

Tanzania

Country programme 2025 to 2028



Tanzania 2025 - 2028				
Tanzania Country Programme				
Outcome	Nr of persons reached¹	Strategic areas / Key approaches	Strategic Partners	% of funds²
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O1 Agroecological transformation of food systems	Active Participants: 50,000 (50% <i>m</i> /50% <i>w</i>) Beneficiaries: 250,000 (50% <i>m</i> /50% <i>w</i>) People Sensitized: 10 million	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUSH (Production, Demo plots, Farmer seed systems, Farmer Field Schools, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PULL (Market access, value addition, etc) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency	TOAM ³ ; TABIO ⁴ ;	60%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O2: natural resource governance	Active Participants: 20,000 (50% <i>m</i> /50% <i>w</i>) Beneficiaries: 100,000 (50% <i>m</i> /50% <i>w</i>) People Sensitized: 5 million	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources (NR -Governance) (Eco-system focussed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extractive industries (LSM) Human rights, Compensation/ Transparency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (ASM) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction	HakiRasilimali, FaDev	20%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O3: gender equality	Active Participants: 2,000 (30% <i>m</i> /70% <i>w</i>) Beneficiaries: 10,000 (30% <i>m</i> /70% <i>w</i>) People sensitized: 2 million	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-based violence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women's social mobilization and leadership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women's economic empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> Masculinity <input type="checkbox"/> Empowerment of youth	Door of Hope	5%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O4: Locally led development	Active participants: 100 Beneficiaries: 1200	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core Support to partners for outcome 1,2,3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society Strengthening in general <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning and advocacy	TOAM, TABIO, HakiRasilimali, FaDev, Door of Hope	5%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Management (CoOf)	Active Participants: 35 (62% <i>m</i> / 38% <i>w</i>) Beneficiaries: 100	<i>Management funds (after cost allocation) should not exceed 10% of the programme budget.</i>		10%
		Total		100 %

¹ Based on the beneficiaries guide : [20240912_beneficiaries.docx](#)

² Percentage of funds planned to be spent for each strategic area.

³ Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM)

⁴ Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO)

Financial data		
	Local Currency:	Exchange rate: 3000
Expenses⁵	TZS	CHF
Total Estimated overall budget 25-28		
Total Expenses in Core programme	18,665,645,600.00	6,021,176.00
Expenses in Build-up programme	7,344,089,100.00	2,369,061.00
Total expenses	26,009,734,700.00	8,390,237.00
Incomes⁶	TZS	CHF
SDC	4,960,000,000.00	1,600,000.00
French Embassy	1,488,000,000.00	480,000.00
European Commission (Prospective)	3,844,000,000.00	1,240,000.00
IDRC (Prospective)	2,170,000,000.00	700,000.00
GIZ	48,298,000.00	15,580.00
UK Aid (WWF)	128,433,000.00	41,430.00
LED	6,200,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
FCG	930,000,000.00	300,000.00
WFP (Prospective)	1,240,000,000.00	400,000.00
Total income	21,008,731,000.00	6,777,010.00
Required additional funding SDC/free donations	5,001,003,700.00	1,613,227.00

Brief Programme Description

The strategy is based on SWISSAID's 2019-2024 experiences in Tanzania and aims to enhance the sustainable livelihoods of peasants by promoting agroecological farming through the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS) from 2025-2028. The anticipated outcomes include increased community awareness of healthier diets, improved livelihoods, resilience to climate change for marginalized communities, and enhanced environmental conservation in Tanzania.

Agroecological transformation is essential for achieving these outcomes and will focus on two key areas:

Agroecological and Food Systems Transformation:

Tanzania's population is currently 61 million, with agriculture contributing 28% of the GDP and employing a significant portion of the workforce. The Ministry of Agriculture has raised its budget from 2.94 billion TZS in 2021/22 to 1.2 trillion TZS in 2023/24 to enhance irrigation, crop research, and farming. The National Ecological Agriculture Strategy (2023-2030) addresses challenges in food systems transformation, natural resource governance, and climate resilience, emphasizing stakeholder collaboration.

However, agroecology has not been fully integrated into Tanzania's agricultural systems, leading to resource degradation and impacts on marginalized communities. Climate change poses significant risks, with rising temperatures, droughts, and sea-level rise threatening crop yields and fisheries.

⁵ Here only estimated figures are presented. Detailed guidance of the repartition of Core and Build-up programmes will be decided annually in the budget process.

⁶ No double counting allowed here.

Gender inequality remains a critical issue, and despite awareness of its impact on food systems, progress is slow. Thus, gender mainstreaming will be essential in implementing the country program. Strategies to achieve this outcome include policy advocacy, capacity building, and economic viability. SWTA will support the Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM) to promote NEOAS, advocate for policy changes, and develop frameworks that favor ecological organic agriculture. Model farms will be utilized for training and outreach, while small enterprises, particularly women's groups, will receive support in producing and distributing bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.

Natural Resources Governance Outcome:

SWTA will collaborate with partners to enhance ecosystems, promote responsible mining practices, and ensure transparency in the sector. The focus will expand from the Extractive Industry (EI) program in northern Tanzania to Lindi and Mtwara to improve local livelihoods. SWISSAID advocates for national policies in line with global standards like the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) to ensure that mining revenues benefit host communities. Model mines exemplify ethical mining practices, contributing to responsible resource management and government revenue through mineral processing. The National Action Plan for Mercury aims to cut mercury use by 30% by 2025 to protect artisanal small-scale mining (ASGM) communities. The role of small-scale miners has grown, with their revenue share increasing from 5% to 40% post-2017 Mining Act amendment.

SWISSAID is shifting from direct implementation to partnering with local organizations, focusing on building capacity to support program systems and structures aligned with the country program's thematic approaches.

Total number of active participants (persons we work with) in the programme (60%*m*/40%*w*)⁷: 72,135

Total number of people benefitting from the programme (Indirect beneficiaries) (60%*m*/40%*w*) 361,300

Total number of people sensitized by the programme (60%*m*/40%*w*)⁵: 17 million

⁷ No double counting allowed here.

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1. Thematic foci

A. Thematic Focus A: Building a Climate Resilient and Agroecological Food Systems

A.1 Problem Statement

In the Country Program 2019-2024, challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and disasters were recognized as major threats to agrifood systems' ability to provide nutritious, safe, and affordable diets. These issues persist as the program transitions to the 2025-2028 phase. Despite some economic recovery from COVID-19, global hunger remains high, with an estimated 690 to 783 million people affected in 2022, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, particularly impacting women and rural populations in Africa. Agrobiodiversity is declining, with fewer than 200 of the 6,000 cultivated plant species significantly contributing to food production. Tanzania has faced severe climate shocks, including high temperatures and unpredictable rainy seasons, which adversely affect low-input smallholder peasants who constitute most of the agricultural workforce. According to the FAO's 2023 report, 15.6 million people in Tanzania are undernourished, with 16.6 million experiencing severe food insecurity. These issues are driven by inadequate access to food and compounded by socioeconomic factors and low agricultural productivity. While future climate change is expected to further threaten food security, adaptation strategies such as dietary changes, diversifying food supply chains, and agroecological methods could help mitigate these risks. The country is also developing its National Vision 2025-2050 to address these challenges.

The country is now developing its National Vision 2025–2050. This vision aims to transform the country into a middle-income by prioritizing key sectors including agriculture. Although the economy has shown improvement, with growth increasing from 4.7% in 2022 to 5.1% in 2023, most agricultural production—80%—comes from smallholder peasants who rely on low-input, rain-fed farming systems.

Despite gender parity in education, gender inequality persists in many sectors, especially agriculture, where more women than men are involved in subsistence farming. Women's participation in leadership is below the desired 50/50, however, the National Gender Policy and National Plan of Action for the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) aim to improve this situation.

SWISSAID Tanzania (2019 – 2024), in collaboration with local partners, has been working to transform food systems towards agroecology, promote gender equality, and advance environmental conservation. However, there has been social-economic and biophysical factors undermining agrifood systems' ability to provide nutritious, safe, and affordable diets for all and achieving the program's goals as follows:

Political situation: The government is increasingly recognizing agroecology as an integral approach to environmental conservation and sustainable food production system. In recent, the government launched the National, Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy as the road map towards mainstreaming agroecology in national agriculture policy. However, integrating agroecology farming systems into policies encounters significant political challenges, including entrenched policies favouring conventional agriculture, subsidy structures that disadvantage agroecological methods, and resistance from powerful industry lobbies. Additionally, unclear or inadequate regulations and institutional reluctance.

Social economic challenges: Smallholder peasants in Tanzania face significant socio-economic challenges that affect their productivity and livelihoods. These challenges include limited access to capital, which restricts their ability to invest in new farming practices; inadequate infrastructure leading to poor market access and higher post-harvest losses; and low productivity due to outdated methods. They also struggle with fair pricing of agroecological produce; insecure land tenure, climate change impacts, and environmental degradation. There is gender imbalance on participation in agriculture and other economic activities, thus women remain poor and marginalized.

Climate change and environmental degradation: Climate change, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to modern farming techniques are exacerbating food insecurity. It is estimated that 61% of land in Tanzania is degraded. The problem is more eminent in semi-arid areas. Unsustainable farming practices, deforestation are the main drivers of environmental degradation. Deforestation accounts for 70% of Tanzania carbon emission with more than 400,000 hectares of forest lost every year across the country. The nation has experienced an increasing frequency of record-breaking rainfall and temperatures, with most extreme weather events, such as unprecedented rainfall, being recorded since 2020. Extreme weather events disproportionately impact women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture and rural communities. Women, often responsible for food production, water collection, and household management, face increased workloads, reduced access to resources, and heightened food insecurity. This exacerbates existing gender inequalities and limits their ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Malnutrition and healthier diet challenges: Tanzania developed a National Comprehensive Nutrition Action Plan and the National Guideline for provision of food and nutrition services in schools. These documents were developed to address the persistent challenges of malnutrition and poor dietary habits that affect the health and development of the country's population, particularly women, children and adolescents. These documents aim to provide a strategic framework for improving nutrition outcomes through coordinated interventions that promote healthy eating, reduce malnutrition rates, and enhance the overall well-being of school-aged children. Malnutrition and access to healthier diets in Tanzania are hindered by reliance on low-nutrient staple crops and limited food variety. Economic constraints, food insecurity, and high poverty levels restrict families' ability to afford nutritious foods, while lack of education on healthy eating and agricultural practices focused on quantity over quality limit the production of nutrient-rich crops. Poor infrastructure, limited market access, and climate change further reduce the availability and affordability of diverse, healthy foods, posing major challenges to improving nutrition in the country.

Tanzania is facing significant nutritional challenges, as detailed in the FAO's 2023 report. Around 15.6 million people are undernourished, with 16.6 million experiencing severe food insecurity and 38.1 million facing moderate to severe food insecurity. Among children under five, 300,000 suffer from wasting and 3.3 million from stunting, while only 700,000 infants are exclusively breastfed. Women's nutrition is particularly concerning, with 5.3 million women of reproductive age affected by anaemia and 4.1 million adults classified as obese. These challenges stem from inadequate access to sufficient food, compounded by socioeconomic factors, climate change, and low agricultural productivity due to unsustainable farming practices.

Availability of peasant managed seeds: The shortage of farmer-managed seeds reduces seed diversity, limiting peasants' capacity to cultivate crops that are well-adapted to local conditions. This scarcity leads to lower crop yields and reduced productivity while increasing vulnerability to pests and diseases, and food insecurity due to inconsistent harvesting. Peasants often encounter economic challenges due to the higher costs of acquiring seeds from distant or commercial suppliers. Moreover, the inability to preserve and manage their own seeds risks the erosion of

traditional knowledge and practices, which can negatively affect agricultural productivity and food security.

Research on agroecological inputs: Limited research on agroecology inputs in Tanzania is hindered by several factors, including insufficient funding, which restricts the scope of studies, and a focus on conventional agricultural practices that reduces attention to agroecology. Inadequate research infrastructure and a shortage of trained experts further impede progress. Additionally, a lack of policy support and institutional backing diminishes prioritization and resource allocation for agroecological research. Low market demand and commercial interest in agroecological inputs also decrease incentives for investment in research and development. These challenges collectively contribute to the limited advancement and adoption of agroecological practices in the country.

Access to AE markets and value addition: Limited access to agroecology (AE) markets and value addition in Tanzania is primarily due to underdeveloped market infrastructure, which hampers product distribution. There is also a lack of consumer demand for agroecological products, making it less attractive for peasants to invest in these practices. Certification processes are complex and costly, restricting access to premium markets. The absence of established value chains and limited resources and training further impede peasants' ability to process and market their products effectively. Economic barriers and market fragmentation add to the challenges, making it difficult for peasants to find buyers and develop consistent sales channels. These issues collectively constrain the growth and viability of agroecological practices in the country.

Transitioning to agroecology: Tanzania launched the National Ecological Organic Strategy in 2023, and its implementation has started with allocation of some funds in the Ministry of Agriculture budget. There are increased number of AE stakeholders including CSOs, Research institutions, networks and coalitions supporting smallholder peasants in transforming their food production systems to agroecology. SWISSAID Tanzania in its intervention areas, AE transition is averaging CAET8 score of 58%, indicating an incipient transition stage with variable production and food security from year to year. Income trends are declining, and the local food system has low resilience to climatic shocks, impacting food production negatively. According to the Tool for Agroecological Performance Evaluation (TAPE) 34% beneficiary household experienced sufficient and diverse food, 33% of beneficiary households face food and nutrition insecurity while 33% have generally good food security but low diversity, and Despite five years of support, the results are moderate, reflecting slow transition progress, with a low level of diversification, synergy, and resilience.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Rural Tanzania: GBV is a major challenge to food security and poverty reduction in Tanzania's rural areas, particularly for smallholder farmers. Women, who are central to food production and household care, face significant barriers due to GBV, which impacts their physical and emotional health, reduces their productivity, and limits their ability to contribute to their families' well-being. This not only perpetuates cycles of poverty but also undermines efforts to achieve food security. GBV during elections in Tanzania has been a significant issue, particularly in the context of heightened political tensions, electoral violence, and unequal power dynamics. Women in Tanzania, like in many other parts of the world, are often disproportionately affected by GBV during election periods. Their experiences are shaped not only by the political climate but also by entrenched gender norms, social expectations, and the political

⁸ Average of score of 10 elements of Agroecology measure by FAO's Tool of Agroecology Performance Evaluation TAPE

environment. Forms of GBV in elections in Tanzania are physical and sexual violence, political Intimidation and harassment, economic violence, psychological and emotional abuse.

