

# Advancing Sustainable Development in Tanzania: UNDP's Contribution



2019 - 2022

# Acknowledgement

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Tanzania would like to thank the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, development partners, sister UN agencies, our implementing partners, civil society, the private sector and all programme participants and communities for their efforts and contribution towards achieving the sustainable development goals, national plans and strategies. UNDP's ability to implement programmatic interventions and achieve the results described in this report is in large part due to the assistance and collaboration it has received, the extent of which is detailed in this report.

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AWS</b>	Automated Weather Station
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DP</b>	Development Partners
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FYDP</b>	Five Year Development Plan
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GoT</b>	Government of Tanzania
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>LGAs</b>	Local Government Authorities
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MNRT</b>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
<b>MTP</b>	Medium Term Plan
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NTAP</b>	National Task Force Anti-Poaching
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>RGoZ</b>	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
<b>SE4ALL</b>	Sustainable Energy for All
<b>SMART</b>	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
<b>TAWIRI</b>	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
<b>TCGs</b>	Tasking and Coordination Groups
<b>TFS</b>	Tanzania Forest Services
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNCMT</b>	United Nations Country Management Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNSCDF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteer
<b>URT</b>	United Republic of Tanzania
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>ZPRP</b>	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Programme





# Foreword

**Christine Musisi,  
UNDP Tanzania Resident Representative.**

**I am pleased to share with you the UNDP Tanzania Report for 2019 – 2022, which marked a period of intersecting global tumult but also great optimism over Tanzania’s development trajectory.**

In early 2020, the Covid 19 pandemic plunged the global economy into the worst recession in nearly a century, reversing hard won sustainable development gains everywhere, especially for women and girls. And just as a fragile recovery began to take hold at the end of 2021, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 sent fresh shock waves through the global economy, further delaying urgently needed relief to millions of people whose lives and livelihoods had been decimated by the pandemic.

In the midst of these crises, Tanzania displayed remarkable resilience and progress. In 2020, Tanzania attained lower-middle-income country status as a result of sustained rapid growth (averaging 6.7% per year between 2000 and 2019) fueled by its wealth in natural resources, a growing tourism sector, and public investments in infrastructure. Tanzania was also one of just a handful of countries that did not experience a deterioration in its Human Development Index (HDI) during the pandemic. In fact, its HDI improved slightly in 2020, bringing the country to the cusp of medium human development country status.

Over these past three years, we have worked in partnership with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, development partners and

various stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of Tanzania’s tourism sector that was especially hard hit by global lockdowns imposed during the pandemic, resulting in increased poverty and inequality, particularly among women and youth. UNDP collaborated with the government and tourism stakeholders in preparing the Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery and Sustainability Plan for the Tourism sector. We also created a joint Tourism Recovery Project that has significantly contributed to reviving the industry, boosting recovery and resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises and improving government e-services.

UNDP has also supported the government in its efforts to ensure more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive governance institutions that meet citizens’ expectations for voice, democratic governance, development and the rule of law. For example, we have supported the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to improve transparency and accountability, and minimize corruption in the health sector through acquisition and deployment of Audit Command Language (ACL) Analytics software for data extraction and analysis, used in fraud detection prevention, and risk management.

To safeguard environmental sustainability, we have supported different ministries to develop climate change strategies and mainstream climate change into national frameworks and planning processes. The National Adaptation Plan, the Nationally Determined Contribution and the National Climate Change Response Strategy are examples of policies where UNDP provided thought leadership and technical expertise in their formulation.

Promoting gender equality and youth empowerment is an essential aspect in all our work as women are over-represented among those furthest behind. Over the three-year period, we have continued to support national priorities to improve youth's and women's livelihoods and employment opportunities. For example, UNDP has enabled over 1000 small-holder farmers to access climate-smart technologies, hybrid seeds, fertilizers, refrigeration and collection centres, most of them women and youth. These investments have significantly increased production and productivity, resulting in higher incomes and sustainable livelihoods. We will continue to integrate gender aspects into everything we do to ensure that no one is left behind.

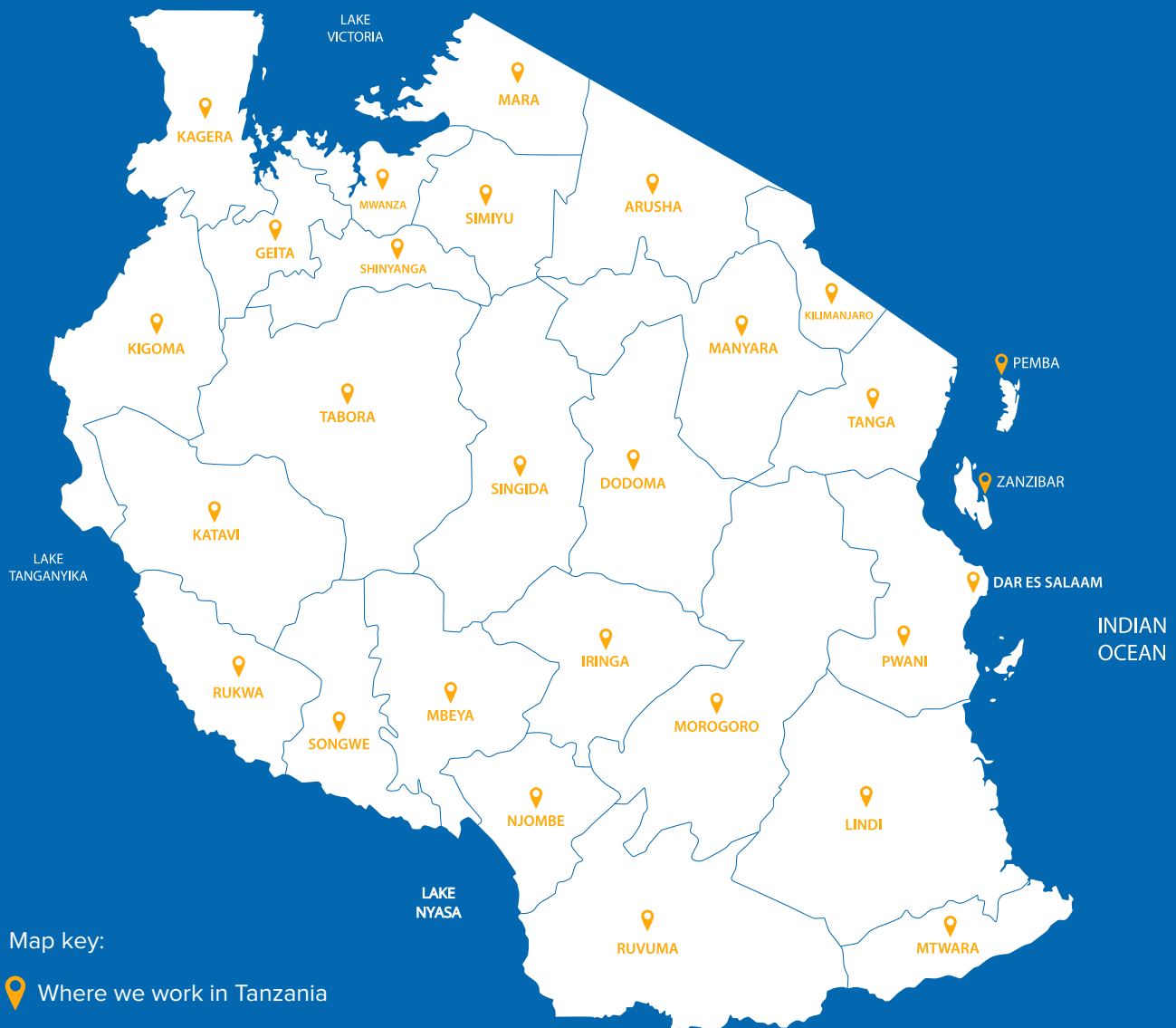
Looking ahead, UNDP will continue to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to consolidate its transition to higher middle-income

country status, the overarching goal of its Five-Year Development (2021/22 – 2025/26) Plan and Zanzibar Development Plan (2021 – 2026), which we helped formulate in collaboration with the Resident's Coordinator's Office. Central to our support will be helping the government to unlock new and diversified sources of finance, particularly from the private sector, as the development finance landscape itself transitions from funding to financing. Already, we have supported the country's 25 regional governments to develop regional investment guides and launched an SDG Investor Map to highlight the country's vast investment opportunities across all SDGs. We look forward to consolidating these efforts by helping the government to develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks in the coming years.

