation Framework should be used as a genuine moment for adjustment — not only to take stock of progress, but to refine priorities, strengthen partnerships and respond to areas where implementation has moved more slowly than expected. Lessons from 2024/25 point to the need for realistic timelines, broader financing partnerships and early attention to institutional bottlenecks.

Across these priorities, the direction is clear. In 2025/2026, the United Nations in Tanzania will focus on where it can add the greatest value: helping turn reform into implementation, strengthening public systems, bringing partners together and supporting progress that is more inclusive, more resilient and more sustainable over time.

Acronym

AfDB	— African Development Bank
BOS	— Business Operations Strategy
CBNRM	— Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CF	— Cooperation Framework
COBET	— Complementary Basic Education Tanzania
CSO	— Civil Society Organization
DRC	— Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	— Food & Agriculture Organization
FCDO	— Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK)
FUNGUO	—
GDP	— Gross Domestic Product
GBV	— Gender-Based Violence
GCF	— Green Climate Fund
HDI	— Human Development Index
IAEA	— International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	— International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	— International Labour Organization
IMO	— International Maritime Organization
IOM	— International Organization for Migration
ITC	— International Trade Centre
KJP	— Kigoma Joint Programme
LGA	— Local Government Authority
MDG	— Millennium Development Goals
MoE	— Ministry of Education
MSME	— Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise
MTR	— Mid-Term Review
NAPA	— National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBS	— National Bureau of Statistics
NEC	— National Electoral Commission
NHIF	— National Health Insurance Fund

Acronym

NHRI	— National Human Rights Institution
OHCHR	— Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCCB	— Prevention & Combating of Corruption Bureau
PES	— Payments for Ecosystem Services
PPP	— Public-Private Partnership
RC	— Resident Coordinator
SDG	— Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	— Sexual & Gender-Based Violence
TaDB	— Tanzania Development Bank
UNAIDS	— Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	— UN Capital Development Fund
UNDP	— UN Development Programme
UNEP	— UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	— UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNFPA	— UN Population Fund
UN-Habitat	— UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	— UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	— UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	— UN Industrial Development Organization
UN Women	— UN Entity for Gender Equality
UNODC	— UN Office on Drugs & Crime
UNSDCF	— UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VNR	— Voluntary National Review
WASH	— Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WFP	— World Food Programme
WHO	— World Health Organization
WISE	— Women in Sustainable Energy
WMO	— World Meteorological Organization