Land governance: Although Tanzania is favoured with abundant arable land, fast population growth has created high population densities and land scarcity in some parts of the country. Conflicts over resources, particularly land and water, are worsening food insecurity in some regions. The most of beneficiary peasants have access to land but have no control over it, particularly women, thus encountering challenges with the stability and security of land tenure as such contribute to food insecurity and poverty, limiting long-term investment in land conservation. Many Farmer Field Schools (FFS) use rented, temporary plots, which hampers the demonstration and adoption of agroecological practices.

Protecting Forest and Marine Ecosystems: Tanzania faces numerous challenges, with forest loss and land degradation being particularly prominent. Deforestation results in an annual loss of 3% of the country's GDP, impacting rural smallholder peasants and communities the most, as their livelihoods depend on consistent weather, fertile soils, and adequate tree cover⁹. Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) poses a significant challenge, negatively impacting both human livelihoods and wildlife. Communities living near protected areas, such as Namtumbo and Tunduru in the Ruvuma region and Liwale in the Lindi region surrounding the Selous Game Reserve, face crop losses, livestock destruction, property damage, and even human injury or death due to HWC. This conflict is driven by the transformation of ecosystems into agricultural leading to habitat loss for wildlife.

Smallholder peasants practicing rain-fed agriculture are particularly vulnerable, as poverty, food insecurity, and the effects of climate change force them into unsustainable practices like deforestation, shifting agriculture, and poaching, further degrading natural ecosystems. These factors, combined with human activities in and around protected areas, intensifying climate change, and stabilizing wildlife populations, contribute to the escalating incidents of HWC, threatening both human welfare and biodiversity conservation.

The achievement of 2025-28 country programme will be the successful promotion of agroecological farming systems, resulting in increased adoption of sustainable practices by smallholder peasants and large investors. This shift, supported by the implementation of the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS), will lead to improved livelihoods, enhanced resilience to climate change for marginalized communities, greater environmental conservation, and a rise in community awareness of healthier dietary choices in Tanzania.

A.2 Solution statement

A.2.1 Theory of change

If the 2025-2028 SWISSAID Tanzania Country Programme successfully implements its strategy by fostering agroecological farming, leveraging the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS) 2023-2030, and focusing on policy advocacy, capacity building, and market development, then smallholder peasants and large investors in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar will adopt agroecological practices, advancing sustainable food security, climate resilience, and natural resource governance. This will be achieved through a governance framework that supports sustainable food systems, empowered communities with the skills and knowledge for agroecology, and economically viable markets for agroecological products. As a result, the

⁹ [Global environmental conservation organization | WWF wwftanzania](https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/our-programmes/conservation-programmes/forest-ecosystems/forest-ecosystems-2020)

programme will empower communities to realize their right to food, improve livelihoods, and build resilience against climate change through agroecological and gender-transformative approaches.

The core strategy of the document is to promote agroecology through policy advocacy and capacity development. SWISSAID Tanzania and its partners will work to influence regulatory reforms and empower peasants with training, model farms, and knowledge sharing. Market access for agroecological inputs and products will be enhanced by supporting value addition, market linkages; women's enterprises to produce bio inputs making it available locally. The initiative aims to increase food security, climate resilience, and ecosystem restoration through expanding successful agroecological models and addressing gender inequality.

This Country Programme builds on previous evaluations and experiences, focusing on enhancing food security, nutrition, and livelihood while strengthening climate resilience. The focus is to expand agroecology to districts in the Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Dodoma, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro; and other regions (on need basis) impacted by climate change. Proven model farms in Ngongo-Lindi, Mumbaka-Masasi, and Bihawana will serve as demonstration sites for agroecological practices, supporting research, seed trials, environmental conservation, and fish farming for learning and capacity building.

Policy Advocacy Support

SWISSAID Tanzania aims to promote the implementation of the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS) by empowering local partners to influence policy through capacity building, technical expertise, and stronger partnerships. This advocacy initiative focuses on promoting sustainable agriculture to enhance food security, conserve biodiversity, and improve climate resilience. Key focus areas of NEOAS include input development, product marketing, processing, research, training, and technology transfer. The advocacy will be spearheaded by partners TOAM (coordinating the Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) movement) and TABIO (focused on farmer-managed seeds). SWISSAID will support these efforts through financial assistance and research-based evidence.

Capacity Building for Smallholder Peasants

SWISSAID will implement financial, economic, and agroecological solutions to tackle socio-economic challenges faced by smallholder peasants.

- *Financial Support:* SWISSAID will develop a matching grant mechanism to help smallholder peasants invest in agroecological technologies (e.g., animal traction, small equipment) and bio-input businesses. Collaborating with microfinance institutions and blended finance providers, the initiative will offer credit solutions tailored to support peasants transitioning to agroecology.
- *Agroecological Support:* Knowledge co-creation through multi-stakeholder collaborations will enhance agroecological (AE) extension services, focusing on climate-resilient practices, essential inputs like irrigation tools, and productivity-enhancing technologies. Model farms and AE knowledge hubs will serve as research, training, and demonstration platforms, while local partners will manage these facilities and train key stakeholders. Peasant Field Schools, curriculum development, media engagement, and digital platforms will scale AE knowledge transfer, and market development will focus on adding value to agroecological products.

Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment

SWISSAID will foster entrepreneurship among women's groups, focusing on bio-input production. Through capital investments, small grants, and technical support, women will be trained to

produce high-quality inputs for agroecological farming. This initiative also aims to promote gender equality by addressing household responsibilities, encouraging women's leadership, and increasing decision-making power within communities. By strengthening the supply chain for AE inputs and promoting circular economy practices, this initiative will contribute to labor-saving technologies and improved productivity.

Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Among Smallholder Farmers in Tanzania

Tackling gender-based violence (GBV) is essential for empowering women, boosting agricultural productivity, and advancing gender equality in rural communities. By addressing GBV, SWISSAID can help break the cycle of poverty and contribute to sustainable development in Tanzania's agricultural sector. SWTA is committed to working closely with key stakeholders to promote gender equality and combat GBV across the country. This commitment will be reflected in our active participation in implementing the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC), ensuring that GBV awareness and prevention measures are integrated into the delivery of our country programme. Gender analysis will be a core component of all existing and new projects, guiding our programme interventions and ensuring they are gender responsive.

SWISSAID Tanzania, in collaboration with other civil society organizations, will actively address gender-based violence (GBV) during election periods by promoting women's participation in politics, providing gender-sensitive training for election officials, and advocating for stronger legal protections. Key efforts will include supporting women's political involvement, raising awareness about GBV through workshops and media campaigns, and working with local partners to provide legal and psychological support for survivors. SWISSAID will also advocate for the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) to ensure gender-sensitive policies and protect women from violence during elections.

GBV During Elections

During election periods in Tanzania, GBV issues intensify due to heightened political tensions, electoral violence, and unequal power dynamics. Women are disproportionately affected, experiencing:

- Physical and Sexual Violence
- Political Intimidation and Harassment
- Economic Violence
- Psychological and Emotional Abuse

These challenges are compounded by entrenched gender norms and social expectations, which further limit women's participation in the political process and their ability to influence decisions that affect their lives.

Land Governance and GBV

Although Tanzania is endowed with abundant arable land, rapid population growth has led to high population densities and land scarcity in certain regions. Conflicts over resources like land and water are worsening food insecurity. Many peasants, particularly women, have access to land but lack control over it, facing challenges with land tenure stability and security. This situation contributes to:

- Food Insecurity and Poverty
- Limited Long-term Investment in Land Conservation
- Hindered Adoption of Agroecological Practices

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) often operate on rented, temporary plots, which hampers the demonstration and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

SWISSAID's Commitment to Combating GBV

SWISSAID Tanzania is committed to addressing GBV as a crucial step towards empowering women, enhancing agricultural productivity, and promoting gender equality in rural communities. By tackling GBV, SWISSAID aims to break the cycle of poverty and contribute to sustainable development in Tanzania's agricultural sector.

Framing for Stakeholders

- **Holistic Approach:** Position GBV prevention as essential for achieving broader development goals, not as an isolated issue.
- **Alignment with National and International Goals:** Emphasize that addressing GBV contributes directly to Tanzania's national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Encourage collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and community leaders to support GBV initiatives.

Next Steps

- **Resource Allocation:** Ensure adequate funding for GBV initiatives within SWISSAID projects.
- **Continuous Learning:** Adapt and refine strategies based on feedback and monitoring results.
- **Scaling Up:** Explore opportunities to expand successful interventions to other regions.

Strengthening Market Access and Value Chains

SWISSAID will enhance value chains and market access for EOA products by using Participatory Market Chain Approaches (PMCA) and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) for certification. Partnerships with FiBL, I am Organic, local retailers, and international buyers will create new distribution channels and expand the market for organic products. Detailed market studies will help identify consumer preferences, while capacity-building programs will focus on certification, processing, packaging, branding, and marketing strategies for small-scale producers. Financial access will be facilitated through matching grants and blended finance for agroecological businesses.

Collaboration with Research Institutions for Technical Innovation

SWISSAID will collaborate with academic institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam, and Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute to conduct research on bio-inputs and agroecological practices. These studies will validate the effectiveness of AE practices and integrate scientific insights into traditional farming. Further partnerships with Agroecology Hub Tanzania and TARI will help scale up agroecological innovations and research findings.

Promoting Landscape-Based Agroecology Practices

SWISSAID will adopt a landscape-based approach to agroecology, incorporating strategies such as cover cropping, reduced tillage, agroforestry, and sustainable water management to restore soil health, increase biodiversity, and mitigate climate impacts. Education and training for peasants on these practices will further support their adaptation to environmental challenges and contribute to long-term sustainability and climate resilience.

Raising Consumer Awareness and Promoting Public Procurement

SWTA in 2025-2028 Country Programme, is committed to increasing consumer awareness of Nutritious and Underutilized Species (NUS) through the SULIA campaign, aimed at promoting the nutritional, environmental, and cultural benefits of these indigenous foods. By highlighting the value of NUS, such as traditional grains, fruits, and vegetables, SWTA seeks to encourage consumers to diversify their diets and embrace healthier, more sustainable food choices. The campaign leverages partnerships with local influencers, including chefs, nutritionists, and community leaders, to amplify its message and reach a broader audience. Through engaging content, cooking demonstrations, and educational resources, the SULIA campaign empowers consumers with knowledge about the health benefits and sustainability of NUS, fostering a shift towards more resilient and diversified food systems in Tanzania. We work closely with FIBL in developing, implementing and evaluating this approach.

SWTA will develop a comprehensive **Consumer Awareness Strategy** focused on raising awareness of agroecologically produced products and promoting public procurement of these products as a central pillar of its 2025-2028 Country Programme. The strategy will aim to educate consumers on the nutritional, environmental, and health benefits of agroecological foods, with the ultimate goal of increasing local demand for these products.

SWTA will actively promote public procurement and the commercialization of agroecologically produced products as a core strategy to foster sustainable agriculture and support local economies. By advocating for public institutions, such as schools, hospitals, and government offices, to prioritize the purchase of agroecologically grown food, SWTA will help create stable demand, providing a reliable market for smallholder farmers who adopt sustainable farming methods. This initiative will not only boost the income of agroecological producers but also encourage a shift towards healthier, more environmentally friendly food systems. Additionally, SWTA will work to strengthen value chains, improve certification processes, and facilitate market linkages, ensuring that agroecological products reach broader consumer markets. This approach will contribute to the economic empowerment of farmers, promote sustainable food practices, and ultimately enhance food security and environmental resilience in Tanzania.

Furthermore, we are promoting agroecology-based food security in schools by promoting eco schools, primary schools feeding and school food catalysing climate resilience.

Protecting Forest and Marine Ecosystems

SWISSAID will collaborate with GIZ, WWF, and local authorities to strengthen Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) practices and mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in the Ruvuma region. Capacity-building initiatives will support government extension officers and communities in adopting sustainable practices. The program will also focus on enhancing market access and expanding organic value chains, while identifying additional regions for scaling up successful models.

In coastal areas, SWISSAID will support mariculture initiatives to reduce pressure on fisheries, particularly along the Lindi and Mtwara coastlines. Efforts will include sourcing technical expertise for milkfish hatcheries and restoring mangrove forests to enhance breeding nurseries. Collaboration with Beach Management Units and Village Natural Resources Committees will ensure the protection of marine ecosystems and the enforcement of sustainable fishing practices.

A.2.2 On what we build?

During the 2019-2024 country programme, SWISSAID Tanzania (SWTA) focused on three strategic areas: small-scale farming, gender equality, and the extractive industry. Significant progress was made in these areas, with a particular emphasis on agroecological farming practices and climate change adaptation, gender empowerment, and community resilience.