Lastly, I would like to express my sincere appreciation of all our partners. We are grateful for the excellent partnership with the Government of United Republic of Tanzania, development partners, implementing partners, private sector partners and the United Nations family. We remain committed to working together to ensure inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation, resilience of both people and natural ecosystems, and democratic governance for a more just and sustainable Tanzania, leaving no one and no place behind.



# 1. Country Overview



The UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) provides the framework within which programmes and projects have been formulated in coordination with national and global partners. It is framed around three linked and mutually reinforcing strategic priorities: Inclusive Democratic Governance, Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience, and Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods.

# Tanzania at a Glance



Population 2022

**61.7 Million**

Mainland: 59.8M

Zanzibar: 1.9M



Under 30 years

**Over 70%**

of the entire  
population



**64%** of population  
residing in rural areas



Total land area

**945,087 km<sup>2</sup>**

(Coastline: 1,424 km)



GDP, in 2021

**USD 67.84bn/=**

(\$ 1,136 per capita)



Foreign Direct Investment

**USD 4.144bn/=**

(in 2021)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



**Gender Development  
Index (GDI): 0.958**

**HDI Value (Female: Male):  
0.715: 0.747**



**Human Development  
Index: 0.549**

(Tanzania is positioned at the  
low Human Development Category,  
ranked 160/191 countries)



**Gender Inequality  
Index: 0.560**



**Multidimensional Poverty  
Index Value: 0.284**



**Inequality adjusted  
HDI Value 0.418**

Source: Human Development Report



# National Development Priorities

Image courtesy: Tanzanite Bridge, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



To build on achievements realised towards attainment of TDV 2025 to make Tanzania a semi-industrialised, middle-income country by 2025.



To strengthen capacity building in the areas of science, technology and innovation to enhance competitiveness and productivity in all sectors to enable Tanzanians to benefit from the opportunities available within the country.



To strengthen the industrial economy as basis for export-driven growth and enabling Tanzania to become a production hub in the the East, Central and Southern Africa thus increasing the country's contribution to international trade.



To enhance the scope of Tanzania's benefits from strategic geographical opportunities through enabling improved business environments and strengthening the country's regional position as a hub for production, trade, supply and transportation.



To facilitate increased business start-ups and private sector involvement to find the best way to promote the growth of the sector in tandem with job creation and make the sector a strong and reliable partner in development.



To promote exports of services including tourism, banking services, insurance and entertainment.



To strengthen the implementation of FYDP III including prioritization, planning, integration and alignment of implementation interventions.



To accelerate inclusive economic growth through poverty reduction and social development strategies as well as productive capacity for youth, women and people with disabilities.



To ensure that regional and global agreements and commitments are fully integrated into national development for the benefit of the country.



To strengthen the relationship between the sectors that are endowed with natural wealth and resources with other economic and social sectors.



To strengthen the role of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in bringing about development and increasing income at the community level.



To strengthen the country's capacity to finance development by ensuring access to domestic revenue and effective management of public expenditure.

# 2. UNDP Contribution



*UNDP through its 'Integrated tourism resilience and recovery in the Zanzibar' project, provided funding to Inaya that has made it possible for them to purchase a solar power solution to help the factory reduce its operational costs and integrate environmental sustainability in their production*





## UNDP Response to COVID-19

*Reviving Tourism sector by ensuring safe tourist experiences*

As early as in April 2020, UNDP supported the government of Tanzania to conduct a Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Tanzania. In the report, the likely socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, for the immediate and near-term macro-economic outlook, as well as on livelihoods at individual and household level, were assessed. For UNDP, the report was an important measure to facilitate a discussion on actionable policy interventions and strengthen the government's ability to address some of the challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNDP provided financial support to the drafting of the Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery and Sustainability Plan for the Tourism Sector in Tanzania 2020/2021 – 2024/2025, prepared jointly by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). The plan is a key component in efforts at building back better as it lays down a set of informed recommendations and actions that will support to the growth and sustainability of the tourism industry in Tanzania. Together with the European Union (EU), UNDP chaired the Development Partners Group for

COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery, offering the government recommendations for immediate and medium-term interventions to inform the implementation of Tanzania's COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) and forthcoming state budgets.

UNDP's COVID-19 response was targeted at building back tourism. To mitigate the impact of COVID-19, UNDP quickly established a strategic partnership with the government (both mainland and Zanzibar) and Tanzania Tour Operator (TATO) to help stimulate bookings and restore confidence in the sector through the provision of basic health infrastructure in tourist sites. UNDP also promoted enhanced integration of local communities in the supply chain to hotels, for example by supporting policy innovation on preferential local procurement and local job creation. Underpinned by its commitment to 'Leaving no one behind', UNDP also supported MSMEs and aspiring young entrepreneurs with capacity building and mentorship within areas such as business model innovation, digitalization, product diversification and technological uptake.



Reviving Tourism sector by ensuring safe tourist experiences.

## Highlights of UNDP's Response

**Contributing nearly US\$3 million to assist young people** in acquiring technology, machines, and skills for self-employment and entrepreneurship.

**Made it possible** for the Edelweiss airline **to fly in 12,000 tourists per year.**

**Provided tour operators with 380 Zoom licenses,** to support marketing activities.

To ensure Tanzania attain competitive edge on world tourism market share, UNWTO Academy **delivered tailor made training courses on tourism digital marketing to 505 local tourism business operators.**

**Provided three collection points** in Kogatende, Seronera, and the Serengeti's southern circuit, **two ambulance services, a link to emergency evacuation** via flying doctors, **and critical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** for healthcare workers, tourists, and health care operators for both Mainland and Zanzibar.

**Supported the Ministry** of Natural Resources and Tourism **in developing the country's Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery and Sustainability Plan for the Tourism Sector** in Tanzania 2020/2021 - 2024/2025.

To strengthen tourism diplomatic unit desk for both Mainland & Zanzibar, **skills enhancement was conducted to a total of 211 police officers to ensure safety & security.**



UNDP provided ZANOP with TZS 60 million which has helped the company address the challenges that impacted the business. Nassor Hamadi Omar says ZANOP will hire 40-50 more youth to operate machinery that have been purchased using the TZS 60 million provided by UNDP.

# Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience

UNDP's interventions have strengthened national capacity to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations. Our projects promote efficient and sustainable ecosystem and biodiversity management, including improved infrastructure and energy access.





UN agencies taking part in beach cleaning at the Indian Ocean.

## Highlights of UNDP's Contribution



Implementation of Tanzania Energy Efficiency Action Plan to assist the government in achieving the overall goal of ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all Tanzanians.



Through the Securing Water Services Project, UNDP has handed over water gravity initiatives to the government in the Zigi and Wami Ruvu catchments. Zigi is the main water source for all water supplied in Tanga urban region.



Nature forests reserve conservation scaled up to 17 with the increase of 5 Nature Reserves from the initial target of 12.



71 MoU signed with adjacent village governments to formalize and enhance collaboration in forest management through co-management arrangements.



Supported the development of a National Integrated Database for climate and hydrology information.



15 ranger outposts and 6 administrative office buildings constructed in 6 Nature Forest Reserves of Mt. Rungwe, Chome, Minziro, Uzungwa Scarp, Magamba and Mkingu.



8,000 seedlings were planted to encourage and catalyze ecosystem regeneration and sustainable management of catchment areas.



Supported elephant collaring and decollaring as part of the fight against poaching and illegal wildlife in Tanzania hence allowing the collection and monitoring of data on elephant movements in Ruaha and Rungwa.



50 staff (25 male and 5 female) from Morogoro DC, Mvomero, Muheza and Mkingu were trained and equipped with advanced skills on land use planning and integration of sustainable land management.



Before: Effects of the Kagera earthquake  
(Photo courtesy of AP)



After: Construction work in response to the 2016 Earthquake in the Kagera Region.

## Responding to Disaster



Rehabilitation of health (maternity ward and outpatient department building) and education facilities.



Modern toilets helped reduce cases of infection and diseases for around 2500 girls.



Two new modern dispensaries are helping women to access modern health services potentially reducing maternal and child mortality.

