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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the United Republic of Tanzania
(2022–2027)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Tanzania attained middle-income country status in 2020 after sustained rapid growth (averaging 6.7 per cent per year between 2000 and 2019) driven by its natural resources (particularly gold), the tourism sector, and public investments in infrastructure development. This elevated the country to the 10th largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, with a gross domestic product of \$69.24 billion (\$1,160 per capita) in 2021. Between 2000 and 2019, the poverty rate fell from 35.7 per cent to 26.1 per cent (based on the national poverty line of \$1.35 per person per day); life expectancy rose from 50.8 years to 65.5 years; and primary school enrolment rate rose from 68.8 per cent to 96.3 per cent, with near gender parity. Nevertheless, in 2019, the Human Development Index value of Tanzania stood at 0.53, placing the country in the low human development category – 163rd out of 189 countries. The gender development index value was 0.95, and the multidimensional poverty rate was 55.4 per cent. Challenges in protecting human rights, including socio-economic and women's rights, were exacerbated by multi-dimensional poverty and weak institutions, threatening achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The United Nations common country analysis, 2021, attributed the low human development outcomes to widening inequality between wealthy urban households – which enable to benefit from the limited formal employment opportunities generated by rapid growth – and poorer rural households, particularly those with seven or more children; persons with disabilities; and those headed by people with limited or no education or women with few productive assets. More female-headed households are in poverty (20.3 per cent) than male-headed ones (14 per cent). Of the 13.9 million people living in poverty, 81 per cent reside in rural areas, working mainly in crop production, livestock, and fisheries, where productivity and incomes remain low. The agriculture sector lacks productivity and is largely disconnected from the sustainable energy sector, which inhibits the growth of agricultural-based micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Rural poverty has driven rural-urban migration without a corresponding increase in decent urban employment opportunities and basic services. The lack of job creation, and inadequate social protection coverage against multi-faceted shocks, mean that 92 per cent of Tanzanians exist below the threshold for economic security. The COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase in the poverty rate from 26.1 per cent in 2019 to 27.1 per cent in 2020. Youth, women, girls and persons with disabilities are among furthest behind in the socio-economic strata, with limited access to social protection, health care or quality education, and most likely face discrimination, injustice, gender-based violence and food insecurity.

3. Challenges such as climate change induced by anthropogenic factors, HIV/AIDS and malaria, inadequate institutional capacities, low access to technologies, lack of incentives for investment in infrastructure, and inability to harness innovation, financing, and data generation, remain. They hamper the ability and rights of women, youth, and persons with disabilities to influence and benefit from natural resources.

4. Although the country has sustained internal security and peace, and stepped-up efforts to curb corruption, progress could be undermined by increasing agitation for voice and participation in political processes by those who feel unfairly treated and left behind. Momentum in reducing extreme poverty, inequality and exclusion is hampered by limited capacities in governance institutions for effective public service delivery; inadequate citizen participation in governance processes and decision-making; and inadequate access for vulnerable groups to justice through laws protecting human rights and the right to peace and stability.

5. The United Republic of Tanzania has formulated two national development frameworks to shape development transformation: the third national five-year development plan, 2021/2022–2025/2026, focused on transforming Tanzania into a semi-industrialized,

high middle-income country, with high human development impact, by 2025, and the Zanzibar medium-term development strategy, 2021-2027, focused on a 'blue economy' for inclusive sustainable growth and development. Both frameworks provide the bedrock of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2027, which supports Tanzania in realizing its aspirations.

6. The Cooperation Framework will focus on four outcomes aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals covering 'people', 'planet', 'prosperity' and 'enabling environment' ('governance', 'peace' and 'partnerships'). In this country programme document, UNDP will contribute to three Development Cooperation Framework outcomes where it has a comparative advantage and has invested considerably:

- (a) **Prosperity.** People working in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased sustainable productivity and incomes with equitable access to productive resources;
- (b) **Planet.** People, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and efficient renewable energy;
- (c) **Enabling environment.** People, especially the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from government institutions and systems that promote peace and justice, are gender-responsive, inclusive, accountable, representative, and compliant with international human rights norms and standards;
- (d) UNDP will address the '**People**' outcome of the Cooperation Framework by integrating relevant aspects within the 'prosperity' outcome. UNDP will invest in its broad partnership networks, including the United Nations family, to implement the country programme.