Agroecology and Small-Scale Farming:

CROPS4HD Project (Phase 1): This project significantly improved agricultural diversity and food security by increasing the varietal diversity of 6 Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) from a few common varieties to around 200 through participatory varietal selection and the establishment of 15 seed banks. It also initiated the PMCA process, resulting in the collaborative development of 14 innovative NUS products for market readiness and the establishment of 2 selling points and 8 farmer associations linked to markets. Awareness campaigns—such as food festivals, media outreach, and cultural events—highlighted the nutritional benefits of NUS and the importance of diverse diets within the context of African food identity. Additionally, the program created dialogue platforms for NUS and agroecological products, 20 civil society organizations participated in national advocacy efforts, while events like the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Conference and the Pan-African Seed Conference fostered multi-stakeholder dialogue among peasants, researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders to influence agricultural policies

Participatory Research and Policy Influence:

SWISSAID conducted participatory research and trials to address challenges faced by small-scale peasants. The programme also engaged with policymakers, contributing to the development of the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS) 2023-2030, which reflects the Tanzanian government's commitment to agroecology.

Resilience Against Climate Change:

Despite the challenges of floods, droughts, and water shortages in Lindi and Mtwara regions, 97% of the 4,400 peasants surveyed in 2023 reported improved resilience to climate change, largely due to agroecological farming systems and diversified local seed varieties. Additionally, the number of households adopting at least one agroecological practice increased from 260 in 2021 to 3,883 in 2023.

Improved Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation:

85% of peasants reported better livelihoods as a result of SWISSAID's programme. The adoption of more agroecological practices significantly enhanced peasants' ability to cope with climate change, with each additional practice increasing their perception of resilience by a factor of 1.44.

TAPE surveys: Beneficiary households are at 58% agroecological transition level as compared to the control group's 38% described as non-agroecological. 200 peasants sampled in the program scored better than 56 peasants from the control group in all ten elements including (from highest to lowest score) efficiency, circular & solidarity economy culture & food tradition, co-creation & sharing of knowledge, responsible governance, recycling, resilience, human & social value, synergy, and diversity.

FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) survey indicates that SW TA has enhanced contribution to household food security; survey reveals a reduction in households that experienced moderate or severe food shortages from 58% in 2022 to 40% in 2023 (2021: 48%, 2022: 58%, 2023: 40%).

Agroecology Surveys 2023 indicates the level of SW TA contribution to agroecology transformation. 100% of beneficiary households have implemented at least one agroecological farming practice, and 23% have implemented new agroecology farming practices for the first time. For additional agroecological practice followed by peasants, their perception to cope with climate improved by a factor of 1.4416. This signifies the importance of integrating agroecological practices into farming systems to enhance their ability to cope with climate change.

Prevention of Human-Wildlife Conflict:

SWISSAID has collaborated with WWF, GIZ, and local authorities, SWISSAID trained government extension officers and affected communities in the Ruvuma region on Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) practices and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) mitigation strategies. This has led to better community group management, enhanced market connections, and improved livelihoods.

Women's Leadership and Economic Empowerment:

Through gender-focused projects, SWISSAID empowered women economically and promoted their leadership at the community level. Women were encouraged to run for leadership positions in local government and their groups, with positive outcomes expected for the 2025 general elections. In previous country programmes, not much was done in local government and general election because the country programme was just started in 2019 which was very close to 2020 election.

Livelihood Diversification in Coastal Communities:

Coastal communities in Lindi benefited from capacity building in fish farming, mangrove restoration, and seaweed production and processing, further promoting gender equality and improving household incomes.

Strengthening Stakeholder Networks:

SWISSAID built a strong network of stakeholders, including local governments, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other organizations, to push the agroecology agenda. These collaborations contributed to the development of NEOAS 2023-2030, a critical policy framework for promoting ecological agriculture in Tanzania.

The SWISSAID Tanzania 2019-2024 country programme laid a strong foundation for improving livelihoods, fostering resilience to climate change, and promoting food security through agroecological practices. Increased government support, both financially and through policy changes, is expected to accelerate the transition to agroecology in the upcoming 2024-2028 programme.

A.2.3 Principles, approaches, instruments and role of SWISSAID

SWISSAID Tanzania will use the approach of principle sustainable development and create a more sustainable, resilient, and equitable food systems that support the well-being of people. Key approaches to implementation include.

Accelerate Agroecology transition: SWISSAID is dedicated to accelerating the transition to agroecology (AE) in Tanzania by redesigning agricultural ecosystems to foster sustainability and resilience. Our approach encompasses not only the reduction and substitution of inputs but also the comprehensive redesign of agroecosystems that establish connections between producers and consumers while influencing policy. We emphasize a landscape-level perspective, shifting the focus from individual farmlands to sustainable management of natural resources across entire landscapes. This landscape approach promotes agroecology in a saturation mode while managing and protecting critical forest ecosystems that contribute to biodiversity and ecological balance.

Central to our strategy are the 13 Principles of Agroecology, which include promoting diversity, enhancing synergies, and strengthening resilience within agricultural systems. We also align with the 10 Elements of Agroecology as defined by the FAO, emphasizing the importance of holistic management, the use of agroecological practices, and fostering responsible governance for sustainable food systems. Furthermore, we aim to move toward level 3 to 5 of Gliessmann

approaches and focus on synergy, land and resource governance, circular and solidarity economy elements.

Recognizing the crucial role of gender in agricultural development, the Country Programme emphasizes gender equity and empowerment, ensuring that women peasants have equal access to resources, training, decision-making processes and are aware of GBV preventive measures. By integrating pluralistic seed systems, we aim to enhance local seed diversity, increase resilience to climate change, and promote food sovereignty. This multifaceted approach not only enhances productivity and food security but also supports nutrition and income diversification for small-scale peasants in Tanzania.

SWISSAID assumes diverse role to foster agroecology transition. As a facilitator, it supports learning via farmer-led research and peer initiatives. As a convenor, it enhances natural resource governance through dialogue and participatory mapping. In its advocacy role, SWISSAID provides financial and technical support to policy actors and connects grassroots efforts to policy frameworks. Additionally, it focuses on gender mainstreaming in agroecology and utilizes monitoring tools to support climate change assessments, ensuring an inclusive approach to its initiatives. Some of the key frameworks and tools utilized include TAPE (Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation), PMCA (Participatory Market Chain Approach), PGS (Participatory Guarantee Systems), consumer awareness campaigns, and SuLIA (Sustainable Lifestyle Influencers Approach), among others.

Gender Transformative Approach: SWISSAID Tanzania adopts a gender transformative approach that aligns with its SW Gender Policy, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Beijing Declaration, aiming to dismantle gender biases and promote equality. SWISSAID challenges entrenched social norms that perpetuate gender inequality, enhancing co-responsibility in household and community roles. Wider community will be engaged in addressing negative cultural norms and traditions which perpetuate gender inequality; SWISSAID Tanzania recognizes gender transformative work as fundamental to achieve food systems transformation; will ensure that all interventions are gender sensitive.

SWISSAID as facilitator, will support women's empowerment by organizing training for women's groups and promoting inclusive development by engaging men and boys. It will focus on reducing women's work burden, strengthening the care economy, and enhancing women's economic empowerment, political participation, and literacy. SWISSAID will also play the role of capacity building to civil society organizations (CSOs) and facilitate connections among like-minded entities. As an advocate, it will promote dialogues that drive transformative change in gender relations, striving for a society where gender equality is fully realized. Opportunities for learning and exchange will also be offered to SWISSAID employees and partners.

Human Rights-Based Approach: SWISSAID Tanzania will uphold human rights principles, including women's rights, child rights, and other intersectional issues. The program will integrate this approach into its agroecology initiatives by ensuring equitable access to resources and empowering communities to claim their rights to food security. SWISSAID will facilitate stronger collaboration between peasants, the government, and market actors to enhance access to market information, enabling peasants to actively participate and benefit from market opportunities. Emphasis will be placed on promoting the human rights to food, land, and water, as well as advocating for the right to freely exchange and sell peasant seeds, equitable land access for women and youth, and fair compensation for communities when natural resources are exploited by businesses. We will continue to play a multifaceted role in promoting social justice and human rights by advocating and amplifying voices through research, reports, and conferences. These efforts will raise awareness and strengthen the work of human rights actors, contributing to the creation of a more just and equitable society.

Leveraging the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA): SWISSAID Tanzania will utilize PMCA to unlock the full potential of markets for agroecological products. By strengthening farmer collaboration with government and market actors, SWISSAID will enhance access to information about market demand and other relevant factors, empowering peasants to actively participate in the market and benefit from existing opportunities. The program will promote local markets through campaigns on community radios and face-to-face interactions at national peasants' days and seed and food fairs. PMCA will directly engage producers, consumers, and other stakeholders across the agricultural value chain.

Leveraging Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT): SWTA will utilize RIPAT's proven experience in forming and working with farmer groups to mobilize peasants for agroecology training. This approach aligns perfectly with SWTA's goals, enabling efficient organization of training programs within existing groups. RIPAT's emphasis on farmer participation and knowledge sharing will create a conducive environment for SWTA to introduce agroecological practices and empower peasants as stewards of sustainable agriculture.

A.2.4 Risks and Assumptions

Risks and mitigation measures			
External Risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Natural disaster set backs may affect achievement of intended objective	High	High	Close follow up with meteorological department for updates on weather forecast, for peasant preparedness Training staff in responding to crisis and how to manage emergency projects
Political dynamics, change political leadership, noting that the country programme will be implemented by newly elected leaders	Medium	Medium	The country programme to be introduced to newly elected leaders right after assuming the position, we will engage them in field visits, invite in programme events.
Contradicting national policies such as land policy, Village land Act, and forestry policy are conflicting each other	Low	Medium	Strengthen advocacy for policy review to be led by local civil society organization
Programme Risks	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Local partner's capacity to manage transition from direct implementation to implementation with local partners	Medium	High	Negotiate with local partners to inherit SWTA staff who will be redundant as part of resizing the team, at the same time encourage redundant staff to accept the offer.
Mismanagement of funds resulting to limited capacity of local partners	Low	High	SWTA to conduct thorough partner assessment to identify skills and systems gaps, provide capacity building training and quarterly monitoring and supervision. Impose internal audit annually, and strengthen financial systems
Limited resources for delivering country programme	High	High	Fundraising initiatives to be strengthened, organize development partners event to show case AE achievements, Capacity building on fundraising, financial support for fundraising initiatives - engaging consultant or technical expert; and or recruiting funding person to support South fundraising.

Internal risks	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Limited resources for staff training on fund raising, management and networking	Medium	High	Explore online opportunities, allocate specific budget, facilitate exchange visits to other SW countries.
Limited decision-making power of Country Management Committee and Local Advisory Committee (LAC)	Low	Medium	Capacity Building to the Management Committee and LAC members Management Committee and LAC guideline to be used as a reference by both Coof and HQ Bottom-up approach to be emphasized at regional and leadership meetings.
LAC Guideline to be reviewed to match with the country context			

Key Assumptions

Community Motivation: target communities will remain engaged and motivated throughout the country programme, regardless of structural changes within SWISSAID Tanzania (SWTA). Continuous involvement is key to sustaining progress.

Willingness to Adopt Agroecology: Communities will actively participate in agroecological practices, including production, marketing, and research trials. Their willingness to embrace agroecology is crucial for the success of the programme.

Collaboration with Local Partners: Local partners are committed to working together to advance the agroecology agenda. Building strong movements for advocacy is essential to secure government support.

Government Integration of Agroecology: National and local government authorities will integrate agroecology into their development plans and allocate sufficient funding for its implementation.

Support from Development Partners: Development partners will remain committed to providing financial support for the implementation of the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS).

Political Stability: Tanzania will remain politically stable, particularly during and after the 2025 general election, ensuring a peaceful environment for the successful delivery of the programme.

A.3 Programme outcome

SWISSAID will implement various approaches for categorizing and calculating beneficiaries for its 2025-2029 country program, including structural/policy, territorial, community, and human-centered approaches. These methods lead to diverse target groups and beneficiaries, with distinct outcomes based on engagement levels.

Project participants are those actively involved in training and change initiatives but may not benefit directly by project end. People sensitized include those informed about issues through media and campaigns. Primary beneficiaries are smallholder peasants, particularly women and youth, who often face educational and social barriers. The program emphasizes women's roles in agriculture and seed preservation.

Beneficiaries include 250,000 peasants, both transitioning to agroecological practices and new entrants, plus 100,000 consumers of nutritious products, particularly women and children. The

program aims to bridge the gap between producers and consumers, with an additional 3.25 million people benefiting indirectly from sensitization and outreach efforts.

N°	SWISSAID outcome:
TAO1	Contributing to improved food security and income of 250,000 peasants in Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma, with a focus on equitable access to resources for both women and men. 100,000 people, particularly women and children, will benefit from enhanced nutrition through increased diversity of local and organic produce.

Table 1: Program outcomes thematic focus A

N°	Program outcomes (max 3).	Related to SWISSAID outcome(s) ¹¹ :	Short description, explanation for the adaptation or the split into different outcomes
1. Thematic focus A: Building a Climate Resilient and Agroecological Food Systems			
TA1	Contributing to improved food security and income of 250,000 peasants in Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma, focusing on equitable access to resources for both women and men. 100,000 people, particularly women and children, will benefit from enhanced nutrition through increased diversity of local and organic produce.	OC1 and OC3	Related to overall SWISSAID outcome with minimal changes to adapt from NEOAS

A.4 Indicators

Table 2: Indicators thematic Focus A

N°	SWISSAID Tanzania Indicator name	N°	SWISSAID indicator
Thematic Focus A: Building a Climate Resilient and Agroecological Food Systems			
Outcome TA1: Contributing to improved food security and income of 250,000 peasants in Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma, with a focus on equitable access to resources for both women and men. 100,000 people, particularly women and children, will benefit from enhanced nutrition through increased diversity of local and organic produce.			
1.a	The proportion of households with moderate or severe food insecurity	1a	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe food insecurity
1.b	Proportion of women and men with diverse diets	1b	Proportion of women and men with diverse diets
1.c	The proportion of households applying a diverse set of agroecological practices	1c	The proportion of households applying a diverse set of agroecological practices
1.d	Number of plant varieties, species, and conservation facilities managed by small-scale peasants.	1d	Number of plant varieties, species and conservation facilities managed by small-scale peasants. 1.da varieties 1.db species 1.dc conservation facilities

¹¹ Just put the Sufosec outcome (SOC) number here.

