UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT
2013 – 2014
As Chair of the Joint Government and UN Steering Committee, I am pleased to introduce the third Annual Report of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016 for Tanzania. During the three years of implementation, the UNDAP continues to demonstrate the strong partnership of the Government of Tanzania and the UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds in the context of Delivering as One in our quest to improve the well-being of the majority of Tanzanians. We will continue to work closely with the UN Country Team to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the plan by providing leadership and inputs as implementing partners.

The scope and depth of the results encompassed in this year’s Annual Report are evidence of the effective and efficient implementation of the plan. It is not only fully aligned to the national priorities as defined in the MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II (incorporating the MDGs), but also uses national procedures and systems. By using national procedures and systems, and by identifying challenges and implementing solutions therein, it continues to contribute to improving Government’s capacity to manage for growth, development and poverty reduction results.

Further, the plan has proven to be responsive to changes in the national development landscape during the implementation phase. This is best witnessed by the adjustment of the UNDAP across relevant programming areas, such as Education, to facilitate delivery under the Big Results Now initiative.

Sincere appreciations are extended for the role played by the Friends of the UN; in particular their continued support and cooperation since we embarked on the One UN programme. Their support to the UN Reform, as well as UNDAP delivery, is acknowledged as support to the overall growth, development and poverty reduction agenda of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Challenges to prompt and effective delivery of the UNDAP are being addressed in particular those associated with the use of national procedures and systems. Going forward, we will continue to work with the UN and other stakeholders to resolve these challenges, but we also expect the UN to play its part in addressing those internal constraints which hinder progress towards our agreed results.

Finally, I would like to reiterate the commitment of the Government of Tanzania to the implementation of the UNDAP, as well as providing leadership of the UN reform, at the country level and globally. The coming year will witness several important milestones, including the evaluation of the UNDAP and the formulation of its successor. Throughout these processes, our focus will remain on results, integrating the concerns of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda so as to realise a real improvement in the lives of the Tanzanian majority.

Dr. Servacius Likwelile
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) formally signalled its interest to become one of eight countries to pilot Delivering as One (DaO). UN Tanzania was consequently mandated to innovate and experiment with ways of planning, implementing and reporting as One for enhanced coherence, effectiveness and efficiency across four pillars: One Programme, One Leader, One Budget and One Office (harmonisation of business practices). The One Voice (joint communications) was subsequently added as a component at country level, with formal endorsement at the Fourth High Level Inter-Governmental Conference on DaO, Montevideo 2011.

Based on lessons learnt from the first generation of reform (2007-2011), the UN Country Team (UNCT) established a single, coherent One UN Country Plan for all UN agencies’ activities for the subsequent programming cycle: the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016. This ‘One Plan’ for Tanzania supports the achievement of national development priorities as well as progression towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the realisation of international human rights in the country.

KEY RESULTS SECURED TO DATE WITH UN SUPPORT

The UNDAP is defined by three key contributions to national development, in pursuit of the long-term goal of fulfilling human rights in Tanzania. These are:

• reducing income poverty through pro-poor economic growth and enhanced resilience
• improving quality of life and realising social well-being for all, including the most vulnerable
• creating a robust good governance foundation to enable inclusive growth and social well-being

In the three years since the UNDAP was launched, the 23 UN agencies operating in Tanzania—resident and non-resident—have collaborated on a range of initiatives, working with national partners to progress towards the agreed UNDAP outcomes, including those in pursuit of the UN’s normative agenda and Delivering as One reform. The text below illustrates some key results from these interventions, with further details provided in the main report.

ONE PROGRAMME: REDUCING INCOME POVERTY THROUGH PRO-POOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENHANCED RESILIENCE

Under this first priority area, the various agencies pool their resources to promote an economic growth which includes and benefits the poorest and most vulnerable in Tanzanian society, whilst creating resilience to shocks both natural and man-made.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

• Disaggregated population and housing thematic reports including national profile summaries, regional and district profiles and community profiles were completed following the 2012 Census. Planning officers utilise the data to ensure programmes are effectively tailored to geographical representations and population characteristic requirements for improved development outcomes.
• The monitoring of industrial performance, enterprise support and investment has been enhanced with the launch of the Labour Market Information System (LMIS). Technical policy briefs and reviews of Tanzania’s industrial competitiveness are now produced by the Industrial Intelligence Unit (IIU) in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
• Technical indicators on decent rural employment in the Agricultural and Rural Development M&E System in Tanzania have been developed for subsequent mainstreaming into the Agriculture Sector Development Plan II M&E-framework. These incorporate data specifically on youth, as a key demographic to foster productivity and enhance food security in the future.