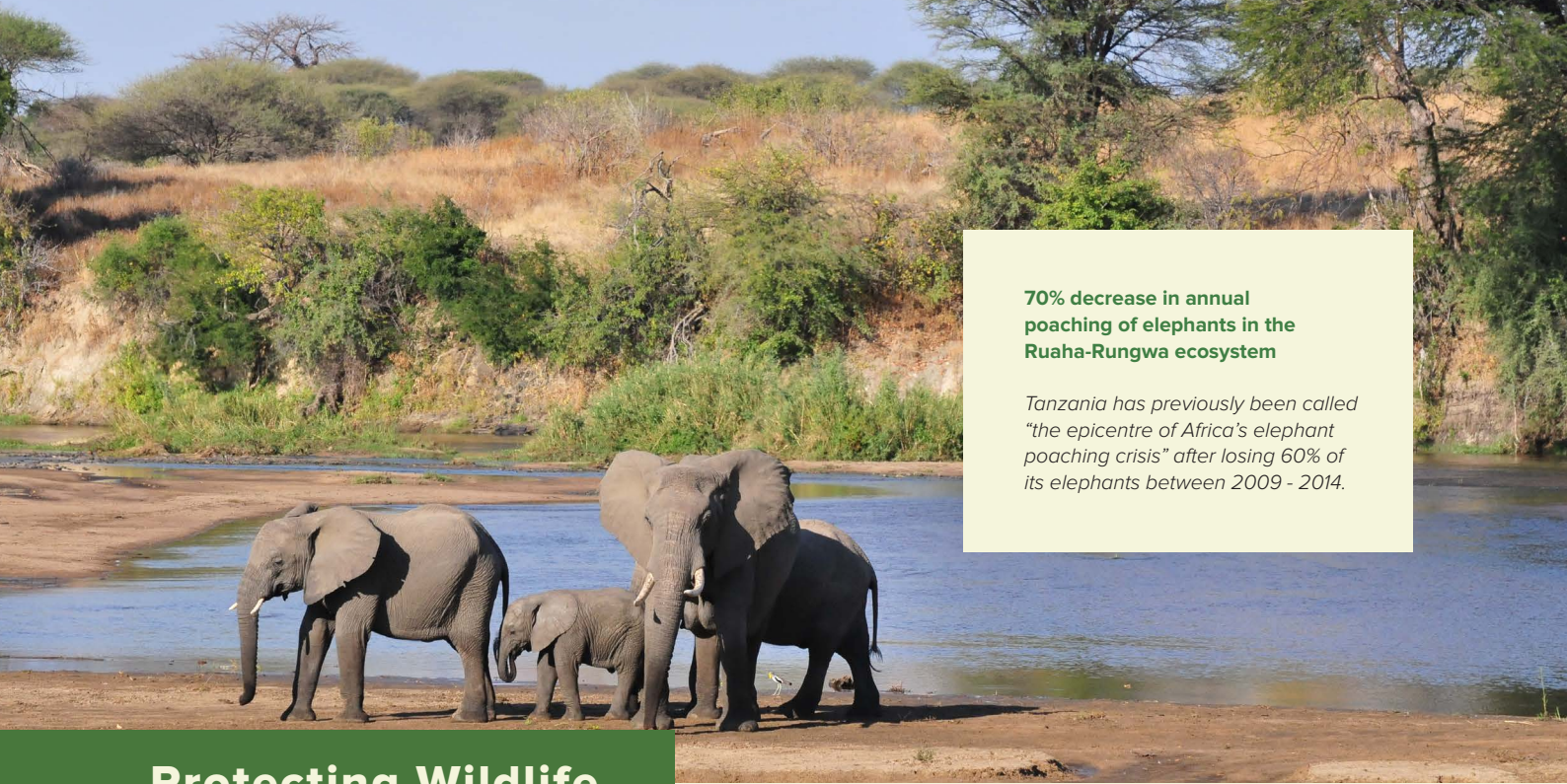


State of the art equipment provided to the Meteorological Agency to enhance forecasting and monitoring of weather.

The Kagera Earthquake Recovery and Resilience Building Project (The Kagera Project) was formulated in response to the devastating earthquake which hit Kagera Region in September 2016. The 5.9 magnitude earthquake resulted in the death of 17 people and 440 injured, destroyed houses, schools and health facilities, and displaced people from accessing important public services. The Kagera Project aimed at restoring basic services affected by the earthquake. The project was implemented in selected schools and health facilities located in six districts of Kagera Region, namely, Kyerwa, Karagwe, Missenyi, Muleba, Bukoba District and Bukoba Municipal, all badly hit by the earthquake. The project constructed a series of earthquake resilient buildings. In total, 43 classrooms and 7 blocks of toilets, 3 two-in-one staff

houses and 3 health facilities (maternity ward and Out Patient Department (OPD) buildings).

UNDP has supported the Tanzania Metrological Authorities (TMA) to purchase and install Automated Weather Station (AWS) across the country. Recognizing the enormous need for such facilities, and increasingly so because of impacts of climate change, 51 AWS were installed on mainland and three in Zanzibar. The new AWS have increase accuracy and timely provision of weather information by 90% in targeted areas. Most of the Automated Weather Station were established in school compounds, which have enabled schools to use the weather stations in their curriculum to improve the quality of education.



**70% decrease in annual poaching of elephants in the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem**

*Tanzania has previously been called “the epicentre of Africa’s elephant poaching crisis” after losing 60% of its elephants between 2009 - 2014.*

## Protecting Wildlife



The capacity needs assessment and preparation of the capacity development plan for National Anti-poaching Task Force and Tasking and Coordination Groups.



Supported anti-poaching and collaring efforts which saw an increase of elephant population from 43,330 in 2014 to about 60,000 in 2021



An intelligence led anti-poaching patrol was successfully conducted in the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem addressing poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

Wildlife resources are economically important and a critical natural heritage in Tanzania. The country dedicates over 25% of the land for wildlife protected area networks. Despite various efforts to conserve wildlife, iconic species such as the African elephant, rhinoceros and pangolin are being poached to extinction, causing systemic and tangible devastation to local ecosystems and global biodiversity resources. Between 2019-2022, the government, with support from UNDP and Global Environment Facility (GEF), has developed various initiatives to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania. All initiatives have aimed at addressing illegal wildlife trade by strengthening institutional capacity to tackle poaching and wildlife trafficking at both national and landscape levels, as well as by enhancing collaboration with neighboring countries to fight illegal wildlife trade within the region.

UNDP has also supported the implementation of a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool for biodiversity monitoring, poaching surveillance and data collection for effective law enforcement. The tool will be instrumental to monitor poaching incidents and plan patrolling operations. As part of implementing the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool in poaching hotspots, UNDP supported de-collaring of 16 elephants in Ruaha National Park and in partnership with TAWIRI conducted a de-collaring operation at the Ruaha Rungwa ecosystem targeting 30 elephants that were collared in 2015. A total of 16 collars were recovered during the operation. Likewise, an intelligence led anti-poaching patrol was successfully conducted in the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem aiming at addressing poaching and illegal wildlife trade in common transport routes and country exit/entry points.





*Arafa Hamad Bakari, a beneficiary of UNDP and UNICEF's WasteX Lab produces organic fertilizer from food waste promoting sustainable farming and climate action.*

## Supporting Climate Change and Resilience

Tanzania is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change due to its socio-economic development being largely dependent on climate sensitive sectors (Funds required to address Climate Change in Tanzania – USD 304 Million). With regard to climate change adaptation, UNDP supported the drafting of The National Adaptation Plan and the Nationally Determined Contribution – Tanzania’s roadmap for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Going forward, UNDP will continue to engage with partners to mobilize financing for the NDC. UNDP has furthermore been instrumental in developing and implementing climate change resilience initiatives of small-holder farmers in Zanzibar.



**USD 304 Mil.**  
Funds required to address climate change in Tanzania.



**USD 19 Bil.**  
The amount required for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021 - 2030.

To support practical adaptation measures, UNDP continued to financially support the SE4ALL Secretariat to sustain its operation and coordinate energy

stakeholders towards promoting the achievement of affordable, reliable and modern energy for all Tanzanians, substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix and ensure improvements in energy efficiency.

Through the implementation of Sustainable Energy for All initiative, UNDP has contributed to increase awareness of alternative energy sources and energy use in two districts of Same and Singida. The introduction of energy efficient stoves, resulting in a reduction of the use of firewood, has decreased rate of deforestation in the communities living around Uluguru and Usambara mountains. The introduction of stoves has also helped communities to reduce the time spent on collecting firewood, thereby improving livelihood opportunities by freeing time for women to engage in income generating activities and community work.