1.e	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of agroecological transition of food systems.	1e	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of agroecological transition of food systems
1.f	Number of People having participated in nutritional education for healthier diet.	1.2e	Number of People having participated in nutritional education for healthier diet.
1.g	Proportion of women indicating a substantial improvement in living condition	3b	Proportion of women indicating a substantial improvement in living condition
1.h	Number of people participating in and influencing public services provision, decision making and budget in their localities	x	
1.i	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of gender equality in society, politics and economics.	3d	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of gender equality in society, politics and economics

Additionally, Sufosec indicators can be measured at project level.

B. Thematic Focus B: Enhancing Natural Resource Governance and Responsible ASGM Mining

B.1 Problem statement

Country Context

The mining sector is a vital pillar of Tanzania's economy. While large mines owned by domestic and foreign companies contribute significantly, small-scale miners remain a critical element in the development of this sector. Despite using outdated and inadequate technology and facing limited capital, small-scale miners significantly contribute to national revenue, job creation, and the improvement of many Tanzanians' lives.

In recent years, the contribution of small-scale miners to the mining sector's revenue has been rapidly growing. Statistics from the Ministry of Minerals show that the contribution of small-scale miners increased from five percent (5%) before the amendment of the Mining Act in 2017 to nearly forty percent (40%) in the 2022/2023 fiscal year. This increase is a clear indication of their importance in this sector. Small-scale miners have significantly contributed to the production of various minerals such as gold, Tanzanite, and other gemstones, thereby greatly increasing government revenues.

Small-scale miners have provided employment for thousands of Tanzanians, especially in rural areas where job opportunities are scarce. These jobs help people of different genders including women to earn an income and sustain themselves to improve their living conditions. Besides employment, small-scale mining contributes to community development by supporting social services such as schools, health centers, and other essential infrastructure. Many areas with small-scale mining activities have seen rapid development in the provision of social services due to the direct contribution of small-scale miners.

The government has created an enabling environment for small-scale miners through the issuance of licenses and the control of mineral smuggling. The increase in the issuance of mining licenses from 5,094 licenses in the 2018/2019 fiscal year to 10,067 licenses in the same period from

July 2023 to March 2024, of which 6,934 are for Small Mining (PMLs). On the other hand, the establishment of Mineral Markets in Tanzania has helped control mineral smuggling and increase transparency in the Mining Sector. Currently, there are 42 Markets and 100 small purchase centers across the country. These markets have helped establish systems to monitor and manage the mineral trade, including digital technologies that help record mineral information from miners to buyers.

Also, the establishment of these markets has helped regulate prices by providing competitive and fair reference prices, similar to the global market, thus reducing the incentive for people to smuggle minerals to sell at higher prices in the black market. Additionally, these markets have increased government revenue through various fees and charges imposed at these markets.

Limited Transparency and accountability regulatory frameworks: The mining sector which contributes to 10% of the GDP is still shrouded with limited transparency which limits an informed dialogue from communities that host these operations. The Tanzania EITI Act has to date not disclosed any form of contracts despite the country entering into many mineral development agreements with recently findings of energy transition minerals such as graphite and Nickel. Most of these contracts remain in the government custodian despite being signed publicly, this limits the right to review negotiated terms that the government has entered into with mining companies. There is limited level of participation of communities hosting those operation involvement in pre-contractual arrangement to determine how their land, cultural heritage, eco-system and scenery is to be changed to accommodate the new mining operations.

Challenge of ASM Gold traceability: ASM gold traceability remains an important factor for the government to ensure that it captures appropriate revenues and minimizes occurrence of smuggling activities across the country borders. Despite several initiatives made by the government to establish gold market selling points to many of gold trading zones at regional level, gold smuggling has continued in occurrence with high percentage resulting from ASM trading to countries such as Dubai, South Africa and Nairobi. These smuggling activities have continued despite country efforts due to many reasons including pre-financing arrangements that ASM obtained and seek from gold tycoons across borders. This has therefore continued to erode the country's tax base and increasing the chances of money laundering activities occurring from these pre-financing arrangements.

Governance challenge of Large-scale Mining: Mining companies Tanzania government is faced with the challenge of having to rapidly urge to increase supplies of critical minerals while simultaneously having to improve the reliability of the operations and supply chains that make these supplies possible. Improved mining governance has an important role to play in reducing corruption risks, facilitating investment and improving public confidence in the mining sector. The primary reason to address the governance risks associated with mineral supply chains is to protect the people, communities and environments where these extraction and refining projects operate. In response to these challenges, mining companies must demonstrate concrete efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of critical mineral mining if they are to establish a legitimate social license to operate.¹² In other words, there is also a strong business rationale for mining companies to pursue improved governance outcomes as a means to maintaining their social license to operate in the country. Without inclusive and transparent regulation Tanzania critical minerals wealth is likely not to benefit the wider country population, but rather entrench pre-existing global inequalities.

Limited application of responsible ASGM mining techniques and use of Mercury: ASGM is still faced with informal ways of production sharing agreements, with workers having no access to working in poor condition or insufficient in number using rudimentary tools and absence of self-protection gears. Combined with the lack of clean facilities, dust and noise pollution, breeds a ground for numerous communicable and non-communicable diseases Tuberculosis being on top.

The occurrence of major and minor accidents at the sites resulting in a lack of protective gears and safety rules. The use of mercury, a highly toxic chemical, in gold processing constitutes another important health concern as a main means to most gold processing sites. Despite numerous sensitization and training campaigns promoting a more responsible use of mercury, worst practices as set out in the 2017 Minamata Convention. The gold-mercury amalgam is generally burned in the open air, thereby releasing its toxic fumes into the atmosphere. Secondly, 71% of sites using mercury are close to residential areas, where children live and play, women prepare food, and households do subsistence farming. Finally, cyanide-based vat leaching is a booming business in the region. These plants are much more efficient in capturing gold and are therefore likely to reduce the volumes of mercury used by ASM.

Limited Involvement of Women: Women benefit considerably less from this mineral wealth than men. They make up only 20% of the total workforce and generally remain stuck in lower-level positions mainly engaged in processing activities such as crushing and panning, which earn up to 66% less than what an average miner gets. ASM remains a particularly patriarchal sector where men are protective of their positions. In many ASM sites do not provide separate sanitary facilities for women while most sites include many women for midstream activities and who provide the bulk of support services, such as serving food, selling drinks, maintenance and transporting supplies

Tanzania’s mining sector has scored 58 out of 100 points in the 2021 Resource Governance Index (RGI). While the score has increased by 9 points since the 2017 RGI, owing largely to improvements in the governance of revenue management, the overall performance of Tanzania’s resource governance remains “weak”. Value realization placed at the lower end of “satisfactory”, while the broader enabling environment placed firmly within the weak performance band.

B.2 Solution statement

B.2.1 Theory of change

SWISSAID Tanzania is expanding its 2025-2028 program from the Lake Zone to the southern zone, focusing on Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma. This shift prioritizes human rights advocacy for communities affected by mining, promoting participation in decision-making, fair compensation, and equitable revenue sharing, while emphasizing environmental protection and corporate accountability.

If SWISSAID Tanzania collaborates with formal actors to formalize the ASM sector and partners with the private sector to promote responsible practices, and if it supports and strengthens natural resource governance through initiatives like EITI while promoting civil society engagement, and if it facilitates active and informed dialogue at regional and sub-regional levels, then transparency and accountability in the mineral sector will increase, encouraging better management of mining revenues that benefits local communities.

If SWISSAID Tanzania facilitates local partners to offer technical capacity support to ASM miners, and if it collaborates with key stakeholders—including government, private sector, and civil society—to advocate for legal reforms on contract disclosure, beneficial ownership, and revenue management frameworks, then ASM operations will achieve international accreditation standards, linking to global markets and enabling premium prices that improve the livelihoods of mining communities.

If SWISSAID Tanzania promotes gender-transformative actions in the mining sector, then women’s empowerment will increase, leading to greater involvement of women in the mining value chain, further strengthening advocacy efforts and contributing to sustainable natural resource governance.

The program will also implement responsible mining practices in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) to improve gold traceability and create a sustainable value chain. By engaging formal actors such as Swiss Better Gold Association (SBGA). The aims are to formalize ASM and enhance market access, working with the private sector to offer premium prices and support social development in affected communities.

By promoting responsible mining practices, enhancing transparency and accountability, advocating better governance structures and supporting diversified livelihoods, SWISSAID Tanzania will contribute to sustainable natural resource governance in the mining sector.

Policy Goal and approach for SWISSAID Tanzania (2025-2028) Country Strategy:

Goal: To promote the adoption of responsible and sustainable artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) techniques in Tanzania by reducing the use of mercury and enhancing environmental and health standards.

Approach: This will be achieved through capacity-building initiatives, advocacy for policy reforms, and supporting the formalization of the ASGM sector. SWISSAID Tanzania will work with local communities, government agencies, and private sector partners to introduce safer, more efficient mining practices, improve waste management, and ensure the long-term environmental sustainability of ASGM activities.

Indicator: By 2028, the program has increased significantly awareness to reduce mercury usage in mining processes and foster the implementation of environmentally responsible mining practices that protect both the health of miners and the surrounding ecosystems. In specific model mines we have proven track records of reduced use of mercury and introduced alternative methods.

B.2.2 On what we build?

Active and informed public dialogue: Progress has been made on promoting the role of civil society in demanding transparency and accountability in the mining sector. To date the EITI Tanzania chapter has representatives from Civil society coalition a national PWYP chapter and small-scale mining initiatives which were reinforced on the last country programme through our local partners. The sector governance improving over the years particularly to disclosure of revenues accrued from the mining sector via TEITI reports which are public accessible and informative to promote informed debate at sub regional and regional levels in demanding accountability and strengthening system of governments. There is also an increased level of established trust between Government and Civil Society leveraging on tripartite frameworks of governments, companies and civil society in managing the governance of natural resources particularly the mining sector.

The logical way forward for is to advance promotion of transparency and accountability mechanisms so that hosting communities of these mining operation see the significant impact from the contribution made from the revenues accrued out of mining sector. To increase openness on contracts, Mineral trading, and by ensuring that the mining activities related to these minerals have not caused any harm to people and the environment, including land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, farm invasions, water pollution through mercury contamination.

Formal financing to ASM and equipment Financing to support responsible ASGM mining practices was piloted in 2020 where some of the model mines obtained credit from national banks with a guarantee supported by SWISSAID as way of promoting formal financing arrangements to ASGM and eradicate the circle of brokers financing which was of unequal terms through buying gold under market price therefore limiting ASGM optimal benefits they could attain from gold trading business. However, the pilot was mid-successful due to challenges of monitoring repayment due to the nature of ASGM business limited scaling of the formal arrangements. Moreover the key lessons learned out of the pilot is that ASGM is fit to formal financial however financial institutions

need to adopt a different model of handling the monitoring though collaborating with resident mining offices allocated on the mining zones so as to be able to track production data versus sales data at gold market selling points to determining the actual performance of the business.

Safety and proper handling of Mercury at ASGM: through provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) model mines have managed to improve safety at their working mining sites which has prevented and minimised occurrence of minor and major accidents during mining operations. Training on proper handling of mercury has also made significant impact to many workers in the model mines which were not aware of the health impact associated with mercury in gold processing. Many workers now wear safety gloves during gold processing to avoid skin contamination which has adverse health side effects. In addition, many of the model mine sites have tailing facilities to avoid contaminated water to spill over other water sources and spread the contamination to communities around the mining which will result to adverse effects since many communities relies on nearest water sources for drinking, cooking and cleaning as well as for livestock feeding.

Introduction to alternative method of gold processing away from Mercury: number of alternative methods have been introduced and trained to model mines to minimise and eradicate the forms of using mercury in gold processing including concertation method, gravity concentration methods (panning, sluicing, shaking tables) gold recovery i.e. direct smelting and chemical leaching) while other forms such leaching still requires use of many other chemicals but its use is not directly used by the miners. However, many of these methods appear costful and requires enough capital which many of miners lack and therefore remaining to resort to the using mercury as affordable and accessible method.

Access to International Markets: model mines who are progressing to apply responsible mining techniques are potential to obtain access to international markets for buyers and refines for ethical gold with support from potential stakeholders such Swiss Better Gold Association (SBGA) who aims at improving working and living conditions in artisanal and small-scale gold mining communities through providing technical support, offering premium gold prices as incentives for community development projects by reinvesting the impact premium in social and environmental projects on the ground

Supporting women in ASGM Mining: women have been at the central focus in promoting ASGM responsible mining, one of the model mines owned and led by a woman was supported with equipment and safety gears. Other model mines were capacitation in upholding the right of women and there has less complaints of GBV at any the working sites. Most of the training carried out women were also in equal attendance to men and leverage from training in leadership through the gender project. Most of the women involved in AGM also have other economic activities which were also supported to increase and maintain their capital in mineral chain business.

B.2.3 Principles, approaches, instruments and role of SWISSAID

Human Rights based approach: SWISSAID Tanzania will continue to uphold engagements with Government and Parliamentarians in promoting governance of the mining sector through its national policies, legal and regulatory frameworks which abide to international principle. The core part is to ensure that the sector management is participatory from sub-regional to regional level and that the government system is transparent from the awarding and allocating mineral license to the revenue mobilization and utilization. We will continue to support our local actors to engage with the governments in promoting flow of data and supporting active informed dialogues in communities that host or are affected with the mining operation to avail their challenges and recommendations to the government in the overall performance of the industry.