7. UNDP will contribute to the priority areas of the Cooperation Framework through its integrator role, bringing a transformative approach to development that accelerates socio-economic and governance results while ensuring national ownership and sustainability. UNDP will build on its track record, using innovative integrated solutions to address poverty, inequalities, impacts of climate change and governance challenges, including through digitization, to enhance public service delivery, address corruption, and promote citizen participation in parliamentary and governance affairs; technology transfer, particularly in agriculture, renewable energy and water resource management, which have helped commercialize smallholder agriculture for women and youth; access to electricity and clean water for off-grid communities and community ownership in sustainable land and water management; and innovative financing instruments, which have increased domestic and foreign direct investments in agribusiness, urban infrastructure and ecosystem-level partnerships; and transformative development solutions to the complex challenges of the post COVID-19 era. Transformative leadership development for women, youth and key governance institutional leaders will be essential in catalysing rapid, sustainable change.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. This programme will focus the three outcome areas aligned to national priorities. They are informed by the recommendations of the country office outcome evaluations and the independent country programme review, 2020, to focus on strategic yet realistic objectives for policy and systems changes, grounded in an understanding of the political economy and UNDP comparative advantages in innovation, digitization through the accelerator lab, and governance. UNDP will leverage the portfolio approach and consultation with stakeholders, including development partners, to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in delivering common results and greater impact through integrated, coherent programming.

9. The country programme theory of change is as follows: *If* structural transformation and economic diversification ensure the creation of sufficient, higher value-added

economic activities for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and smallholder farmers (particularly those led by youth, women and persons with disabilities); *if* the most vulnerable benefit equitably from inclusive and gender-responsive, low-carbon green growth and environmentally sustainable development, and *if* people, especially the most vulnerable, participate in, influence and benefit from government institutions and systems that are peaceful, just, representative, gender-responsive, inclusive, accountable and compliant with international human rights; *then*, Tanzania will realize sustainable, resilient and inclusive socio-economic development, increasing levels of shared prosperity and good governance. The theory of change is informed by the change pathways and results of the Cooperation Framework and assumptions that for Tanzania to achieve inclusive and sustainable development by 2025, political will for social and economic transformation will be sustained; policy and structural reforms for pro-poor and green development targeting women, youth, and other vulnerable groups will be implemented; and the democratic space will be expanded to allow the active participation of diverse groups.

10. Through its integrator role, UNDP will support Cooperation Framework priorities by investing in area-based and joint programming to address inequality, poverty, and environment/climate change. In collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the World Tourism Organization, UNDP will invest in key Sustainable Development Goals accelerators, including innovative financing; data analytics; innovation; public service delivery transformation and development effectiveness; COVID-19 socio-economic recovery; and human rights-based approaches that emphasize gender equality and leave no one behind. Informed by an evaluation from the International Centre for Public Enterprises, UNDP will apply an ecosystem engagement approach to deepen programme reach and impact.

Prosperity: inclusive growth for sustainable development

11. To foster structural economic transformation, UNDP, in partnership with the International Trade Centre, UN-Women and UNOPS, will support government capacity to deliver transformative, gender-responsive, inclusive, and evidence-based integrated sectoral policies and regulations, centred on the needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, start-ups and smallholder farmers, particularly those led by youth, women and persons with disabilities. Support will enable policies and regulations that attract capital and develop new markets leveraging the opportunities of the African Continental Free Trade Area; facilitate technology transfer through South-South and triangular cooperation; and incentivize sustainability and growth of new micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, innovation ventures, and smallholder agricultural enterprises. These will be delivered through business development service providers and relevant partners. Digital solutions catalytic to the business environment in Tanzania will be prioritized. Support will leverage UNDP leadership in the innovation ecosystem and methodologies of the accelerator lab.

12. In partnership with UNCDF, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNDP will invest in strengthening the resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, smallholder farmers, communities, women, and youth, to shocks and impacts of pandemics and other disasters. Through the collection of credible conventional, community-generated and ‘big data’, strong analytics and visualization, opportunities will be identified to strengthen the resilience and recovery of priority sectors and value chains, especially those affected by COVID-19, and enable the tourism, ‘blue economy’, and horticulture sectors to access new and diverse markets, adopt innovative digital tools, and access financial services – including insurance – for growth, continuity, and risk mitigation.