**The number of men and women who are using efficient cooking stoves increased from 100 to more than 3000 people in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments.**

Ifakara, Morogoro. UNDP has an unwavering support to ecosystem and biodiversity conservation across Tanzania.

## Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Management



50 staff (25 Men and 5 Female) from Morogoro Mvomero, Muheza and Mkinga were trained and equipped with advanced skills on land use planning and integration of sustainable land management.



Nature forests reserve conservation scaled up to 17 with the increase of 5 Nature Reserves from the initial target of 12.



71 MoU signed with adjacent village governments in Rungwe, Chome, Minziro, Uzungwa Scarp, Magamba and Mkingu to formalize and enhance collaboration in forest management through co-management arrangements.

Through the support of UNDP and Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Government of Tanzania implemented a five-year conservation project titled Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation. This project was implemented by the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and other partners. Within the project eco-tourism management plans for Forest Nature Reserves were developed and regulations of private sector investment and concessions were finalized. The support led to improved and strengthened financial stability in the Forest Nature Reserves through increasing the number of visits from 200 to 5000.

Water use in eight districts, including Muheza, Mvomero, Morogoro District Council, Morogoro Municipal Council, Mkinga and Korogwe, were strengthened through training on water basin regulations and by enhancing community capacity to comply with and prosecute water and land-use infringements. Following the training, 8,000 seedlings (7,000 hectares in Zigi and 1,000 hectares in Ruvu catchment) were planted to encourage and catalyze ecosystem regeneration and sustainable management of catchment areas. The management model drawn upon in the project (UWAMAKIZI), emphasizing the importance of local management groups, was after the completion of the project extended to 26 more villages to strengthen sustainable management of the catchment areas.

In Kinyenze village in Mvomero district, UNDP supported the construction of cattle trough and water points for the Maasai community. The project benefited 300 community members and helped to increase access to clean water by reducing the distance to clean water points. As a result, more time could be invested in economically productive activities like marketing of the cattle, milk and other by-products on local markets. Similarly, improved access to clean water helped to reduce incidences of water-borne disease.

Moreover, UNDP enabled the development and institutionalization of land use plans in four districts of Muheza, Mkinga, Korogwe and Morogoro DC. With the help of UNDP, 250 households acquired land ownership right through certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) in two districts of Muheza and Korogwe. Certificates play a key role in ensuring sustainable livelihoods by protecting local communities against land loss through privatization and by enabling certificate holders to leverage loans in financial institutions.

Another example of UNDP's impact is the introduction of the alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA), for example fish farming, beekeeping, spice farming and organic strawberry farming, in Mvomero District, which has raised the livelihood status of the district's 384 villagers (164 women and 220 men

within the catchment areas). These new income generating activities often proved to be more profitable than traditional income generating activities, such as mining, charcoal production and brick making in water sources, which all cause high levels of environmental degradation. In many instances, villagers have formed associations to pursue new income generating activities, which have further helped to accelerate and scale new business ventures and helped villagers to become eligible for bigger loans from their respective district councils.

Through the Securing Water Services Project, UNDP has handed over the water gravity initiatives to the government in the Zigi and Wami Ruvu catchments. The initiatives are now officially recognized and placed under the direct management of the Rural Water Agency (RUWASA), hence governed by the rules and regulations of the Water Policy and Water Act No. 5 of 2019. Sustainable land use management practices and decreased human activity in the Zigi catchment and sub-catchment areas have contributed to increased water levels (from 4.3 meters to 6.5 meters) and decreased sedimentation of the river (sand residues have decreased from 1.4 kg/sq.km to 0.49kg/sq.km), which has significantly decreased water contamination and improved water access and water quality. The positive results are particularly important as Zigi is the main water source for all water supplied in the Tanga urban region.

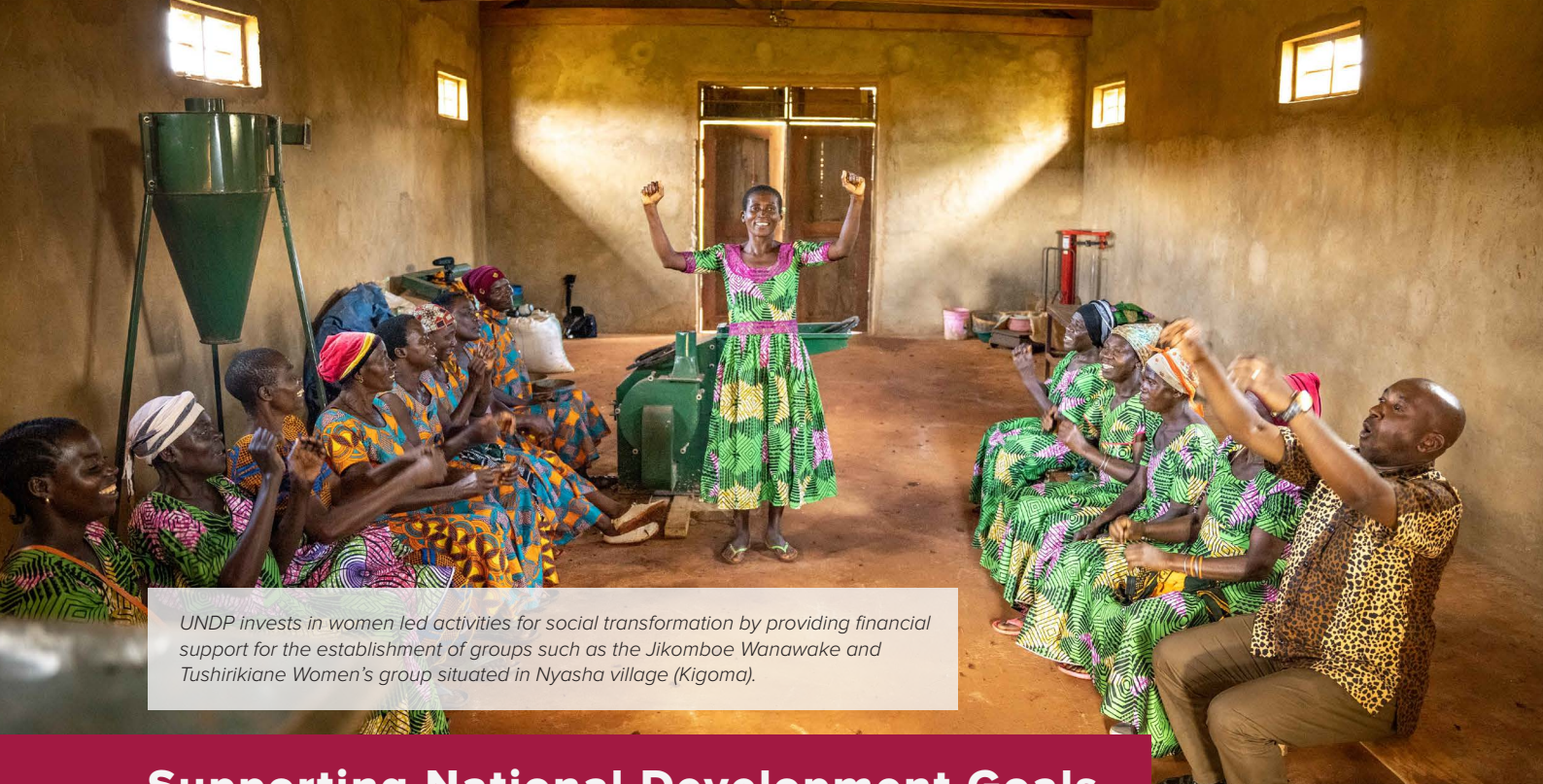


*Beekeeping activities supported by UNDP Tanzania*

# Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Through its Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar, UNDP works alongside the Government and partners to build back a better economy that is green resilient and inclusive. The pillar primarily focuses on addressing structural economic problems and improving the performance of the key productive sectors by promoting the adoption of new technologies, access to new and diverse markets, adopt innovative digital tools, and leverage existing financial services for the small and medium-sized enterprises, innovative impact ventures, and small holder agricultural enterprises, MDAs and LGAs. Stories from the field:





UNDP invests in women led activities for social transformation by providing financial support for the establishment of groups such as the Jikomboe Wanawake and Tushirikiane Women's group situated in Nyasha village (Kigoma).