Revenue-sharing approach: SWISSAID Tanzania will support communities hosting mining operations, ensuring they benefit from the mining industry. This includes facilitating direct employment opportunities as mandated by the Mining Act and encouraging the provision of locally sourced goods and services, such as agricultural produce and poultry. The approach aligns with the Mining Local Content Regulation of 2018, enabling host communities to trade with mining companies and benefit economically from the industry. The approach is to maximize the benefits brought about the mining operation to communities including awareness on the taxes and levies made by the companies particularly 0.3 of service levy. The communities have the right to be aware of what government has collected out of service levy and allocation of revenues to basic services of education, health and water etc at the regional level.

SW will collaborate with the SWISSAID Development Policy Department and the Associations SWISSAID Geneva and Zurich to share expertise on natural resources, particularly gold, contributing to public events and campaigns in Switzerland focused on “Fair Gold”. This effort will include developing synergies with existing platforms like the Swiss Better Gold Initiative and global initiatives supported by SWISSAID, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. We will foster connections with organizations like SECO, the International Trade Center, Max Havelaar, and the Swiss Research Institute on Commodities, as well as potential supporters and buyers of certified gold. Ultimately, this collaboration aims to drive demand for ethical gold from Africa in Switzerland, positioning SWISSAID as a bridge between Tanzanian civil society and Swiss market operators, while also exploring synergies with similar efforts in other countries where SWISSAID operates.

Gender Transformative approach: SWISSAID Tanzania has been commitment to supporting gender studies within the mining sector, focusing on challenging the cultural beliefs and practices that hinder women’s participation in the mining value chain. This initiative is crucial, as traditional norms often marginalize women, limiting their visibility and contribution to the industry. By conducting comprehensive gender studies, SWISSAID aims to uncover and address the systemic barriers that women face in mining, including discriminatory practices, lack of access to resources, and insufficient representation in decision-making processes. These studies not only highlight the challenges but also provide a foundation for advocating for policy changes and best practices that promote gender equity within the sector. In addition to research, SWISSAID engages in community outreach and educational efforts to raise awareness about the value of women’s contributions to the mining industry. By challenging stereotypes and promoting the idea that gender equity can enhance economic productivity, SWISSAID seeks to foster a more inclusive environment that recognizes and elevates women’s roles in mining.

B.2.4 Risks and assumptions

Risks and mitigation measures			
External risks	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Contradicting national policies that might limit civics space in the management of the sector.	Low	Medium	Increasing Advocacy and engagement with key stakeholders and parliamentarians
Political dynamics due to change of political leadership	Medium	High	Promoting strong legal and regulatory frameworks
Limited donor interest in supporting the extractive industry, may hinder the programme’s ability to	High	High	To diversify funding sources by seeking partnerships with private sector and other stakeholders.

achieve its objectives and impact.			To demonstrating the sector's potential for social and environmental impact Graduate the partners and hand over to other donors.
Programme risks	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Local partners encountering limited funding due to minimal interest in ASGM	Medium	High	Promoting the role of ASGM in relation to SDGs
Internal risks	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
Mismanagement of funds	Medium	High	Partners capacity assessment to identify and address gaps. Robust financial controls and monitoring systems will be implemented, including regular audits and transparent accounting practices. Comprehensive training for financial management staff, establishment of strong internal controls and a detailed financial management policy to guide budgeting and accountability.

Key Assumptions

- The local government hosting the ASGM Communities remain committed to implementing the project
- There is a firm collaboration established between the Ministry of Minerals and the local regional minerals officers with implementing partners
- The local community organization are willing to collaborate and raise active dialogues to regional levels.

B.3 Programme outcome

N°	SWISSAID outcome:
TA2	500'000 people - especially the most vulnerable people - benefit from fair natural resource governance and have increased their climate resilience and natural resources management capacities.

Table 3: Programme outcomes thematic focus B

N°	Country Programme outcomes (max 2).	Related to SWISSAID outcome(s) ¹² :	Short description, explanation for the adaptation or the split into different outcomes
Thematic focus B: Enhancing Natural Resource Governance and Responsible ASGM Mining			
TA2	Balancing nature and people's rights and contributing to a more transparent and formalized resources governance at the	OC2	Related to overall SWISSAID outcome with a focus to extractive industries and natural resource management.

¹² Just put the Sufosec outcome (SOC) number here.

	national level and sustainable use in the extractive industries sectors in favour of the long-term resilience of 40 communities (200,000 people) and 20 ASGM actors		
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B.4 Indicators

Table 4: List of Indicators thematic focus B

N°	SWISSAID Tanzania Indicator	N°	SUFOSEC/SW indicator
Thematic focus B: Enhancing Natural Resource Governance and Responsible ASGM Mining			
Outcome 2: Balancing nature and people's rights and contributing to a more transparent and formalized resources governance at the national level and sustainable use in the extractive industries sectors in favour of the long-term resilience of 40 communities (200,000 people) and 20 ASGM actors			
2a	Number of people from CSOs participating in and influencing transparency and use of natural resources, public service provision, decision making and budget in their localities.	2c	Number of people from CSOs participating in and influencing transparency and use of natural resources, public service provision, decision making and budget in their localities
2b	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of improved natural resource governance in extractive sector	2d	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of improved natural resource management or climate change adaptation
2c	Examples of policy initiatives and dialogue by SWISSAID and its partners to enhance transparency, protect ecosystems and achieve a compensation for extraction of natural resources	2.4d	Example of policy initiatives and dialogues by SWISSAID and its partners.
2c	Number of ASGM mines supported by SW which show substantial improvement in adopting sustainable and environmentally friendly mining practices according to continuous improvement criteria and SBGA standards.	-	
2d	Number of ASGM Actors who have accessed international markets with formal actor.	-	
2e	Percentage of household in target 20 ASGM actors reporting improved livelihood thanks to SWISSAID or enhanced access to resources due to formalized governance and sustainable practices.	-	

Additionally, Sufosec indicators can be measured at project level.

2. Sufosec Outcome 4: who do we work with and how?

2.1 Stakeholder analysis, partners and strategic partners

N°	Outcome SWISSAID 4:
OC4	100 empowered national and local partners have increased their agency and decision-making power, and SWISSAID has adopted a more equitable partnership approach, strengthening locally led development.

Table 5: Direct impact for locally led development and equal partnerships

N°	Localisation and Partnership	Related to the direct effects of Swissaid:	Short description (outcomes)
Locally led development: Localisation and partnership			
TA 3	By 2028, 4 strategic partners and 10 advocacy, research and implementation partners have increased their agency and decision-making power, and SWISSAID has embraced a more equitable partnership approach, reinforcing locally led development.	OC 4	Related to overall SWISSAID outcome.

Table 6: List of locally led development indicators

N°	Indicator name	N°	Indicator SWISSAID
Locally led development: Localisation and partnership			
Outcome: By 2028, 4 strategic partners and 10 advocacy, research and implementation partners have increased their agency and decision-making power, and SWISSAID has embraced a more equitable partnership approach, reinforcing locally-led development.			
3a	Proportion of empowered local partners have reached at least Level 3 (co-decision) on the Power Assessment Tool in their collaboration with SWISSAID	4a	Proportion of empowered national and local partners have reached at least Level 3 (co-decision) on the Power Assessment Tool in their collaboration with SWISSAID
3b	Proportion of SWISSAID funds allocated to local actors (Target 30%)	4b	Proportion of SWISSAID funds in the core program allocated to national/local actors (target: 30%)
3c	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of locally led practice, shifting power to national and local actors (Target 3)	4c	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of locally led practice and shifting power to national and local actors (target: 9)

For the 2025-2028 Country Programme, SWISSAID Tanzania is making a strategic shift from direct programme implementation to empowering local partners as primary implementers. During the 2019-2024 programme, SWISSAID Tanzania employed a hybrid approach, where both SWISSAID staff and local partners were involved in programme delivery. Building on this experience, the new programme will focus on strengthening the capacity of existing partners, further integrating them into decision-making and programme execution, while also identifying new partners aligned with SWISSAID’s strategic priorities. This approach aims to foster sustainable, locally led development and create a stronger network of partners to amplify impact.

SWTA will increase the percentage of funds transferred directly to local partners, empowering partners to take ownership of their initiatives and build their capacity for sustainable development. This shift will also foster stronger strategic collaborations and enhance the impact of our programs on the ground. Capacity assessment will be done using the tools described below:

Partners capacity assessment: Intensive capacity assessment will be done to identify strengths and weakness starting with strategic partners the assessment will be carried forward to all partners. capacity assessment will be followed by capacity building to all partners on components such as financial management, project management, M&E and report writing.

Power assessment tool: The tool will be used to determine the level of decision-making power of the partners. This way the partnership is more likely to remain healthy. The assessment will be done to all partners to help setting up baseline in terms of power balance and understanding of power relations in partnerships. Conducting partners survey will be part of M&E coordinator responsibilities. Based on the survey finding, capacity building plan will be developed and monitored.

SWISSAID Tanzania places a strong emphasis on continued collaboration with research institutions, universities on finding solutions to peasants’ challenges through conducting research on farm inputs and seed trials. Networks such as TOAM, TABIO, and HakiRasilimali (member-based organizations with over 100 CSO members; will coordinate the agroecology and EI movement and lead advocacy and campaign efforts. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which consist of individual registered NGOs, will participate in all aspects of project cycle management. Meanwhile, coalitions made up of small community-based organizations will maintain direct connections with peasants and manage grassroots farmer groups, ensuring that initiatives are closely aligned with community needs and priorities.

We will explore new partners on the area of environmental conservation and marine ecosystems in case of additional funds from the donors, while exploring collaboration to extend interventions to Zanzibar especially on linking agroecology with Ecotourism.

Table 7: List of strategic partners

Nr.	Stakeholder’s name	Description (+ since when the partner works with SW)	Stakeholder’s role and added value
<i>Thematic focus A: Building a Climate Resilient and Food Systems</i>			
<i>Strategic partners</i>			
1	Door of Hope	Since 2021, SWTA has been working with Door of hope. The partner is growing faster as compared to other partners in southern zone of Tanzania.	Gender expertise especially on women’ leadership, GBV is his strength. The presence of this partner in Lindi and Mtwara is an advantage to SWTA. The partner is fast growing, currently at and t re is potential to expand to southern zone.

2	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM)	TOAM is an umbrella organization that coordinate od promote the development of organic farming among peasants, distributors and consumers. It is responsible for issuing the East Africa organic mark acquired through Participator Guarantee systems (PGS). Toam is coordinating stakeholders in the implementation of the NEOAS. Partnership with SWTA since 2019 and has more than 100 members (NGOs).	AE campaigns Coordination of AE stakeholders Lead of AE advocacy, communication and dissemination of research findings. National coordinator for AE-linking stakeholders with external spaces
3	Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO)	TABIO is an alliance of civil societies and private sectors organizations, which are concerned about biodiversity conservation. Put emphasis on agricultural biodiversity for livelihoods security and food sovereignty. worked with SWTA since 2021, has more than 30 members which are local and international NGOs.	Advocacy of peasant managed seeds, and training on QDS, FMSS and participatory plants breeding.
<i>Other relevant (current and future) partners</i>			
4	RECODA	The partner has been working with SWTA since 2021. The partner is coming with its unique RIPAT approach for participatory engagement with small peasant groups; The partner has expanded its presence beyond Arusha, where the head office is located, to include Dodoma, Lindi (Ruungwa), and Singida. Their expertise in agroecology has grown significantly, establishing them as a stronger strategic partner.	RIPAT approach AE expertise Collective marketing skills Conducting participatory research with peasants
5	I AM ORGANIC	IAO is a business/private partner to upscale access to market for smallholder peasants supported by SWTA programme. The partner purchase AE produce from Peasant in Lindi and Masasi, educates the public about the benefits of healthy food, forms a consumer base for Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) products, builds a profitable business and strengthens agroecological value chains for improving the livelihood of small-scale Peasant and creates evidence for advocacy and policy change.	Marketing for AE peasant produce Campaign of healthy consumption

6	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)	Since 2019, SWTA has been working with TFCG on agroforest and ECO schools. The partner has contributed to integration of trees in AE farms.	Good understanding of climate change Conducting climate change adaptation studies which informed SW interventions in Lindi and Mtwara Training SW staff on integration of forestry in AE Establishment of AE gardens and tree nurseries in school for environment conservation
7	Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Strategically, SUA is international recognized university for Agriculture. Has been a research partners since 2019, and there has been a strong collaboration on engaging PHd and master's students, conducting research in responding to challenges from peasants. SUA hosts Agroecology Hub Tanzania, which is a network of org, universities and research institutions supporting research which respond to peasant's challenges.	Conducting research to respond to peasant's challenges Develop university AE courses for master's and PhD.
8	Tanzania Research Institute (TARI)	Worked with SWTA since 2019, TARI is a public institution that conducts research and innovation in agriculture and related fields. It has various projects, centers and partners across the country and beyond.	Expertise on peasants' research
9	Lindi Association of NGOs (LANGO)	Since 2023, LANGO is a membership organization in Lindi region. The partners focusing on empowering local coastal communities on seaweed production, value chain technologies and marketing, develop seaweed products.	Potential partner on blue economy; wide range of civil societies with variety of expertise ranging from fishing, mangrove restoration, see weeds value addition, other livelihood programmes in southern zone
10	Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA)	Since 2023, SWTA engaged FETA in fish farming project with specific responsibility on training fish peasants and production of fingerlings for improvement of fish production.	Innovative approach of fish production and feeding Conducting fish research
11	School of Aquatic Science and Fisheries Technology (SoAF)	Since 2019, SWTA has been collaborating with SOAF on fish farming research specifically on conducting fish feed research	Blue economy Milkfish hatchery research Marine related research
12	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT)	Since 2016, SWTA has been collaborating with SAT on agroecological training to	Agroecological training to farmers, value addition and policy component of

		farmers. Smallholder farmers benefited from SAT training.	agroecological projects. Gender mainstreaming to be emphasised.
<i>Thematic focus B: Enhancing Natural Resource Governance and Responsible ASGM Mining</i>			
<i>Strategic partners</i>			
13	HAKIRASILIMALI- Publish What You Pay	Member based coalition of CSOs. Potential partner on transparency and accountability in EI sector.	Contract transparency EI related Advocacy
14	FADev	Since 2019, implementing EI programme, focusing on ASM	Responsible mining, supporting ASM
<i>Other Stakeholders</i>			
15	DMDO (Potential partner)	DMDO is a development organization which support communities in livelihood and WASH projects. This is a new partner who will be implementing gender (inputs) components and CROPS4HD (PULL and PUSH)	Women empowerment Livelihood

3. Knowledge management

3.1 Cross-cutting themes

3.1.1 Gender mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming: We will integrate gender equality into all projects to ensure that they address the needs, experiences, and priorities of both women and men. This involves developing and implementing gender analyses, gender action plans (GAP), and gender monitoring and evaluation systems. We will collaborate with experienced experts from other SW countries to support these efforts. GAPS will detail specific steps and required budgets to effectively mainstream gender in each project activity.