13. Responding to the challenges of rapid urbanization, UNDP, in partnership with UN-Habitat and UNCDF, will strengthen the capacities of selected regions, local governments and secondary cities to implement regional investment guides and city and town master

plans. Leveraging the Sustainable Development Goals investor map and Smart Green Cities, city and town authorities and the private sector will be supported in generating investable urban Sustainable Development Goals impact projects; accessing local and foreign direct investment; and strengthening integrated urban planning, governance, land management and urban financing mechanisms. UNDP will support development financing for the third national five-year development plan and the Zanzibar medium-term development strategy, through implementation of the integrated national financing framework.

14. As part of the United Nations team on HIV/AIDS, UNDP will advocate for policies addressing stigma, discrimination and access to services for vulnerable populations, especially women and youth. Support will include efficient delivery of gender-sensitive AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services. UNDP support to social protection will enable poor women, youth and persons with disabilities to access risk insurance. UNDP will enable strengthening of the national pharmaceutical system to foster an efficient, accountable supply chain that ensures uninterrupted availability of health commodities, including in times of pandemics.

Planet: environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience

15. UNDP will support natural resource management and biodiversity conservation by addressing drivers of natural resource degradation while building resilience to climate change, focusing on: resilience of forest biodiversity in Tanzania nature forest reserves; water resources management; implementation of the biodiversity finance plan. support communities in implementing community-based biodiversity interventions and provide institutional support to law enforcement in combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

16. UNDP will support development and implementation of the national adaptation plan, mainstreaming climate change planning in the government budget and planning machinery. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of core institutions to effectively manage adaptation plan; support the establishment of inter-ministerial and inter-agency climate change adaptation coordination mechanisms for innovative climate change resilience financing solutions; and provide oversight for the development and implementation of the nationally determined contributions of Tanzania, plus a robust set of vulnerability assessments across eight key sectors. UNDP will work with key partners to realize the carbon emission reduction targets stipulated in the nationally determined contributions and strengthen the capacity of the Vice President's Office to coordinate implementation. UNDP will support parliamentary committees, local government authorities and civil society organizations to promote women's and youth access to land and other natural resources.

17. UNDP will support implementation of the 'blue economy' programme, focusing on regulatory frameworks; marine spatial planning for investment promotion in the sector; establishment of a blue economy investment facility; and strengthening of government coordination capacities.

18. In collaboration with United Nations organizations and the European Union, UNDP will promote access to efficient renewable energy through: mapping and feasibility of potential solar sites to accelerate access by off-grid communities, with the Ministry of Energy and the Rural Energy Agency; promoting the use of energy-efficient technologies; and developing energy performance standards and sustainable procurement of energy-efficient infrastructure and equipment to enhance the service-delivery capacity of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited and the Rural Energy Agency. UNDP will promote access to and use of mini-grids supporting agriculture, access to drinking water, irrigation and agro-processing.

Enabling environment: governance and sustaining peace

19. UNDP will 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. In collaboration with UN-Women, UNDP will offer institutional, policy and capacity-development support to parliamentary institutions – the National Assembly and the Zanzibar House of Representatives – to ensure effective legislative and gender-responsive budget review and oversight, with public participation. UNDP will work with partners to support the electoral management bodies (EMBs) to strengthen the enabling environment for inclusive and credible electoral process in Tanzania. UNDP will enable citizens' groups, including women's and youth groups, media, and research and academic institutions, to influence the work of electoral and parliamentary institutions through capacity-building and engagement with EMBs and parliamentarians.

20. The United Republic of Tanzania Development Visions expect efficient, competent and knowledgeable public servants who provide digitized public services including ethical conduct and accountability. In partnership with presidents' offices (mainland and Zanzibar), the Association of Local Government Authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, United Nations organizations and other partners, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of institutions to accelerate service delivery and support citizen engagement by monitoring services to improve quality and inform policies.

21. UNDP will support strengthening transparency and accountability by enabling the President's Office – Division on Good Governance to develop and implement the fourth national anti-corruption strategy and action plan. UNDP will implement the anti-corruption global project for peaceful and inclusive societies.

22. UNDP will support to improve equitable, timely access to justice and human rights protection, especially for the most vulnerable. In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, UNDP will strengthen access to justice, rule of law, and application of human rights by strengthening the ability and accountability of justice institutions in providing services. Gender equality and youth and women's empowerment will be mainstreamed, focusing on children, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, the elderly, refugees and immigrants.