## Supporting National Development Goals

**UNDP has contributed** with analytical and technical expertise **to the development of national plans and strategies, such as the Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) and Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) III**, which is a nationwide multisector document aiming at achieving the goals set in the National Development Vision 2025. Through the formulation and implementation these key national documents, UNDP has contributed to job creation, improved livelihoods, and enhanced government systems.

Working with the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP), **UNDP helped the government to explore alternative financing mechanisms for its FYDP III**. 13 studies of alternative financing strategies, which could help the government to rethink development financing and unlock private capital, were also conducted. **UNDP moreover worked** together with local government authorities, private sector companies, Institute of Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) and Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) **to undertake feasibility studies and prepare bankable projects for ten agri-business projects** in Tanga, Dodoma, Mbeya, Njombe, Mara and Simiyu regions. The partnership

**enabled to unlock finance amounted to USD 16 million** through blended financing instruments (equity, loan and grant) for six projects. The intervention has directly and indirectly **generated more than 150,000 decent jobs**.

Through the tax for SDG project, **UNDP is working with Tax inspectors without borders to build capacity of the Tax administration** (Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB) in tackling tax evasion, avoidance and illicit financial flows. A further area of UNDP's support includes enhancing capacity of the Ministry of Finance and tax administration in aligning tax policy with the SDGs and facilitating effective engagement of the government in global and regional discussion on taxation.

In partnership with the Economic and Social Research Foundation, **UNDP supported local governments in 25 regions to develop regional investment guides**. The regional investment guides provide detailed information on investment opportunities with high potential for financial returns while at the same time accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. 778 investment opportunities were identified.



*The alliance between UNDP, Tanzania Tour Operators (TATO) and the government provided the first test collection center in Kogatende and Seronera in central and northern Serengeti together with ambulance services to transfer COVID -19 samples to the national laboratory.*

## Tourism Recovery

In 2021, as part of the COVID recovery support, UNDP provided both technical and financial support to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to prepare the country Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery and Sustainability Plan for the Tourism Sector in Tanzania 2020/2021 – 2024/2025. This plan lays down a set of informed recommendations and actions that support the growth and sustainability of the tourism industry in Tanzania. This plan has been used by the government as a guiding tool for mobilizing resources necessary for recovering the tourism sector for example the funds the government mobilized from IMF (US\$567.25 million in emergency financial assistance under the Rapid Credit Facility and Rapid Financing Instrument to support).

### **USD 567.25 Mil.**

Funds the government mobilized from IMF after following the Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery and Sustainability Plan for the Tourism Sector in Tanzania which was developed with technical and financial support from UNDP.

Further than that, the CO has provided 15 youth and Women MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) in the tourism sector with assistance, to increase their competitiveness and strengthen linkages within the tourism value chains at the local level. Leaving no one behind, UNDP's interventions with the Tanzanian Association of Tour Operators has ensured they also work with grassroot start-ups, rather than only with market leaders - focusing on mainstreaming tourism benefits to the local economy, strategizing in linking the small arts & crafts ventures with the leading tourism operators and emphasizing the tourism operators partaking in societal responsibilities. Through supported webinars and familiarization (FAM) trips of the travel wholesalers from key international markets, the intervention opened new markets and sourced new contracts for Tanzanian tour operators, reaching 2,000 US-based travel agencies and 5,000 members of the Asia Pacific Tourism Association (APTA) and customized familiarization visits over 100 tour retail and wholesale agent from USA, to enable them to gain a comprehensive understanding of Tanzania. To ensure tourism benefits is mainstreamed to the Local Economic Development (LED), the project supported 418 individual tour guides to renew the license which contributed to business formalization initiative.



Offgrid Boxes donated by UNDP in Bunda, Iramba Island, has connected the community to electricity and improved their living standard. a lady continuing her her work after dark.

## Improved Access to Clean Energy and Water



Hospitals are also better equipped to power critical equipment and the education system is enhanced using computers in schools.



The access to clean water has resulted in a huge cost savings of drinking water from USD 0.43 to USD 0.043 in the Sozia community.



At Mtavira primary school in Ikungu district, students now have a better learning environment and safe drinking water to quench their thirst, handwashing, and worry-free menstruation days for girls.



Each OFFGRID box has saved women 7.5 days of walking time per year collecting water, an activity that is often carried out by women and children.



1 offgrid box is equal to 15 tons reduction in CO2 emissions by divesting from fossil fuels and batteries.

In addressing access to clean water and energy, UNDP has used OFFGRID BOX technology, a system that uses solar power to produce electricity and clean, safe water in one shipping container and can convert sunrays into renewable electricity as well as power commercial and local grids to empowered communities, supporting over 24,000 people in 9 villages of Busega, Bunda and Ikungu districts, and greatly contributing to the socio-economic development of the community. Access to solar powered lights have greatly reduced fire incidents and burn injuries caused by kerosene lights and availability of power at home have also contributed to higher literacy and school completion rates. Access to clean water has led to a 50-100% reduction in contraction of waterborne diseases and support the supply of water to schools, helping in menstrual hygiene management for female students, which promotes retention of girls in school and has simplified people's daily activities and improved incomes and savings.



*OFFGRID BOX technology, a system that uses solar power to produce electricity and clean, safe water in one shipping container and can convert sunrays into renewable electricity.*





Empowering youth to participate in the agricultural sector.

## Invigorating Agriculture for Improved Livelihoods and Wellbeing



More than 200 women were enabled to secure a weekly order of 22 tons of ginger in 2021 to supply over 1,500 supermarket chain in Ukraine, with each shipment worth TZS 18million (\$7,800).



Horticulture post-harvest losses have been reduced by 50% after the construction of four modern facilities of Agri-Products collection.



Developing and introducing an online agricultural system, M-Kilimo, in, reaching more than 2 million farmers and 6,800 extension officers.



Development of six inclusive policies/plans including the amendment of Fertilizer Bulk Procurement regulations, the Warehousing Receipt System Act, Agricultural Land Bill, the Land Bill, the National Agricultural Policy and Value Added Tax exemptions were formulated/amended.

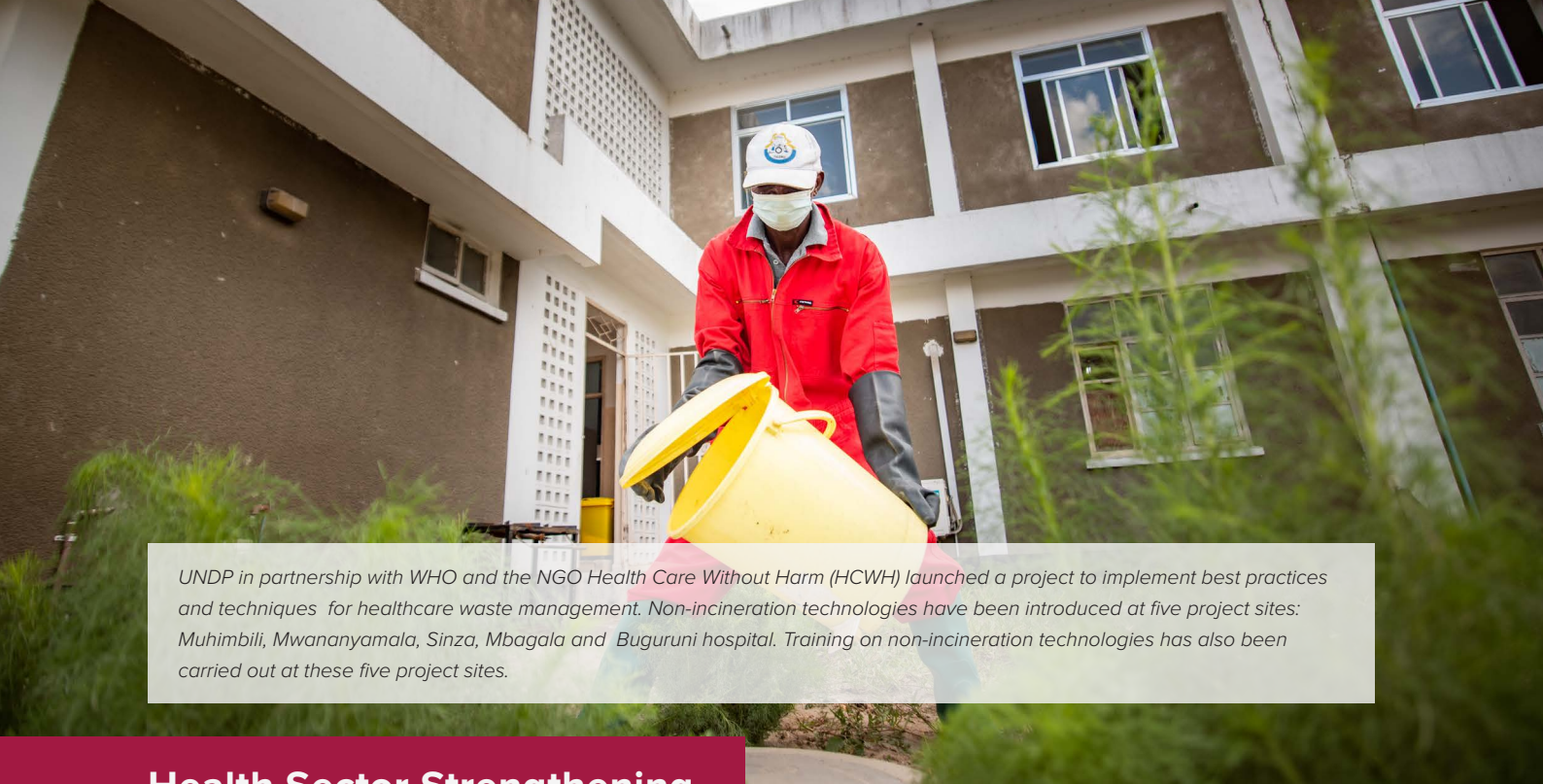
Agriculture accounts for the largest share of employment in Tanzania. For UNDP employing an estimated 60% or more of the population, the agriculture sector is of particular importance as a greater proportion of women than men work in agriculture (69.9% vs. 64.0%). The numbers demonstrate considerable potential for women and youth to participate in agriculture and its value chain. The development of the horticulture sector is of particular interest to UNDP as this is the fastest growing subsector with an annual growth rate of 11%, compared to 4% for the agriculture sector as a whole. UNDP's partnership with the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), opened new horizons for women and youth empowerment by providing training on sustainable agricultural practices, enabling technology transfer and uptake, and ensuring that farmers have markets for their produce before cultivating the land. The demand-driven model ensures success from farm to market with higher-value produce that meets international standards.