Gender Analysis: Every project and program will undergo gender analysis to evaluate their impacts on men and women. The insights gained will be incorporated into project plans and monitored continuously. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator will oversee the development of gender indicators and ensure data is collected in a disaggregated manner at both baseline and endline evaluations. Gender ratios will be monitored within the Coordination Office, as well as among partners and strategic/governance bodies at the project level.

Gender Awareness Raising: SWISSAID Tanzania will prioritize gender awareness as a central element of its strategy. We will implement comprehensive training programs and workshops to enhance gender understanding among SW employees and partners, ensuring gender considerations are integrated throughout planning, implementation, and evaluation. Awareness raising will also include the component of reducing women by advocating for redistribution of care responsibilities among family members; the voice of women to heard in social, political and economic spaces.

Women Empowerment: We will support women-led groups by providing startup capital to expand or establish new economic activities, thereby diversifying income sources. Entrepreneurship training and strengthened village savings and lending schemes will facilitate

women's access to loans with minimal interest and reasonable repayment terms. These initiatives aim to empower women economically and foster social capital within their communities.

Promotion of Women Leadership: Our gender program will focus on enhancing women's leadership roles at the local government level and within women-led groups. We will challenge norms that hinder women's participation in social and decision-making processes and offer mentoring and coaching for women with leadership potential, especially as we approach the government general elections in 2024.

Reducing Women's Workload in Agroecology: We will address the increased workloads for women due to agroecology demands by subsidizing the production of agroecological inputs and improving market conditions. This support will help alleviate the burden on women involved in agroecological farming and address issues such as limited control over resources and market constraints. The country programme will also consider supporting women with energy saving stoves, and gender sensitive water pumps for gardening and renovation of water sources.

Gender-Transformative Approach: We will emphasize designing programs that not only meet immediate economic needs but also challenge and change gender norms and power dynamics. By promoting women's leadership and decision-making in economic activities and providing targeted support like financial literacy and leadership development, we aim to transform traditional gender roles. This approach will create sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, advancing long-term gender equality and empowerment

3.1.2 Climate adaptation

An impact assessment on climate change conducted in 2021 using PACDR in the intervention areas of Lindi and Mtwara regions showed that the effects of climate change are already being felt in Tanzania and are expected to become more frequent and severe, leading to significant socioeconomic implications. Between 1981 and 2020, there has been a noticeable increase in arid areas in the northeast and more rainfall in the south of Tanzania. Due to climate change, recent years have seen uncertain and shifting rainfall patterns and higher temperatures across the country. This has led to a general decrease in agricultural productivity, changes in crop diversity, and thus poses a threat to food security and nutrition. During the study, peasants identified climate change hazards through focus group discussions, including drought, deforestation, depletion of water sources, increased temperatures, pests, crop diseases, water shortages, outbreaks of human diseases, irregular rainfall patterns, and strong winds.

SWISSAID aims to implement climate change adaptation measures that involve the active and sustained engagement of stakeholders. This includes local communities, national, regional, multilateral, and international organizations, public and private sectors, civil society, and other relevant actors, as well as effective knowledge management. As a first step, a self-assessment was conducted to evaluate the level of climate adaptation measures in place in order to plan for effective measures. The assessment indicated that the design of CROPS4HD is climate responsive.

The SWTA staff have been introduced to the Climate, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDGRID) to assess if ongoing projects are vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation. The CROPS4HD Phase II and Fish Farming II projects have been prioritized for assessment. This assessment will help identify measures to reduce potential risks to the affected communities.

3.1.3 Conflict sensitivity

Tanzania is generally considered a safe and peaceful country. However, there are reports of crime in some areas, particularly along the border with Mozambique. In October 2020, an attack was claimed by Islamic extremists operating from northern Mozambique.

SWISSAID Tanzania emphasizes the importance of updating safety and security plans and disseminating information about insecurity issues widely where necessary. SWTA will continue to collaborate with the government and other stakeholders in southern Tanzania to update the risk assessment plan.

Human wildlife conflicts (HWC): This is a conflict which has direct impact to country programme. Interactions between wildlife and humans have negatively impacts to humans through loss of crops, livestock and property, impacting livelihoods and food security and sometimes causing human injury or death. To mitigate these conflicts, we will collaborate with GIZ and WWF to implement agroecological solutions. Proven methods, such as using chill fencing, planting unpalatable crops like sunflowers, and promoting beekeeping, have been effective in reducing damage and protecting both human livelihoods and wildlife.

3.2 Key knowledge management products

Table 8: Key events/products for institutional knowledge management

N°	Knowledge management objectives	Knowledge Events/Products	Risks and/or assumptions
A	The objective of the conference is to discuss key topics on ecological organic agriculture and to develop a Call for Action.	NEOAC is a biennial event that has become a flagship platform for promoting agroecology in Tanzania. Held previously in 2019 and 2021, 2023 with the next scheduled for November 2025. The NEOAC is a biennial event that has become a flagship platform for promoting agroecology in Tanzania. Put together more than 300 AE stakeholders.	Political instability and shrinking civic space are anticipated.
B	Assessment of 14 principles of AE by conducting TAPE 2.	TAPE Report II	High costs and too demanding analytical processes
C	To conduct capacity assessment for at least 5 partners for identification of strategic partners	Capacity assessment report	Limited finding for conducting thorough assessment
D	Thematic evaluation for extractive sector and management of natural resources.	Thematic evaluation report II	Limited funds
E	Project Evaluations	Project evaluation reports	Limited funds to match experts' budgets
F	Project Assessments, ASM and gender gap analysis	ASM and gender assessment Reports	Limited funds to match experts' budgets
G	Blending local and traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge	Research papers published	PhD students not able to complete research in time Limited funds for research projects

4. Management and Program Quality Management

4.1 Management objectives

Swissaid Tanzania will act as the central coordinator and facilitator of the program, ensuring the successful implementation towards NEOAS based on effective result-based management and through compliance with SW standards.

SWISSAID Tanzania has defined six management objectives for the programme 2025 – 2028:

Localization

SWISSAID Tanzania will transition to a locally led development model, where local partners take on a more prominent role in project implementation and decision-making. A formal contract between SWTA and local partners will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each party, fostering co-decision making. This transition will involve restructuring the SWISSAID team by relocating technical staff to work directly with partners for technical support, while retaining a small core team to provide support in program and grant management, coordination, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL). Additionally, the capacities of Local Advisory Committees (LACs) will be strengthened by involving members in project cycle management and giving them co-decision-making authority in strategic processes.

Capacity Building to SWTA staff

SWTA aims to enhance staff capacities through targeted training programs at the Country Office (Coof) level, utilizing national, regional, and international opportunities, with support from SWISSAID's DC department. A key focus will be on building fundraising capacity to Coof, complemented by external fundraising expertise (consultants) to support the country team. Allocating resources to strengthen these efforts is essential. To meet the annual fundraising target of 750,000 to 2,000,000 CHF, substantial internal capacity and resources will be required, along with support from the SWISSAID Switzerland fundraising team.

SWTA is committed to ensuring that grants transferred to partners are used for their intended purposes. To support this, capacity building in program and financial management will be provided to Senior Program Officers (SPOs) and Program Officers (POs). All staff will be trained in evidence- and results-based management, project cycle management, and the use of internationally recognized evaluation tools like TAPE.

Additionally, comprehensive training will focus on agroecology, including landscape approaches, the circular economy, inclusive governance, and gender equality. Staff will also receive education on crisis and risk management, with special attention to safety protocols for those working in human-wildlife conflict zones or traveling near the Mozambique border (No-Go Zone). SWTA Management Committee will regularly review and update safety and security management guideline, update staff and partners on context and security situation.

As CEDRIG is a new tool for SWTA, training has been provided by SWISSAID Switzerland to help staff pilot climate analysis and mainstream climate initiatives using CEDRIG tools.

To ensure staff receive the necessary training, skill gaps will be identified through the performance appraisal process and monitored during performance reviews to support continuous development. Following this, a comprehensive training plan will be created, including the mapping of relevant training institutions both within Tanzania and abroad. A database of these institutions will be established and regularly updated for future reference.

Capacity Building to local partners

The transition of SWTA to local partners requires facilitation and close supervision to ensure the quality of program implementation is maintained. A capacity assessment and power assessment will be conducted for both existing and newly selected local partners to identify capacity gaps, with capacity building being an ongoing process. Special emphasis will be placed on project cycle management (PCM), financial management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and adherence to codes of conduct.

Compliance

SWTA will remain committed to upholding SW code of conduct regarding anti-corruption, protection against power abuse, and prevention of sexual exploitation and harassment (PSEAH) within Coof and among our partners. This includes ongoing investments in staff and partner safety and security, ensuring full compliance with financial audit requirements, and establishing robust complaint mechanisms for addressing PSEAH, corruption, and other breaches of the code of conduct at both program and project levels. We prioritize staff well-being by encouraging a healthy work-life balance and ensuring that all employees are well-informed about SW policies, the code of conduct, and complaint procedures.

Finance (OC6)

Financial stability is a crucial component of the 2025 – 2028 Country Programme. The Management Committee intends to intensify fundraising initiatives by enhancing visibility at the national level through media campaigns, participation in national events, and strategic use of various media platforms. Engaging a communication expert on a part-time or consultancy basis and allocating resources for communication, activating blogs, Instagram and Facebook will be our top priority. Revision of CR job description to include fundraising, visibility and representation component is required while ensuring that there are sufficient human resources to take part in CR's responsibilities.

It is essential to recognize that fundraising requires financial investment; therefore, allocating funds to support southern fundraising efforts is paramount. SWTA intends to raise 40% of the total budget through these southern fundraising initiatives. This goal will only be achievable with the provision of technical support and the engagement of consultants to assist the country team effectively.

Innovation

This commitment involves utilizing platforms like M+E Online and KoBoToolbox for effective monitoring and evaluation. The SWTA M&E Coordinator will actively participate in the M&E Community of Practice, focusing on capacity building for SPOs and POs alongside the SW-CH M&E Advisor. The Macho Sauti mobile app will be enhanced for real-time farmer exchanges and scaled to additional partners, incorporating features like a marketplace and seed exchange. Additionally, over the next four years, knowledge management and capitalization emphasis will be on transforming monitoring data into actionable learning in agroecology, disseminating research findings, and enhancing knowledge development through collaboration with strategic partners and outreach activities.

Table 9: Management objectives

N°	Management objectives	Management outputs	Risks and/or assumptions
A	SWTA successfully implements the localization agenda by transitioning programme implementation responsibilities to local partners, fostering local ownership and sustainability.	Revised organization structure to match with demands Partners contracts with clear roles and responsibilities At least 3 strategic partners have achieved co - decision making power. SWTA improved in knowledge provision and networking as a competent centre for agroecology.	Litigation due to retrenchment impact the delivery of CP negatively/fair compensation to the retrenched employee as per TZ laws, policies and procedures. Staff turnover could compromise the continuity and institutional memory needed to achieve Country Programme/ SWTA staff are motivated to test alternative implementation modalities different from direct implementation.

B	Strengthen managerial, technical, financial, administrative, and fundraising capacities of Coof to effectively implement the CP and ensure compliance with internal and external standards and codes of conduct.	100% of the Coof team is trained according to identified training needs. A comprehensive training plan and a database of training institutions are developed and updated annually. All Coof members are fully trained and comply with the SW code of conduct.	Limited financial support for training/ Coof team is motivated and eager to learn. Staff turnover could limit continuity and loose organization memory/ provide motivating work environment to increase work morale.
C	Strengthen the capacity of local partners and enhance their systems and structures to effectively support the thematic focus areas of the country program.	Partners have been trained on thematic areas such as AE and gender. Financial Systems, M&E systems are improved at the partners offices.	Partners are willing to adopt technical employees from SWTA who lost their jobs because of restructuring.
D	Ensure adherence to the code of conduct by staff and partners while prioritizing their safety and security.	Coof and partners trained on PSEAH, anticorruption and other internal policies and are to report allegations Functional complaint mechanisms for both PSEAH and illegal acts	Whistle blowing is used for intended purposes. Partners and SW staff willing to report in time.
E	Improved fundraising capacity and financial management capacity of Coof and partners	At least 20 – 40% of CP budget is funded from south (south fundraising Communication consultant is engaged to improve SWTA visibility (activating social media). 100% Coof are trained and are engaged in fund raising Funds available for hiring consultant for fund raising.	Visibility is improved by engaging communication personnel in the team Staff are willing to learn and use the skills.
F	Foster an internal culture of innovation and transparency while advancing the digitalization of SWTA.	Coof will be provided with sufficient skills on M&E online, and other digital tools	Coof are willing to put learning in practice / M&E Advisor delegate to SPO and PO

4.2 Quality management - Programmatic Evaluations

The table below shows the plan for country programme level evaluations, assessments, baseline and endline studies; as well participating in seed systems, peer and cross-country evaluation.