• The SAGCOT Centre has spearheaded new engagements with investment partners and the creation of subsector value chain organizations. Following facilitation of smallholder farmers’ engagement in the SAGCOT initiative, including the introduction of a system of rice intensification, productivity has increased from 5 – 6.5t/ha to 8 – 10t/ha.

• Increased access to market information by farmers has been achieved, with the introduction of new solutions for mobile data collection and dissemination developed in collaboration with the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA). Farmers are able to secure the best possible price for their products, incentivising production and improving livelihoods.

• The UN contributes resources to enable robust information-sharing at both the national and district level at times of emergency. During the reporting period, the Emergency Communication Strategy and Communication Tool Kit were finalized. Disaster Management Committees, radio/TV messages and an essay competition were also utilised to ensure preparedness and mitigation measures towards drought, floods and cholera. Further, findings were disseminated from an emergency baseline survey of communities’ awareness on practices that increase risks and vulnerabilities, prompting positive changes in livelihood activities on the mainland and Zanzibar.

• The technical capacity of LGAs in three emergency-prone regions was strengthened in terms of their preparedness and response to small-scale health and water-related emergencies. UNICEF and WHO promoted the integration of WASH and Health in EPR planning in response to outbreaks of water born diseases. WASH toolkits in Emergencies were also revised and finalized for roll-out whilst Cholera guidelines were translated into Swahili, reviewed and adopted in Zanzibar.

• National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and 35 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects have been designed to enable communities to better respond to the impacts of climate change in vulnerable areas of Tanzania such as Bahi, Longido, and some parts of Iringa. A National Climate Change Financing Mechanism Fund and an Environment Trust Fund has also been established as a critical step in securing and managing climate finance.

• Scale up of the use and application of renewable energies across intensive productive sectors, has been achieved, with the establishment of a Technology Development Centre at the College of Engineering and Technology alongside the development of 9 mini-hydro pilot sites. The UN is also working with at least eight (medium and small-scale agro-processing industries to establish agro-waste to energy conversion programs.
To date, 5,100 farmers have increased their storage capacity and reduced post harvest losses through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme through knowledge sharing and provision of equipment. Farmers groups have aggregated nearly 3,000 MT of maize for sale to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) at competitive prices. Thus the NFRA has increased emergency stocks for food insecure populations. In terms of demand, the introduction of Community Managed Targeting and Distribution mechanisms (CMTD) has ensured that the most food insecure and vulnerable populations are better targeted during emergencies.

ONE PROGRAMME: IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE AND REALISING SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR ALL, INCLUDING THE MOST VULNERABLE

The second priority area represents a range of interventions that seek to ensure social well-being for all, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable in Tanzanian society. It encompasses the creation of a social safety net, protective measures against abuse, violence or neglect, as well as the pursuit of a healthy and educated nation that can contribute to sustained inclusive development.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- During the reporting period, the Zanzibar Social Protection Policy (ZSPP) was approved, ensuring adequate protection against life-course shocks and livelihood risks through safety nets and social security coverage for the poorest Zanzibaris, 50% of whom are under 18 years.
- The Second National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA-II) for Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) 2013-2017 was also launched. This focuses on access to basic social services including protection from violence, abuse and neglect for MVCs as well as improving the quality, availability and accessibility of services with an increased emphasis on prevention and early identification of vulnerabilities. Relevant Ministries (including PMO-RALG and MoF) are taking forward specific commitments to increase funding across all relevant sectors.
- A simplified, decentralized and free registration and certification process for all children under 5 has been introduced, producing reliable vital statistics for government planning and budgeting. In only 6 months, the rate of birth certification in Mbeya increased from 8.7% to 36%.
- In pursuit of a comprehensive Child Justice and Juvenile Justice system in line with the Law of the Child Act and international standards, progress has been made on a number of fronts, such as: integration of provisions on handling children’s cases into the Prosecutor’s General Instructions, strengthening the regulatory framework on child justice; submission of Juvenile Court Rules to the Attorney General’s office for gazetting, paving the way for a scale-up of specialist courts for children; and finalisation of the Welfare Committee Regulations which establishes an independent monitoring mechanism for juvenile detention centres.
- Operationalisation of the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act (2008) has been secured, with the drafting of Regulations for Centres for Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and Standard Operating Procedures for Government and Non-Government Institutions for Assistance to Victims of Trafficking. These enhance the protection mechanisms for women, youth and children as the principal victims of trafficking, delineating the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, including for the prosecution of traffickers.
The Mid Term Review of the One Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths (2008-2015), the Score Card Countdown Study as well as the Rapid MNCH Landscape and Bottleneck analysis were undertaken and findings utilised in the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Sharpened Plan 2014-2015. The latter supports mobilisation of resources towards further reductions in maternal and child mortality in country.

With support from UN agencies, 96% of all Health Facilities providing Reproductive and Child Health services in Zanzibar have at least one trained health care provider, with an increased number of new Family Planning clients. Community based Family Planning service provision has also improved with a doubling in the number of clients served by Community Based Distributors in the last 12 months alone.