23. To address challenges related to transnational organized crime and political instability in neighbouring countries, UNDP, with the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration, will strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. UNDP will act as an interlocutor between the Government and donor agencies to engage in security support.

24. UNDP will collaborate with the Resident Coordinator's office in supporting implementation of the national Sustainable Development Goals coordination framework to enable their alignment with the Goals; and lead ministries in establishing mechanisms for financing and reporting on the third national five-year development plan and the Zanzibar medium-term development strategy. The common country analysis, 2021, and observations on the dilemmas experienced around data collection, analysis and use for decision-making and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, will be addressed in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, the World Bank, Sweden and Switzerland, focusing on data and analytics to strengthen statistical systems for planning and reporting, with attention to vulnerable and excluded groups in national data sets. The focus will be on supporting routine data, surveys and compilation of national human development reports and multi-dimensional poverty indices.

25. UNDP will work with partners, regions and the Ministry of Finance to implement the local economic development framework, support the development and implementation of

a strategic framework for economic diplomacy, and strengthen and expand cooperation and participation in regional and international development. UNDP will develop institutional capacity for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement the Tanzania foreign policy, deepening economic diplomacy for international cooperation, trade and investment, and diversifying financing for national development.

26. With the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, UNDP will co-create a programme to manage natural wealth by promoting transparent, accountable and inclusive governance systems to harness potential and contribute to inclusive socio-economic transformation. Strengthened governance systems will ensure a 'win-win' situation for state and non-state actors, including the private sector, and will benefit those left behind.

III. Programme and risk management

27. During implementation of the programme, local elections will be held in 2024 and general elections in 2025. Tanzania faces election-related challenges that affect public opinion, relationships with development partners, and decision-making processes in the public sector that could impede programme implementation. Election crises in Zanzibar in 2010 and 2015 resulted in the suspension of donor support for the House of Representatives, hampering the 2016-2021 programme. There are tendencies to shift to short-term election-oriented priorities rather than the longer-term development agenda of the Government. UNDP will manage this risk by scanning the operating environment through early-warning systems and proactive engagement with the Government, development partners, the country team and the Resident Coordinator.

28. The impact of COVID-19 and natural disasters could shift resource allocation priorities from governance and economic sectors towards health, social and humanitarian sectors. Combined with declining official development assistance, this might affect the ability of UNDP to meet its commitments and priority results. UNDP will mitigate those risks by positioning itself with trusted development partners, strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions, and investing in South-South cooperation. UNDP will assess operational and fraud risks and act in accordance with anti-fraud policies.

29. Development cooperation has shifted from funding to financing and is centred on trade and investment. To address any shortfalls in aid flows from this change, UNDP will explore alternative sources of financing through private sector and non-traditional donors. UNDP will design and implement programmes that embrace a business solutions approach to accessing financing from international markets and private investors, supporting a pipeline of investor-ready projects. UNDP will use its convening power to galvanize partnerships with bilateral and multilateral institutions.

30. UNDP social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms will be utilized as mitigating tools, and the country office will commission quality assessments of its programme and projects, during inception and implementation, to ensure that risks are identified and a management plan instituted.

31. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

32. The programme will be nationally executed. Direct execution will be used as needed to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. Due to the increasing demand for gender-responsive data and evidence-based analysis and joint assessment and analysis by the Government and partners, UNDP, in collaboration with United Nations organizations, the Resident Coordinator's Office, the World Bank the private sector and civil society organizations, will support the Government in strengthening Sustainable Development Goals coordination platforms, monitoring and evaluation systems for the third national five-year development plan and the Zanzibar medium-term development strategy. The results indicators of the country programme are informed by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and national development strategies.

34. Together with United Nations entities, civil society organizations and national statistical offices, UNDP will invest in baseline studies and data analytics to close data gaps and support unconventional sources of data through perception surveys and 'big data' initiatives, using real-time data collection from national statistical offices. This will improve the overall statistics landscape and enable evidence-based policies, planning, and reporting on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Attention will be paid to quality monitoring and knowledge management through collection of gender-responsive data, data quality assessments, feeding findings into project management decision-making, and training for programme staff, partner organizations and national counterparts.