Table 10: Evaluations planned

N°	External, Peer or internal Evaluations	Project Names	Risks and/or assumptions
A	TAPE 2 nd evaluation	CROPS4HD II	Available funds
B	ACT 2 nd assessment	CROPS4HD, Gender phase II, Fish Farming II	Available funds
D	Baseline and Midterm evaluation	CROPS4HD II	
E	Extractive Industry Final Evaluation	Extractive II	Donor willing to continue funding EI
F	Final Evaluation	Fish Farming II, Gender II, extractive II, Research and Advocacy II, DARWIN and HWC	Available funds
F	Country programme final evaluation to inform the 2029 - 2032 Country Programme.	CP 2025 - 2028	Available funds

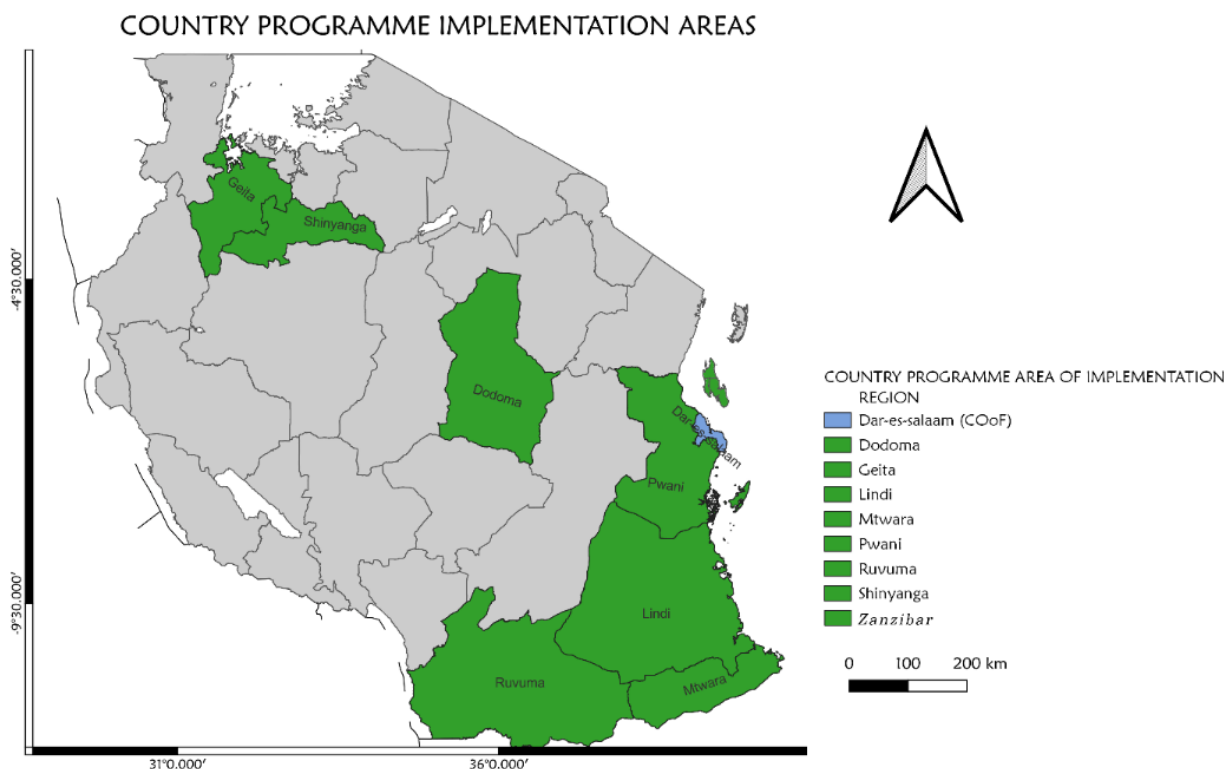
5. Programme geography

The plan is to operate in seven regions of Tanzania in terms of implementation of food systems transformation outcome on putting agroecology in practice with peasants. All of which were part of the previous country programme, the interventions will be scaled out to the districts which were not reached by previous CP. SWTA will continue to collaborate with other stakeholders countrywide through coordination by TOAM, which has 150 members distributed across the country, and TABIO, with 16 members pioneering indigenous seeds.

The selection of these geographical areas is based on several factors: these regions are marginalized, experience high levels of poverty, and are vulnerable to floods, droughts, and environmental degradation. They also face limited livelihood opportunities and persistent gender inequality driven by cultural norms and behaviours. There remains a high demand from local government, partners, and communities to further accelerate agroecology efforts.

Shinyanga and Geita will remain to be targeted regions for Extractive Industry. However, over the next four years, SWTA plans to phase out the EI programme in the northern regions due to limited donor interest and the management and administrative challenges. We are considering continuing fundraising and shift toward promoting transparency and governance to ensure that the EI sector contributes to the livelihoods and agroecology of communities in the southern regions, where SW has established a base. Efforts will also involve collaboration with the private sector, including partners like SBGA for the possibility of taking over the ASM sector.

Figure 1: Map with project zones



6. The program and its projects (funding of projects and project durations)

6.1 Fundraising Strategy South and North

SWISSAID Tanzania is committed to securing diverse and sustainable donor relationships to support the 2025-2028 country program. The main fundraising strategy is based on submission of proposals for relevant mandate as well as targeted contributions (Build up programme) and pre financing projects from core programme. In the country programme 2019 – 2024, the most funds were coming from fundraising north, however there were several attempts which were made by Coof to write and submit proposals to different donors which were not successful due to technical and structural challenges. The Coof Team has limited capacity (in terms of time, resources and skills) on fundraising. In Tanzania, funding modality has changed, development partners are reluctant to provide funds to international organization even if they are registered in country, donor funds are directed to local CSOs for sustainability. In the coming four years, the following efforts initiatives will be put in place to improve funding situation for the programme.

- To enhance fundraising efforts, the plan emphasizes increasing the time Country Representatives spend on acquisition activities. This involves strengthening the team with skilled Senior Programme Officers (SPOs) and Programme Officers (POs) focused on program management and resource mobilization, as well as partner management. A robust finance and administration structure will support staff and partners in managing donor grants and complying with policies. For visibility, communication consultants may be hired, and resources will be allocated for awareness campaigns. Influencers are being engaged to raise awareness of NUS and promote SWTA’s expertise in agroecology.
- To strengthen our fundraising efforts, SWISSAID Tanzania will engage a fundraising consultant to provide technical support in developing specific proposals and to offer

training to Senior Programme Officers (SPOs) and Programme Officers (POs) on essential fundraising skills. This will enhance our internal capacity to pursue funding opportunities effectively. Additionally, we will promote joint and multi-country fundraising through consortiums, collaborating with private sector partners, local civil society organizations (CSOs), and like-minded organizations. These collaborative efforts will help diversify funding sources, increase resource mobilization, and foster sustainable partnerships that align with our mission and programmatic goals.

- SWISSAID Tanzania will actively participate in key events, build networks with potential donors, and closely monitor funding opportunities related to climate change, environmental conservation and other high-potential sectors such as marine resources and agroecology.

Fundraising targets:

SDC Targeted Contribution and Mandates: The total targeted contribution for this category is CHF 2,550,000. This includes CHF 150,000 for CROPS4HD Phase I which is ending in June 2025 and CHF 2,400,000 (CHF 800,000 SDC and CHF 1,600,000 LED) for CROPS4HD Phase II. There is a funding gap of CHF 266,000 for supporting Women Producers in Agroecological Farming. SWTA will closely collaborate with SW-CH to look for additional resources to cover the funding gap. Currently, the gender project is embedded within CROPS4HD, contributes significantly to the food systems outcome.

Core programme: Project under this category includes Fish Farming and Milkfish upscaling, extractive industry, Coof and Eco school, Bihawana farm and PhD and master's students support which are replacing the Research and Advocacy project. The budget for core programmes is 2,463,000 CH in which SDC target is 1,500,000 CH and IFR is 750,000 CH with a funding gap of 213,000 CH. The initiatives are underway to reach out to SDC – Tanzania and SBGA for possible funding.

Build-Up Projects: This category includes projects for which funds are expected to be raised from fundraising efforts in the South. Based on ongoing consultations with donors and past experiences in the country, SWTA anticipates a potential income from the European Commission and IFR for the Blue Economy project (CH 1,240,000; 240,000) respectively, where we plan to partner with IUCN Tanzania. SWTA anticipates CHF 500,000 from the French Embassy to support NEOAS project and also potential for upscaling the GIZ-MHWC and DARWIN-WWF projects, currently the donors have funded CH 99,821 and the potential for up-scaling the GIZ project with estimated funding of CH 2,000,000. commitment of CHF 2,099,821. The total potential income from these sources amounts to CHF 3,839,821.

Ongoing consultations with Swiss Foundations, (eg Arthur Waser Foundation (AWF), Fester, others), GIZ, DARWIN – WWF, WFP, European Commission and UK AID (OCEAN) is expected to increase build-up, enabling SWTA to achieve significant impacts in the coming four years of CP.

Sharing success stories and communication materials with the Fundraising Team (IFR) will be a priority for the SWTA. In collaboration with local partners, key areas for fundraising will be identified, and meetings will be held to present project ideas to the IFR. We call upon consideration by SW- CH to invite Coof for presentation of specific projects to major donors. To enhance their understanding of the projects, we recommend that the IFR team visits, to Tanzania at least once per year, as this has proven beneficial in the past.

SWTA will continue to collaborate with Seed Savers Network on emergency seed project which is implemented in Kenya. SWTA team is involved in advocacy component, we will also collaborate in MachoSauti App for farmer's exchange.

6.2 Project list and financial volume

Table II: Project funding list

	Tanzania	SWISSAID	Sufosec	Budgets	amount	Donor South Sud	amount	SDC	amount	SDC TC +N	amount	Donor North	Difference
51422601 Kobu TA				620'000			750'000	SDC CC					-130'000
51421801 Fish Farming 2	TA 1	1	1	293'000							200'000	IFR	93'000
514228NN Milkfish upscaling	TA 1	1	1	150'000							150'000	IFR	-
51421902 Gender project (phase 2)	TA 3	3	3	100'000			200'000	SDC CC					-100'000
51422302 Research and Advocacy for AE II	TA 1	1	1	230'000									230'000
51422303 Extractive Industries II	TA 2	2	2	250'000			200'000	SDC CC				FGC	50'000
514225NN Extractives South	TA 2	2	2	400'000			200'000	SDC CC					200'000
total core				2'693'000	-		1'600'000		-		750'000		343'000
514227NN humanitarian	TA 1	1	1	200'000							200'000	Nothilfonds	-
51922401 EmergenSeed	TA 1	1	1	250'000							250'000	Glückskette	-
514227NN EmergenSeed II	TA 1	1	1	450'000	200'000	ECHO, ISSD					200'000	Nothilfonds	50'000
total humanitarian				900'000	200'000						650'000		50'000
514224NN new R+A Outcome 3 NEAOS Grant Management	TA 1	1	1	500'000	500'000	FEF (Ambassade F)							-
514225NN AE build up project (Zanzibar/black sold)	TA 1	1	1	500'000	500'000	IKEA, others							-
514-N03 GIZ MHWC-A	TA 1	1	1	15'580									15'580
514225NN GIZ upsclaing	TA 1	1	1	2'000'000	2'000'000	giz							-
51422304 Darwin Initiative	TA 1	1	1	84'241	84'200	DARWIN							41
51422402 Fish Farming Blue economy EC / OCEAN	TA 1	1	1	1'240'000	1'000'000						240'000	IFR	-
total build up				4'339'821	4'084'200		-		-		240'000		15'621
51412102 AALCE / CROPS4HD TA	TA 1	1	1	150'000							150'000	LED	-
51412401 CROS4HD TA (ev. inkl. Gladness NEOAS)	TA 1	1	1	2'400'000					800'000	SDC GP	1'600'000	LED	-
514225NN women producer / CROPS	TA 1	3	3	266'000									266'000
total SDC TC+M				2'816'000	-		-		800'000		2'230'000		-214'000
Grand Total				10'748'821	4'284'200		1'600'000		800'000		3'870'000		194'621

6.3 Project timeline:

Table 12: Project timelines

	start	end	2025				2026				2027				2028			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
51422601 Kobu TA	01.01.2025	31.12.2028																
51421801 Fish Farming 2	01.01.2024	31.12.2026																
514228NN Milkshif upscaling	01.01.2028	31.12.2029																
51421902 Gender project (phase 2)	01.01.2025	31.12.2026																
51422302 Research and Advocacy for AE II	01.01.2023	31.12.2024																
51422303 Extractive Industries II	01.01.2023	31.12.2025																
514225NN Extractives South	01.01.2026	31.12.2027																
total core																		
514227NN humanitarian																		
51922401 EmergenSeed	17.06.2024	16.06.2026																
514227NN EmergenSeed II																		
total humanitarian																		
514224NN new R+A Bihawana+NEAOS Grant Manage	01.07.2025	31.12.2026																
514224NN new R+A ecoschools and IDRC	01.07.2025	??																
514225NN AE - build up project (Zanzibar or Black solc	01.01.2025	31.12.2027																
514-N03 GIZ MHCW-A	01.01.2023	31.01.2025																
514225NN GIZ upsclaing	01.07.2025	31.12.2027																
51422304 Darwin Initiative	01.05.2023	31.12.2025																
51422402 Fish Farming Blue economy EC / OCEAN																		
Build up																		
51412102 AALCE / CROPS4HD TA	01.07.2021	30.06.2025																
51412401 CROS4HD TA (ev. inkl. Gladness NEOAS)	01.07.2025	30.06.2029																
514225NN women producer / CROPS	01.07.2025	30.06.2027																
SDC TC +M																		