The new Malaria Medium Term Strategic Plan (2014 – 2020) has been completed, along with the roll-out of new National Malaria Diagnosis and treatment Guidelines through zonal training centres. With these, it is envisaged that appropriate management of malaria incidence will be secured, alongside early diagnosis and treatment to non-malarial febrile cases.

Health M&E and surveillance systems at national and district levels have been strengthened. The Health MIS unit in the MoHSW is now receiving data and reports through the established District Health Information System from all districts. Verification of Health MIS data has improved accuracy and timeliness, with evident reduction of marginal errors.

The review of the National Food and Nutrition policy and the drafting of the Nutrition vision 2025 have been completed, providing the platform for developing the National Nutrition Strategy II and its associated operational plan. Increased awareness of the importance of nutrition through engagement with Members of Parliaments and other stakeholders has been secured to facilitate implementation.

Priority regions and districts have been supported to deliver essential nutrition services effectively, with 3,000 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) successfully rehabilitated. Moreover, Special Nutritious Foods (SNF) were provided to approximately 17,000 children of less than 2 years of age and 18,000 pregnant and lactating women to prevent stunting.

In collaboration with the Zanzibar Aids Commission and key bilateral partners, the assessment of the mid-term progress of the Zanzibar HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan, 2011–2016 (ZNSP II) was completed, incorporating a gap analysis and recommendations to improve the national HIV/AIDS response for the next two years. The Zanzibar HIV and AIDS Prevention and Management Act has also been signed into law by the Zanzibar President. It guarantees the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and institutionalizes the government commitment to lead the multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS.

Concerns of Key Populations (KPs)-those at a much higher risk of HIV infection- have been integrated in the new Zanzibar National Strategic Plan II (ZNSP-II 2011-2016) and the ZNSP II Operational Plan. Further, a package of HIV interventions for KPs by the Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme (ZACP) has been created in line with international guidelines. Findings of the recently disseminated Integrated Behavioural and Biological Surveillance Survey (IBBS) in Zanzibar (2011-12) were incorporated into the packages and training delivered to health care providers and KP implementers on their use.

During the last 12 months, in partnership with a wide range of implementing partners, services were provided to over 60,000 refugees in Nyarugusu camp, including free primary health care services with an emphasis on preventive care for major infectious diseases and epidemics. The vaccination completion rate for children under the age of five was 96%, signifying increased acceptability for protection against outbreaks. Further, child protection services were delivered for unaccompanied minors and separated children, including the arrangement of foster care and the provision of food and non-food items.
The school-based Teacher Education and Training Programme (INSET) for primary school teachers has been proven to improve pedagogical skills and promote interactive teaching for delivery of quality education. 45,000 primary school pupils in 130 focus schools benefited during the pilot phase, with further roll-out agreed. Findings have influenced both the definition of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and Big Results Now priorities.

Inspectorate Management Information System (IMIS) framework has been completed and the development of the IMIS database application undertaken. This has revitalized the efficiency and quality of the school inspection system, with capacity building on data collection and database management.

A National Entrepreneurship Education Framework has been finalized, paving the way for mainstreaming entrepreneurship education in the school curriculum, to improve labour productivity and employment creation. Teachers have been trained and certified under the pilot program on Entrepreneurship Education in School Curriculum to deliver the entrepreneurship education modules for primary and secondary schools.

Over half a million pre-primary and primary school children, along with students of complementary basic education, from drought-prone food insecure and pastoralist regions have received two meals a day. The Government of Tanzania supports the school feeding programme recognising its contribution to the attendance and retention of pupils in school, as well as cognitive capacity, for improved learning outcomes.

The UN continues to facilitate a coordinated scale-up of sustainable WASH in schools in Tanzania. Progress to date has included integration of the School WASH sub-component in the National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP, 2014/05 – 2019/10), which is moving from the first phase (2006/07-2013/14) to the second phase (2014/15 – 2019/20), encouraging a harmonised approach for improved financing and coverage. Thanks to UN support for roll out of the National School WASH guidelines, a number of schools on both mainland and Zanzibar have gained access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, creating safe and child friendly WASH environment for better learning outcomes.
Alternative learning opportunities have been expanded through the piloting of the Integrated Post Primary Education (IPPE) initiative, with a specific focus on out-of-school children and young mothers. Out-of-school adolescents and young mothers across 30 alternative learning training centres have been equipped with literacy, numeracy and pre-vocational skills to improve their employment prospects.