*To support the growth of the fisheries sector, UNDP has invested in the Azimie group in Kibondo District, Kigoma.*

On top of that, UNDP has implemented a pilot project on aquaculture in the Mtwara region for digital Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS) technology, which improves the recirculation of water in commercial fish ponds. The RAS technology is comparatively cost-effective and has tremendous potential to increase yield, raise incomes and reduce occupational and environmental-related hazards. Since RAS technology is not entirely dependent on proximity to a specific water source, the facility can be built close to the market, resulting in a shorter time from water to plate and lower transportation costs. As a result of training and business development support to entrepreneurs in RAS ten businesses, impacting an estimated 120, people were registered for aquaculture and supported with RAS equipment.

In three districts in Kigoma, UNDP has provided capacity building to 289 women and youth beneficiaries, enabling them to engage in various business activities ranging from banana wine making, fish farming, poultry farming and agriculture. Capacity building has enabled villagers to develop new businesses and adopt the new technologies for agricultural production and value addition. This has helped women and youth to pursue decent and productive employment opportunities, strengthening gender equality and women's economic empowerment in the targeted districts. 273 women and youth were provided with food processing machines and technical support, allowing them to access loans amounting to a total of TZS \$23,000 from the Local Government Authorities' women and youth credit facility.



*UNDP in partnership with WHO and the NGO Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) launched a project to implement best practices and techniques for healthcare waste management. Non-incineration technologies have been introduced at five project sites: Muhimbili, Mwananyamala, Sinza, Mbagala and Buguruni hospital. Training on non-incineration technologies has also been carried out at these five project sites.*

## Health Sector Strengthening

UNDP has supported the health sector in Tanzania with a focus on access to key pharmaceuticals, management of health-related waste, and policies related to procurements in health and management of chemicals. This is through introducing innovative healthcare waste management technologies aiming at improving care and protecting the environment. For example, the use of autoclaves, and bio-digesters was introduced at Mwananyamala and Sinza Hospital because hazardous medical waste was not being disposed of correctly. Bio digestion technology converts organic waste into heat energy, which can be used in heating or cooling. At the two hospitals

the bio digestion technology was deployed in heating water at maternity wards, leading to a reduction of both the infant and maternal mortality rate.

During COVID, UNDP supported the improved management of pandemic related waste, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) through technical support to policy development, as a result the government was able to develop several polices aimed at strengthening the health sector’s sustainability initiatives and substitution of toxic chemicals in several health care facilities and improved aiming at protecting population health.



*UNDP’s Accelerator Lab partnered with DIT and Robotech to produce and supply PPE equipment to hospitals across Tanzania in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

## Inclusive Democratic Governance


The Inclusive Democratic Governance Pillar seeks to support policies and systems improving the delivery of democratic dividends to citizens while enabling them to participate in public policymaking and holding institutions accountable at national and local levels. UNDP works closely with the Government and the people of Tanzania in ensuring issues of democracy, human rights, and governance, in general, are observed transparently and are inclusive of youth, women, and people with disabilities across the country for SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.








*Prison field visit to strengthen legal aid in partnership with Zanzibar Law Society.*

## Improved Access to Justice and Human Rights Reporting

- 

**7,500** copies of legal aid and human rights awareness promotion materials were printed and distributed in Southern highland and Lake zone regions which later increased citizen's confidence and trust in the rule of law including, increased number of people seeking for legal aid and reporting on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and criminal offence.
- 

**707** people (231 males and 476 females) benefited from legal advice, education and awareness in Zanzibar.
- 

**8,450** indigents in Simiyu (5,200 women and 3,250 men) have been provided with legal aid services.
- 

**350** cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention have been addressed (212 men, 23 children, 115 women) through UNDP sponsored inspection visits of the DPP to prisons and other places of detention.

UNDP strengthened measures for improved accountability, transparency and gender responsiveness, including access to justice and opportunities for citizen engagement, on both the mainland and Zanzibar. With UNDP support, the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA) strengthened institutional frameworks and service providing mechanisms both in Tanzania. UNDP also supported MoCLA to translate and simplify 30 laws and other legal aid and human rights promotion materials to ensure that citizens can access and understand their rights. In 2021, 75,000 copies of legal aid and human rights awareness promotion materials were printed and distributed in Southern highland and Lake zone regions which later increased citizen's confidence and trust in the rule of law. The intervention also led to an increased number of people seeking legal aid and reporting on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and criminal offence.

In Zanzibar, through our collaboration with President's Office- Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance (POCLAPSGG), 707 people (male 231 and female 476) benefitted from legal advice, education and awareness, including drafting of contracts and other legal related documents in

Micheweni, Wete, Chakechake and Mkoani Districts. Furthermore, in Zanzibar the capacity of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and other criminal justice actors to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was strengthened. Expansion of Legal Aid services targeting women and the most vulnerable were also supported through capacity building of justice, human rights and labour rights institutions together reaching at least 30,158 women and other vulnerable groups.

In 2019, through continued capacity building and support to the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, legal aid services were provided to 8,450 indigents in Simiyu, Shinyanga, Mara, Mbeya, Kigoma, Geita, Arusha and Morogoro during the reporting period, of which 5,200 were women and 3,250 men. The legal aid services provided have

benefitted 26 communities in the mentioned eight regions and it included services such as representation in court on criminal matter, drafting of contract and other legal document, provision of legal counseling and advise.

Through UNDP sponsored inspection visits of the DPP to prisons and other places of detention, 350 cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention have been addressed (212 are men, 23 children, 115 are women). Services provided during the inspection visits include the review of case files, grant of bail and the issues of nolle prosequi. The collective approach means that cases of prolonged detention are identified and addressed as part of a single intervention. A significant outcome of these visits includes reducing congestions in prison and remand homes as well as reducing complaints from inmates.



*Providing legal aid to community members especially women and girls in Unguja through the Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice Programme.*



Image courtesy Canva: Zanzibar, Tanzania.