35. The evaluation plan will include all three outcomes and all projects that meet the corporate evaluation threshold. The plan will be reviewed and updated during the programme cycle. UNDP will participate in Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework evaluations as required. Evaluations will be used for learning and decision-making, strategic planning, programme design, implementation, and modifications contributing to UNDP relevance on the ground. The country office will mainstream gender and ensure adequate resources allocation (above a 15 per cent threshold) in each project, and 7 per cent of the programme budget to implement the monitoring and evaluation plan. Strengthen learning by leveraging accelerator lab programme.

36. The results, lessons and achievements of ensuring development partners' visibility, UNDP will support implementation of the joint United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework communication and advocacy initiative, and will strengthen partnerships with media outlets, government communications departments, and the United Nations Communications Group, to supplement its advocacy efforts on key development issues. Communications budgets will be integrated into programmes and projects.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the United Republic of Tanzania (2022-2027)

NATIONAL GOAL: An inclusive and competitive economy; deepening industrialization and service provision; investment and trade promotion; human development; and skills development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1. People in the United Republic of Tanzania working in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes, with more equitable access to productive resources.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in thousands of dollars)
Proportion of small-scale manufacturing industries in total manufacturing industry value added Baseline (2021): 3% Target (2027): 5%	Surveys, Bank of Tanzania Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT); annual National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys and reports; annual	Output 1.1. Ministries, departments, agencies (MDAs) and local government authorities (LGAs) have enhanced technical capacity to develop transformative, gender-sensitive, evidence-based policies and regulatory frameworks that address the needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and smallholder farmers. Indicators 1.1.1. Number of enabling policies, regulations strategies and plans, inclusive/gender-responsive, developed and implemented to improve the enabling environment for MSMEs and smallholder farmers (SHFs) Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2027): 5 developed and 3 implemented 1.1.2. Number of institutions developing and implementing evidence-based policies that facilitate MSMEs and SHFs Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2027): 10	Local governments, Prime Minister's Officer, MIT, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Rural Development Planning, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), Tanzania Horticultural Association, Tanzania Association of Tour Operators, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, United Kingdom – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, European Union	Regular: \$9,621 Other: \$20,690
Unemployment rate by sex age and area Baseline (2021): To be determined (TBD) Target (2027):	Programme reports, relevant ministry reports Frequency: annual Ministry of Health reports NBS surveys Frequency: annual	Output 1.2. Relevant institutions have enhanced capacities to provide gender-responsive market-oriented programmes, products and services to MSMEs and smallholder farmers Indicators 1.2.1. Number of MSMEs and smallholder farmers accessing financial and non-financial services, disaggregated by sex Baseline (2021): 2597 (F–1,250, M–1,347) Target (2027): 10,000 (F–6,000, M–4,000) 1.2.2. Number of gender-responsive investment-ready projects (by sector) that suit the needs of MSMEs and smallholder farmers prepared and operationalized Baseline (2021): 10 Target (2027): 25		
Proportion of landscape under productive and sustainable agriculture		Output 1.3. Smallholder farmers have strengthened capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices for	Sokoine University of Agriculture	

Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2027): 5% annually over the baseline		increased, sustainable productivity and commercialization of agricultural commodities Indicators 1.3.1. Number of smallholder farmers, disaggregated by sex and age, supported to adopt innovative solutions Baseline (2021): 1,400 (F722, M678) Target (2027): 14,000 (F7280, M6720)	Institute of Rural Development Planning LGAs Small industries Development Organization Vocational Education and Training Authority Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute	
Coverage of essential health services Baseline (2021): 45% Target (2027): 60%		Output 1.4. Service delivery capacities of key stakeholders increased to effectively efficiently deliver and monitor quality human rights-based, gender-responsive, innovative, integrated, basic education, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, nutrition and protection services Indicators 1.5.1. No. of facilities in selected locations that meet criteria in national guidelines related to quality service provision Baseline (2021): 42% Target (2027): 57%		
NATIONAL GOAL: Biodiversity conservation and strengthening national capacity to address climate change adaptation and mitigation measures				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2. People in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and reduce risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.				
Amount of financial flows in support of renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems Baseline (2021): \$1,025,546,142 Target (2027): \$1,128,100,756	Programme reports; ministry reports, outcome and project evaluation reports Frequency: biannual and annual	Output 2.1. MDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender-responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience (CCR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), and access to efficient renewable energy Indicators 2.1.1. No. of key institutions capacitated to manage adaptation planning and actions Baseline (2021): 7 Target (2027): 15 2.1.2. Proportion of local communities supported to adopt alternative livelihood activities Baseline (2021): 20% Target (2027): 45%	Ministry of Blue Economy First Vice President's Office Ministry of Education Vice President's Office Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) Norway Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government UNDP	Regular: \$12,051 Other: \$26,700
Number of integrated gender-responsive digital data systems in place for inclusive natural resources management, CCR, DRR and efficient renewable energy	Programme reports, ministry reports, outcome and project evaluation reports Frequency: biannual and annual	Output 2.2. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data for improved inclusive and gender responsive results-based management and reporting on natural resources management CCR, DRR and use of efficient renewable energy	United Nations Environment Programme United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime African Wildlife Foundation	

Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 4, including: 1 renewable energy, 1 natural resources management (NRM); 1 CCR, and 1 DRR		Indicators 2.2.1. National information and knowledge management system established and made easily accessible Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2027): 4 2.2.2. Integrated system for biodiversity data management in place Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 2	Pams Foundation, German Agency for International Cooperation Tanzania National Parks Authority Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority Global Environment Facility/Global Climate Fund United States Department of State World Wildlife Fund United States Agency for International Development	
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Baseline (2021): 38.5% Target (2027): 45%	Programme reports, ministry reports, outcome and project evaluation reports Frequency: biannual and annual	Output 2.3. MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth and other vulnerable groups Indicators: 2.3.1. No. of relevant MDAs and LGAs supported with plans and strategies for enhanced resilience to climate change, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth and other vulnerable groups Baseline (2021): 6 Target (2027): 28 2.3.2. No. of public-private-community partnerships facilitated Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 3		
Proportion of households with access to renewable energy technology Baseline (2021): 78.4% Target (2027): 96%		Output 2.4. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and gender-responsive service delivery related to natural resource management, CCR, DRR, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth. Indicators 2.4.1. No. of MDAs and LGAs supported to attract innovation and partnership in renewable energy, NRM and climate change Baseline (2021): 12 Target (2027): 35 2.4.2. No. of financing mechanisms on renewable energy technology Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 20		

NATIONAL GOAL: Good governance, rule of law				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3. People in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from government institutions and systems that promote peace and justice, are gender responsive, inclusive, accountable, representative, and compliant with international human rights norms and standards.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
<p>Proportion of positions (by sex age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>National Assembly Baseline (2021) Total MPs: 392 Ratio: 1:152,383 Male ratio: 1:120,368 Female ratio: 1:207,522 Target (2027) National Assembly: Ratio: 1:152,383 Male: 1:143,515 Female: 1:162,408 Zanzibar House of Representatives: Baseline: Total MPs: 82 Ratio: 1:15,897 Male: 1:11,679 Female: 1:24,032 Target Ratio: 1:15,897 Male: 1:12,871 Female: 1:20,391 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services, disaggregated by sex, age, disability status Baseline: 42.8% Target: 47.8% Male: 40% Female: 60% Disability: 30%</p>	<p>Programme reports, President's Office – Public Service Management; leadership development reports, project reports; MDA reports; President's Office – Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance (POCLAPS-GG); LGAs; annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Key governance institutions (MDAs, LGAs, electoral management bodies (s) and legislative bodies) effectively manage democratic processes and deliver transparent, inclusive and accountable public services.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.1.1. % of public leaders (disaggregated by sex) in public service equipped with transformative leadership knowledge Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 40% (30% F; 70% M)</p> <p>3.1.2. No. of MDAs, LGAs, EMBs and legislative bodies supported to strengthen effective, transparent, inclusive, accountable democratic representation and public service delivery Baseline (2021): 4 MDAs, 5 LGAs, 0 EMBs and 1 legislative body Target (2026): 5 MDAs, 8 LGAs, 4 EMBs and 2 legislative bodies</p> <p>3.1.3. No. of MDAs and LGAs with functional public service delivery charters. Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 320 MDAs and LGAs in mainland and Zanzibar</p> <p>3.1.4. No. of civil society organizations (CSOs) facilitated to participate in governance processes, disaggregated by focus on women and youth Baseline (2021): 3 (women), 1 (youth) Target (2026): 8 (women), 4 (youth)</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs President's Office – Public Service and Good Governance Constitution Legal Affairs Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, Zanzibar Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Authority National Assembly Zanzibar House of Representatives</p>	<p>Regular: \$11,091</p> <p>Other: \$29,266.825</p>
<p>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at national level with full disaggregation when</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician – Zanzibar</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Government, non-state actors, researchers and academia have enhanced capacities to produce, manage, coordinate and use fully disaggregated data.</p>	<p>MOFP Ministry of Foreign Affairs East African Community NBS</p>	