7. Organisational set up

7.1 List of personnel

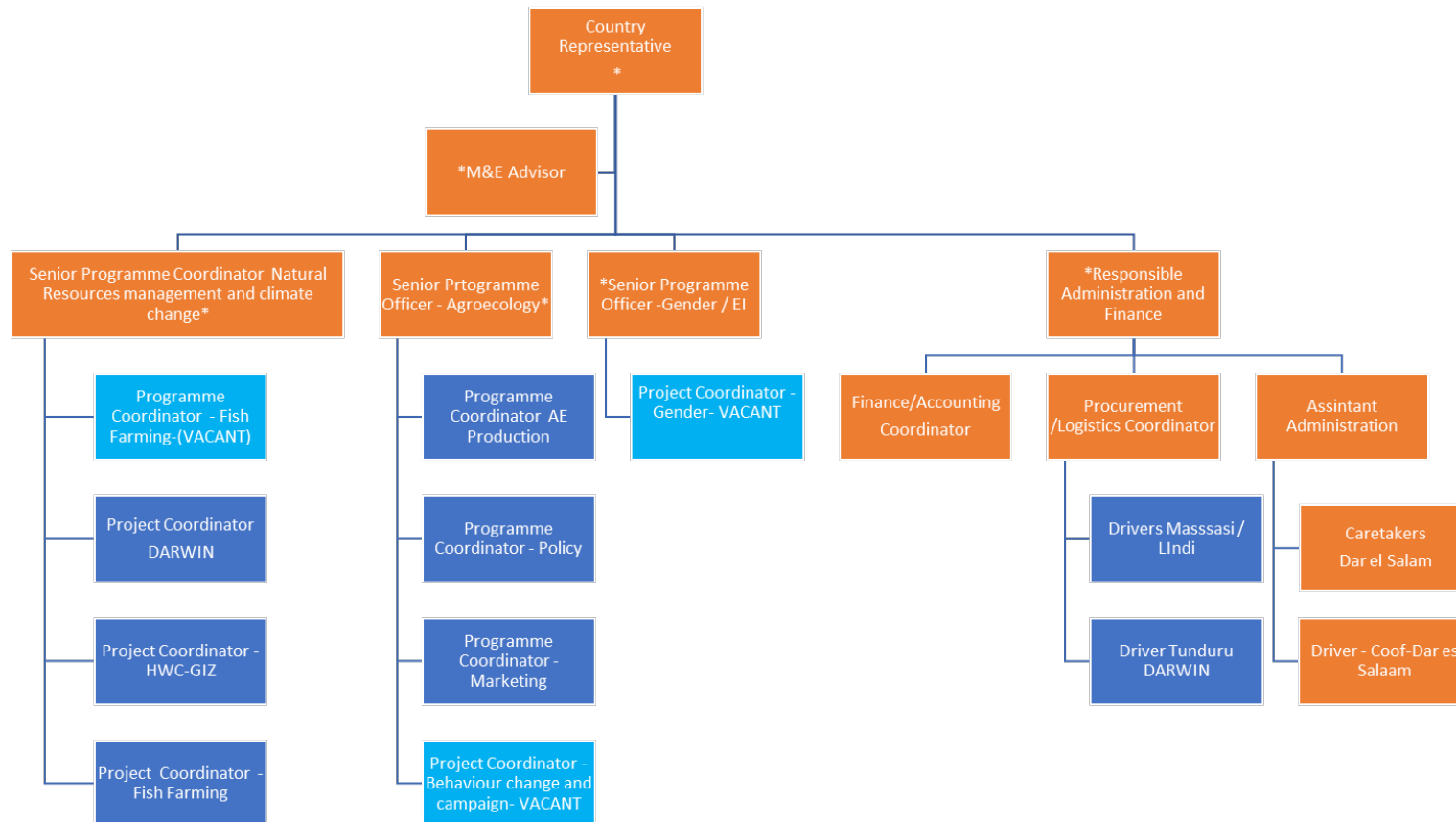
Table 13: List of personnel in core and project-based positions

Standard Positions of SWISSAID	Core: Structure Staff (add job title the Coof uses and add name)	% refinanced (status 2025)	Project: Project based staff Definition: Project staff is aligned to project implementation and project duration.
Country Representative	Country Representative (1)	0%	
Program Unit			
Senior Programme Coordinator	Senior Programme Coordinator (1)	20%	Senior Programme Coordinator (2)
Project Coordinator			Programme Coordinator (4) including 2 vacancy Fish farming PC
M+E advisor	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator (1)	50%	
Facilitator/Animateur			
Project Assistant			Project coordinator (5) including 1 Vacancy
Administration Unit			
Responsible Finance, HR, Admin	Responsible for Administration and Finance (1)	10%	
Finance Officer / HR Officer			
Procurement Officer	Procurement Officer (1)	0%	
IT Officer			
Accountant/Finance Assistant	Field Accountant (1)	0%	
Admin. Assistant	Administration assistance (1)	0%	
Support Unit			
Receptionist			
Driver	Driver cum messenger (1)	0%	Driver cum messenger (2)
Guard			
Messenger	Caretaker cum messenger (1)	0%	

7.2 Organization chart

The following organization chart includes the personnel who are members of Country Management Committee: Note: Orange = Structure staff including the management Committee. Blue – Project Based Staff;

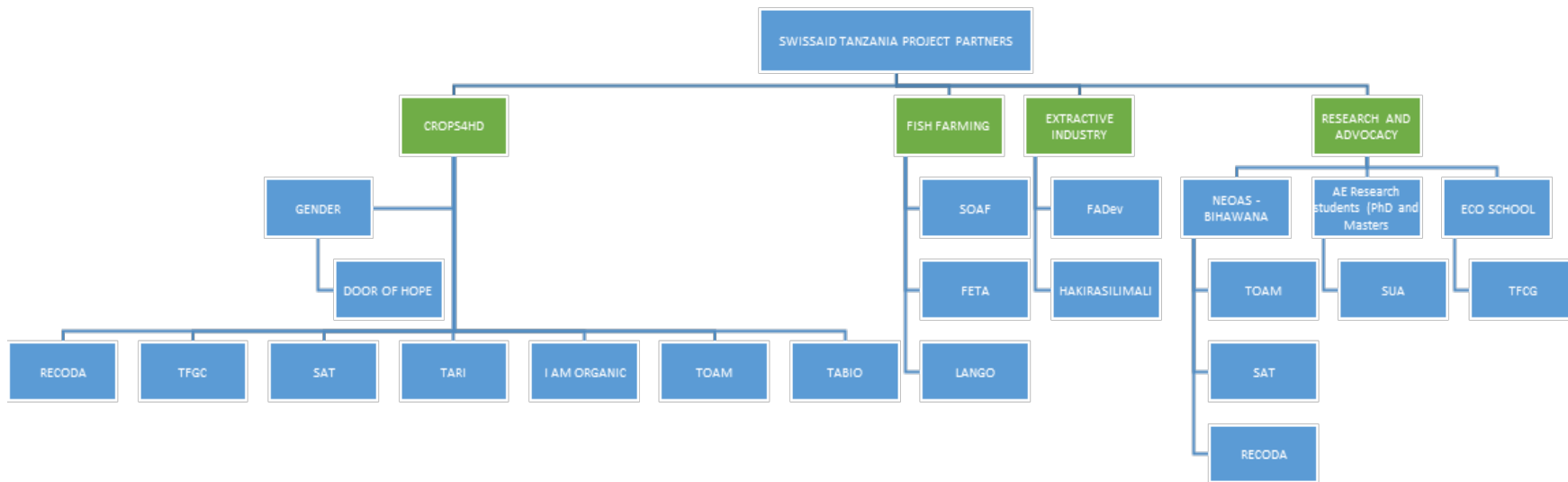
Figure 2: Organogram



7.3 Units and Projects chart

Figure 3: Project set up

Figure below indicated SWTA projects and the respective local partners responsible for the implementation of the projects.



8. Annexes

A. Abbreviations

AE	Agroecology
AE/O	Agroecology/Organic Agriculture
AFSA	Alliance for food Sovereignty in Africa
ASGM	Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining
ASM	Artisanal Small-Scale Mining
ACT	Agroecology Criteria Tool
CROPS4HD	Consumption of Resilient Orphans Crop Products for Healthier Diets
CEDRIG	Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Guideline
DDR/CCA	Disaster Risk Reduction/ Climate Change Actions.
DMDO	Diocese of Masasi Development Organization
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
FFS	Peasant Field School
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FMSS	Farmer Managed Seed System
FADev	Foundation for ASM development
FFLG	Peasant Family Learning Group
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
HR	Human Resources
LANGO	Lindi Region Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
NGO	Non- Government Organizations
NEOAC	National Ecological Organic Agriculture Conference
NEOAS	National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy
PGS	Participatory Guarantee Systems

VNRC	Village Natural Resources Council
TEIT	Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives (TEITI)
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
TI	Transparency initiatives
HWC	Human Wildlife conflicts
BMU	Beach Management Unit
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
CP	Country Programme
IFR	Fundraising Unit at SW- CH
SWTA	SWISSAID Tanzania
SW-CH or HQ	SWISSAID Switzerland, Headquarter
SuLIA	Sustainable Lifestyle Influencers approach

B. Outcome and output indicators list (from Sufosec monitoring guide, plus own ones)

Details of the monitoring plan of each programme outcome indicator. To be updated every year with the last measured value.

N°	Indicator name	Unit	Baseline (2025, if any)	Target (2028)	Last measured value	Date
<i>Thematic Focus A: Building a Climate Resilient and Food Systems Through Agroecology and Gender Transformative Action</i>						
<i>Outcome 1:</i> Contributing to improved food security and income of 250,000 peasants in Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma, with a focus on equitable access to resources for both women and men. 100,000 people, particularly women and children, will benefit from enhanced nutrition through increased diversity of local and organic produce.						
1.a	The proportion of households with moderate or severe food insecurity	Percentage	TBD	20% reduction to baseline		
1.b	Proportion of women and men with diverse diets	Percentage	TBD	50%		
1.c	The proportion of households applying a diverse set of agroecological practices	Percentage	TBD	80%		
1.d	Number of plant varieties, species, and conservation facilities managed by small-scale peasants.	Number	TBD	20% increase to baseline		
1.e	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of agroecological transition of food systems.	Qualitative	TBD	4		

1.f	Number of People having participated in nutritional education for healthier diet.	Percentage	0%	40% to baseline		
1.g	Proportion of women indicating a substantial improvement in living condition	Number	TBD	20% to baseline		
1.h	Proportion of women and men in leadership positions participating in and influencing public services provision, decision making and budget in their localities	Number	TBD	20% to the baseline		
1.i	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of gender equality in society, politics and economics.	Qualitative	TBD	3		
Thematic focus B: Enhancing Natural Resource Governance and Responsible ASGM Mining						
Outcome 2: Balancing nature and people's rights and contribute to a more transparent and formalized resources governance at national level and sustainable use in the extractive industries (gold) sectors in favour of the long-term resilience of 40 communities and 20 ASGM actors.						
2.a	Number of people from CSOs participating in and influencing transparency and use of natural resources, public service provision, decision making and budget in their localities.	Number	TBD	20% increase to baseline		
2b	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of improved natural resource governance in extractive sector	Qualitative	0	2		
2.c	Examples of policy initiatives and dialogue by SWISSAID and its partners to enhance transparency, protect ecosystems and achieve a compensation for extraction of natural resources	Number	TBD	20% increase to baseline		
2.d	Number of ASGM mines supported by SW which show substantial improvement in adopting sustainable and environmentally friendly mining practices according to continuous improvement criteria.	Number	TBD	50% increase		
2.e	Number of ASGM Actors who have accessed international markets with formal actor.	Number	0	3		
2.f	Percentage of household in target 20 ASGM actors reporting improved livelihood thanks to SWISSAID or enhanced	Number	3	7		

	access to resources due to formalized governance and sustainable practices.					
Locally Led Development						
Outcome 3: By 2028, 4 strategic partners and 10 advocacy, research and implementation partners have increased their agency and decision-making power, and SWISSAID has embraced a more equitable partnership approach, reinforcing locally led development.						
3a	Proportion of empowered local partners have reached at least Level 3 (co-decision) on the Power Assessment Tool in their collaboration with SWISSAID	Level	0	3		
3b	Proportion of SWISSAID funds allocated to local actors (Target 70%)	Percentage	30%	70%		
3c	Documented examples demonstrating the outcomes of locally led practice, shifting power to national and local actors (Target 3)	Qualitative	0	2		
3d	Number of SWISSAID partners with at least 30% of women in leadership positions	Number	TBD	30%		
Management and programme quality management						
Outcome 6. SWISSAID Tanzania is an efficient, effective, reliable and trusted development actor, producing solid results for its partners and beneficiaries, and meaningful contributions to wider development processes.						
6.a	Innovation process has been introduced SWTA and its partners	Qualitative	TBD			
6.b	Categories of trainings conducted (digital competencies, agroecology and mainstreaming skills (gender, climate change and risks management)	Number	0	3		
6.c	SWTA have qualified local advisory committee	Qualitative	TBD			
6d	A breach of code of conduct are documented, analysed annually and all cases are dealt with promptly	Qualitative	TBD			
6e	SWISAID Tanzania roles and responsibilities are described in proposals and at least 70% positions calculated in project budget and covered by donor	Percentage	0%	70%		
6f	At least 70% of income target (CH 750,000 – 2'000'000) achieved	Percentage	30%	70%		

C. Stakeholder Map