## Effective Monitoring and Reporting

With the help of UNDP, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has taken significant steps towards developing a national system and roadmap to collect data, monitor and report on the SDGs and development plans. To complement these efforts, UNDP also worked with civil society actors to increase their awareness and capacity to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and MKUZA III in Zanzibar. In parallel, UNDP supported the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to conduct stakeholder consultations for the 2019 Volunteer National Review (VNR). In Mainland, the National Bureau of Statistics was supported to generate, analyze and gender disaggregate data for the VNR report, which was later presented at a High-Level Political Forum in 2019. UNDP's support to the VNR process worked well in facilitating and

sustaining national ownership and leadership in monitoring and reporting on SDGs in the country.

In 2019, with the support of UNDP, the Ministry of Finance and Planning reviewed the Official Development Assistance manual to ensure clearer guidelines for the Government of Tanzania and development partners on approval processes and budget support. Support was also given to the processes of developing a government-owned platform, the "Tanzania External Resources Management Database" (TERMD), which is aimed to replace the existing Aid Management Platform (AMP). Once completed, the system will facilitate more streamlined resource management with higher data reliability, lower costs and increased transparency.

### In 2019

UNDP supported the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to conduct stakeholder consultations for the 2019 Volunteer National Review (VNR).

The National Bureau of Statistics, in Mainland, was supported to generate, analyze and gender disaggregate data for the VNR report, which was later presented at a High-Level Political Forum.

With the support of UNDP, the Ministry of Finance and Planning reviewed the Official Development Assistance manual to ensure clearer guidelines for the Government of Tanzania and development partners on approval processes and budget support.



## Enhanced Participation of Women in Decision Making

UNDP support to the National Assembly and to the Tanzania Women Parliamentarian Group (TWPG) has strengthened female parliamentarians to participate in decision making processes at the national level. Through continued support, TWPG is demonstrating growing capacity to launch parliamentary debates on issues related to women’s rights and gender equality. For example, in 2020, during the 11th Parliament session women MPs asked 250 questions out of a

total of 717 asked questions. Two working sessions took place on gender analysis of two bills that focused on ensuring that the bills are gender sensitive. Moreover, public participation in the legislative and budget review processes has been improved as a result of the UNDP support to the institutionalization of new guidelines and toolkits for parliamentary committees.

## Preventing Conflicts and Violent Extremism

UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs, piloted a development approach to the prevention of violent extremism in Tanzania through community work in three targeted Regions (Tanga, Mwanza, and Zanzibar). In collaboration with the Tanzania Police Force, community policing was strengthened through training of police officers and community members including religious leaders, youth and women) on prevention of violent extremism. Neighbourhood Watch Groups were established and strengthened in targeted areas to improve community security. In 2021, 591 (32% female) police officers and 877 (41% female) community members from Tanga and Mwanza acquired knowledge on

conflict prevention, radicalization and violent extremism. After the training, 97% of the participating police officers reported that the training gave them an insight and understanding of how to prevent extremist ideologies.

UNDP finalized its support to the drafting, review and validation process of the National Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) Strategy by the National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC). Within this process UNDP enabled regional authorities, including CSOs and religious leaders to contribute with their insights and perspectives on how violent extremism can be prevented.



## Improved Transparency and Accountability of Parliaments

UNDP support to the National Assembly to develop various guidelines coupled with capacity building interventions enhanced scrutiny, oversight and representation functions of the National Assembly. The support has improved the capacity of parliamentary committees to effectively perform their legislative roles in an informed and inclusive way. By the end of 2022, the proportion of sectoral committees that had been trained and demonstrated capacity to undertake effective bill scrutiny was 91%. The sectoral committees that reviewed bills during the 2018 – June 2022 period, did so effectively, in compliance with the relevant parliamentary standing orders and project-developed guidelines. Training interventions have been effective with 85% of the

beneficiary MPs confirming that the capacity building and training has enabled them to attract and utilize opportunities to develop professional linkages with CSOs, academics and research institutions. Notwithstanding the challenges posed by the Covid-19, Parliamentary committees demonstrated increasing capacity to consider written inputs from the public - as analyzed from the committees' respective clerks. In their written briefs on each of the bills, committee clerks demonstrated improved analytical skills and continuous engagement with those who made written submissions. In all, 257 CSOs made written submissions in relation to Bills tabled before the Parliament.

## Preventing and Combatting Corruption in Public Institutions

The Anti-Corruption Project has managed to equip PCCB with relevant capacities and technological tools on data analytics for assessing corruption and fraud risks, focused on enhancing the agency's ability to extract meaning from data through analysis, tools, and various techniques.

Likewise, professional capacity building support has been provided to over 136 PCCB Officers/investigators (71M, 65F) which marks an increase of 36% as compared to 100 trained investigators in 2021 and a pool of 8 certified trainers. The achievement heightened the capacity among the beneficiaries to utilise big data analytics to detect, trace, and deter fraud/corruption cases. Currently, big data are being deployed to obtain predictive analysis and visualizations that determine corruption trends, patterns, and relationships.

On the other hand, Citizens in remote areas were also empowered to participate in detecting and preventing corruption through harnessing social auditing/monitoring mechanisms using mobile application platforms. Through the Mobile App, users can now directly send information relevant to PCCB. In areas where smartphones are less common, a separate toll-free mechanism was developed to allow anyone with a basic mobile phone to contact the PCCB free of charge. For instance, during the reporting period the number of citizens who used the free calls and SMS services to report various corruption-related cases mounted to 104,034 against a baseline data of 92,070 citizens which represent 13% cumulative increase. Out of the reported cases, 237 cases are under investigation, while 41 cases have taken to court for prosecution. This is a result of the project capacity building intervention and publicity of the Mobile App, Tollfree and SMS services.



# 3. Advancing Gender Equality



UNDP Tanzania is putting gender at heart of all interventions. The country programme has anchored its support on policy development, capacity-building activities and more downstream interventions to achieve tangible results for women, youth and people with disabilities.

UNDP has worked to strengthen the institutional capacities of relevant ministries and selected districts to design and implement gender-responsive plans and policies. For example, UNDP supported the government's efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. UNDP also supported the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and other criminal justice actors with training on forensic evidence management for the prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence SGBV cases. Through the Legislative Support Project, UNDP has supported the National Assembly to empower female parliamentarians to strengthen their involvement in decision-making processes at the national level.

Recognizing the link between gender equality and access to legal aid services, UNDP support ensured increased provision of legal aid services in rural communities, reaching over 18,000 individuals (38 percent women and 30 percent children) through legal representation, counselling, and education.

To complement this effort, UNDP provided capacity building support to the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs to provide legal aid services to 8,450 poor people in eight regions (5,200 of whom were women).

UNDP also stepped-up efforts to support investments in strengthening the resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises led by women and youth to shocks and impacts of the pandemic and other disasters. In partnership with the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), UNDP empowered small-holder growers, primarily women and youth, with climate smart technologies like greenhouses, drip irrigation, solar energy, water harvesting systems, inputs, such as hybrid seeds, fertilizers and training on best agricultural practices to improve crops production to meet both local and export demands.

A last example of UNDP's commitment to gender equality is illustrated by the efforts to prevent and reduce violent extremism and address the drivers of violent extremism in Tanzania. This is crucial as conflicts and violent extremism severely impact on gender equality and the right to life, liberty and security of person. Progress was made in delivering capacity building to local actors in three target regions, including trainings with at-risk youth groups and the Tanzanian Police Force.



*Strengthening women's role in farming through educational programs.*



## 4. Transforming Society Through Innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



#### 4.1 UNDP Accelerator Lab

In 2021, UNDP Accelerator Lab initiated the 'Covid-19 Recovery and Resilience Innovation Challenge', a USD 90,000 fund that aimed at identifying, nurturing, and amplifying innovative market-ready start-ups that have ensured business continuity or pivoted their business as a response to the pandemic. The aim of the fund was to coach, promote and award start-ups with the best innovative products, services or business models that are resilient to market shocks, or contributing to their respective sectors' economic recovery.

UNDP Tanzania Accelerator Lab partnered with tech entrepreneurs in the innovation ecosystem to respond to the crisis by supporting a 3D makers community in designing, fabrication and distribution of Personal, Protective Equipment (PPEs) to support protecting frontline health workers across the country especially those serving in quarantine centres for COVID19 patients.