relevant to the target, in accordance with fundamental principles of official statistics Baseline (2019): 25% Target (2027): 60%	(OCGS), PORGLA, National Council of NGOs; TPSF; annual	Indicators 3.2.1. No. of government coordination mechanisms governing the production of multi-level disaggregated data established or strengthened Baseline (2019): 2 – Tanzania Human Development Report (HDR) 2018 and Voluntary National Review (VNR) Target (2027): 4 – Two Tanzania HDRs, one Zanzibar HDR and one VNR in 2022-2023 3.2.2. No. of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in collection, analysis, dissemination and use of disaggregated data Baseline: 4 categories – NBS, OCGS, MDAs, LGAs Target: 5: CSOs, NGOs, private sector, LGAs, research academia 3.2.3. No of monographs or reports produced using disaggregated data (by sex, age, disability status, geographical location) from the 2022 census. Baseline (2021): 1 Monograph on disability Target (2026): 1 Monograph on action dialogue – policy paper	OCGS	
Proportion of national budget funded by domestically generated resources Baseline (2021) Domestic revenue: 72% Domestic loans: 14% Target (2027) Domestic revenue: 75% Domestic loans: 11%	MOFP, LGAs; annual	Output 3.3. Government capacities improved to undertake balanced, inclusive, gender-responsive and transparent planning, budgeting, and financing (including increased domestic resource mobilization, alternative and innovative financing). Indicators 3.3.1. No. of government-supported gender-responsive planning and investment frameworks Baseline (2021): 27 – 2 national development plans – the third national five-year development plan, the Zanzibar medium-term development strategy, and 25 regional investment guides Target (year): 150 (75 Local Economic Development frameworks and 75 special purpose vehicles in LGAs) 3.3.2. No. of innovative financing mechanisms supported Baseline (2021): 2 – Mechanisms: public-private partnerships, biodiversity financing Target (2026): 4 – Blue and green bonds, public-private and community partnerships, LGA-level special-purpose vehicles	MOFP LGAs	
	Project reports, MDAs Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MOCLA), annual	Output 3. Justice and rule-of-law institutions have strengthened capacities to review, develop and implement access to justice and rule-of-law systems to protect human	MOCLA TPF	

		<p>rights for all, especially the most vulnerable groups, and are sensitive to gender, disability, and age.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.4.1. No. of personnel capacitated to resolve legal disputes Baseline (2021):395 (F. 151, M. 244) Target (2027):1000 (F. 500, M. 500)</p> <p>3.4.2. No. of policy and legal frameworks developed/revised Baseline (2021): 6 Target (2027):10</p> <p>3.4.3. No. of stakeholders accessing legal aid services Baseline (2021): 1,500,000 (F. 783,500, M. 716,500) Target (2027): 4,000,000 (F. 2,500,000, M. 1,500,000)</p>	<p>Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) Judiciary Non-state actors</p>	
<p>Extent to which institutions are in place to safeguard human rights and effectively deliver humanitarian protection, peace, safety, and stability</p> <p>1. Institutions in place but do not fully safeguard human rights and deliver humanitarian protection; 2. Institutions in place but selectively safeguard human rights and humanitarian protection; 3. Institutions in place and safeguard human rights and humanitarian protection</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 2 Target (2025): 3</p>	<p>Community trust survey, project reports; UNDP, National Counterterrorism Centre, TPF; annual</p>	<p>Output 3.5. Government capacities enhanced to fulfil relevant international conventions and African regional agreements, contribute to international peacebuilding, support humanitarian-development processes, uphold national security, and formalize cross-border cooperation and migration to ensure peace, safety, and stability for all</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.5.1. % of targeted communities with increased trust and confidence in law enforcement agencies Baseline (2021): 55% Target (2027): 60%</p> <p>3.5.2. No. of CSOs supported that promote women's and youth participation in peacebuilding Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 4</p> <p>3.5.3 No. of government initiatives on cross-border cooperation supported Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2027): 2</p>	<p>MOCLA NPS POCLAPS-GG TPF Law reform and review commissions CHRAGG Director of Public Prosecution Attorney General Judiciary LGAs Ministry of Home Affairs Law schools Non-state actors</p>	