#### 4.2 Kigoma Innovation Challenge

As a way of reaching out to more youths and women groups in Kigoma, UNDP and UN RCO in collaboration with Kigoma Regional Commissioner's Office and the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), launched a regional innovation challenge in July 2021. The Kigoma Innovation Challenge focused on identifying and promoting grass-root entrepreneurs to develop innovative solutions to various regional development challenges. It particularly targeted individual innovators, especially women and youth, with solutions demonstrating significant potential for scaling and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

#### 4.3 Funguo Innovation Programme

In 2021, the UNDP launched the Funguo Innovation Programme with the financial support from the European Union through the Business Environment, Growth and Innovation (BEGIN) programme, and the

British Government through the Africa Technology and Innovation Partnerships (ATIP). FUNGUO aims at increasing the number of successfully scaled innovation ventures that contribute to national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania. It focuses on 3 key pillars, viz innovation financing, innovation service delivery, and innovation enabling environment. The programme also seeks to provide strategic platforms for dialogues on critical issues of national interest and engage with key initiatives and policy issues for the growth of Tanzania's innovation ecosystem.

Among key notable achievements, the programme delivered the first cohort of 26 impact-driven startups selected through a competitive funding process in the year 2022, committing over TZS 2.6 billion catalytic funding to contribute to the journey of the selected investees, expected to contribute to the creation of 2300 jobs for young men and women by the year 2024.

On the policy front, the programme achieved early impactful success by supporting the drafting of the first National Crowdfunding Guidelines with the Capital Markets and Securities Authorities. The programme plans to leverage its established relationships with strategic partners and continue pivoting and improving to deliver on its mandate. The programme also supported and continues to support various platforms such as the Innovation Week Tanzania, National Innovation Week, Tanzania Annual ICT Conference, Sahara Sparks and the Tanzania Youth Digital Summit, in order to provide space for innovators, policymakers, corporate entities, and other players in the innovation ecosystem to share and collaborate. UNDP is committed to providing a platform for public debate on innovation and technology and engaging with key initiatives and policy issues that are essential for the growth of Tanzania's innovation ecosystem.

# "Women and Youth: T



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



## 5. Partnerships for Sustainable Development

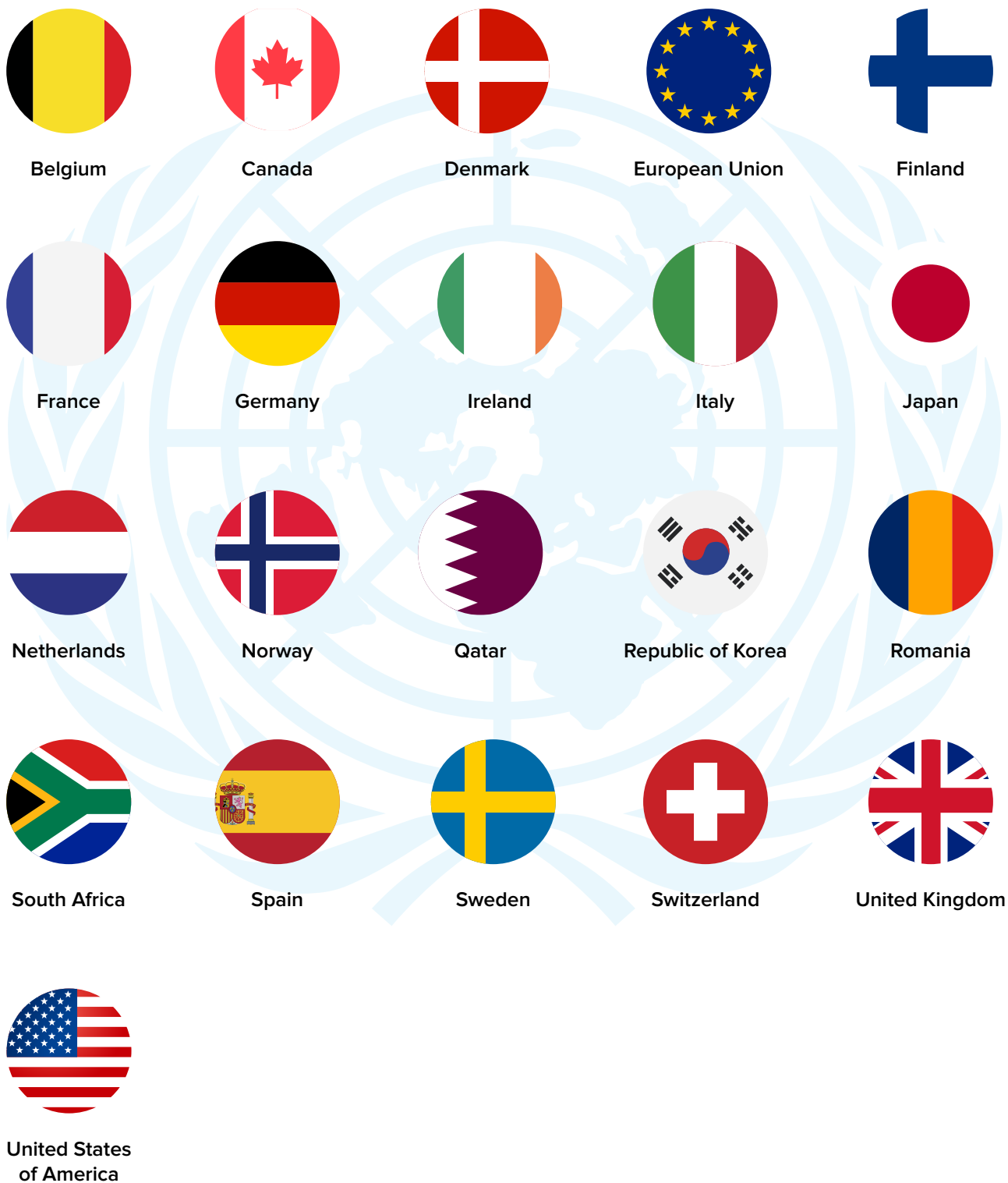
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Advancing Sustainable Development in Tanzania: UNDP's Contribution

Our work would not be possible without the partnership and support of the government of Tanzania, development partners, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and think tanks, who are committed to support the country's development agenda.

## Core donors



# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar  
United Nations country team  
CSOs and other partners  
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation  
Center for Youth Dialogue  
Cube Zanzibar Innovation Hub  
European Commission  
Global Environment Facility  
Global Peace Foundation  
Green Climate Fund  
Mkoani District Paralegal Organization (MDIPAO)  
North "A" District Paralegals Centre (NAPAC)  
Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD)  
Open Map Development Tanzania (OMD)  
Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA)  
Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA)  
Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC)  
Pemba /association for Civil Societies Organization (PACSO)  
Romanian Agency for International Development Commission  
Sikika  
South Africa  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)  
Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO)





## 6. Looking Ahead: 2023 - 2027

UNDP Tanzania's priorities for the next 5 years will be aligned with the existing National Plans, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2022-2027 (UNSDCF) as well as UNDP's Country Development Program for Tanzania (2022 - 2027).

## Key Programmes in the New Country Programme Document 2022-2027

### Prosperity: Inclusive Growth for Poverty reduction

- Supporting MSMEs, start-ups and small holder farmers, particularly those led by youth, women and people with disability
- Advocating for inclusive policies addressing HIV and AIDS stigma, discrimination and access
- Strengthening the innovation ecosystem (FUNGUO programme)
- Horticultural transformation
- Investment and sustainable cities
- Financing for development
- Integrated tourism recovery



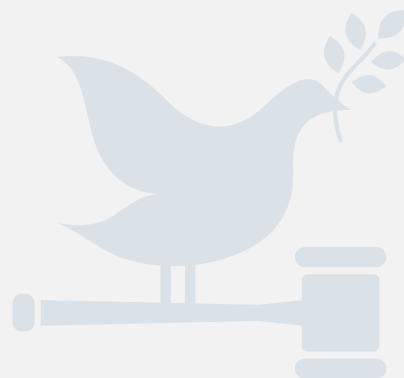
### Planet: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience

- Natural resources management and biodiversity conservation
- Development and implementation of the national adaptation plan, mainstreaming climate change planning in the government budget and planning machinery
- Blue Economy programme, focusing on regulatory frameworks; marine spatial planning for investment promotion
- Sustainable Energy for All
- Energy efficiency
- Climate financing
- Combating illegal wildlife trade



### Enabling Environment: Governance and Sustaining Peace

- Accelerated public service delivery
- Transformative leadership (women and youth)
- Democratic governance strengthening
- Access to justice and human rights protection
- Natural wealth governance
- Sustaining peace





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