ONE PROGRAMME: CREATING A ROBUST GOOD GOVERNANCE FOUNDATION TO ENABLE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

The final priority area supports the creation of a strong enabling environment for the realisation of growth which is pro-poor and promotes social well-being. Under an expanded definition of good governance, the UN and its partners support individuals and institutions to fulfil their political and government functions, including international obligations under the normative agenda, as well as enabling communities to participate in democratic and peaceful discourse.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

• To advance the national fight against corruption, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) III have been drafted, with Government approval pending. Meanwhile, in Zanzibar, an Integrated Strategy for Integrity and Anti-Corruption has been developed, which includes an assessment of the status of corruption and remedial measures to be adopted. Further the effective domestication of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention has been initiated.

• Under legal sector reform in Zanzibar, a Legal Sector Reform Strategy and a Legal Aid Policy are now in place. These serve to strengthen legal aid and coordination, contributing to enhanced access to justice and legal services for the most vulnerable members of society.

• In Zanzibar, a motion on the tabling of the first-ever private Members Bill (House Administration Bill) in its legislative history was approved, as was the framework for the establishment of a parliamentary budget office to further strengthen in-house capacity. The UN also supported the development of a number of tools for parliamentarians including a toolkit on rules and procedures of the legislative process, public hearing guidelines, a communication strategy, as well as a manual on Gender Budget Statements. These enable parliamentarians to better represent citizens, better engage citizens and better carry out their elected duties.

• Support for a peaceful, inclusive and credible General Election in 2015 forms an integral element of the Governance agenda, supported by UNDP, UNESCO and UN Women. A comprehensive approach is being implemented to ensure marginalized populations have a strong voice in the electoral process as candidates and voters. Initiatives undertaken include support for the establishment of an enabling legal and Election Management Bodies policy framework and increasing party nominations for women, youth and People with Disabilities (PWD).
• The national women’s machinery have been enabled to contribute to key international/regional events and processes such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), African Union and SADC meetings and CEDAW reporting. Drafting of a new National Gender Policy on Tanzania Mainland that incorporates resolutions, agreed conclusions and recommendations from the CSW and CEDAW has also been facilitated, along with the generation of gender mainstreaming guidelines for Big Results Now.

• In 2014, a comprehensive alternative report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in Geneva, representing the concerns of 80+ members of the Tanzania Child Rights Forum was submitted, with UN support. This provided the current status of implementation of children’s rights, analysis of key issues and concrete recommendations to improve the situation of children in Tanzania. The report was complemented by a joint One UN Tanzania report, highlighting additional concerns. The data in both of these reports will guide the CRC’s concluding observations to further adherence of Children’s rights in Tanzania.

• The National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP)—helping to realise recommendations secured during treaty reporting processes—has been produced in English, Swahili and Braille, with extensive dissemination of both the full and abridged versions to Regional Commissioners, Districts Commissioners and Offices of the District Executive Directors as well as the general public. Piloting of the monitoring system has been initiated, with reports regularly submitted to CHRAGG. The latter has also been supported to more effectively analyse and produce data on quantifiable results thereby strengthening its role in monitoring NHRAP implementation.

• The UN also extends messaging on the significance, content and application of Human Rights in Tanzania. This involves the full integration of Human Rights into the education curriculum as well as awareness-raising and support for dialogue on the labour laws between employers and workers for improved compliance.

• Durable solutions for refugees assume three distinct forms: voluntary repatriation; resettlement in third countries; integration into the host communities. Progress has been made under all three approaches. For example, 235 refugees departed for resettlement countries. Prior to their departure, they received information regarding life, habits and culture in the respective countries of destination, as well as medical screening and food. Another 2,528 refugees were referred for resettlement, 21% of the submissions comprised of women and girls at risk. In May 2014, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalisation of 1,514 Somali Bantus (residing in Chogo Settlement). The citizenship certificates awarded to the Somali Bantu was presided over by the Minister of Home Affairs in an official ceremony.

• Support continues for the development and operationalisation of national laws and policies in Tanzania that are aligned to international laws and conventions relating to asylum and migration issues. During the AWP period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014, the number of sittings for the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) increased (four sessions this reporting period), thereby expanding access to asylum. The newly revised Tanzania Immigration Border Procedures Manual was also officially adopted by the Government of Tanzania, together with detailed Standard Operating Procedures on Assisting Vulnerable Migrants and Ethical Border Practices.
**DELIVERING AS ONE: SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PROGRAMMING**

The remaining pillars under DaO expand the qualitative dimensions of programme delivery, responding to issues of efficiencies, cost-effectiveness, relevance and equity.

**HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:**

The Inter Agency Gender Group (IAGG) ran a series of high level quarterly policy forums on priority Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) rights issues, bringing together more than 200 key stakeholders/institutions with recommendations forwarded for relevant ministry review and follow-up. Topics discussed included strengthening advocacy efforts for the effective engagement of men as allies in gender based violence (GBV) prevention, the pursuit of justice for women and injecting innovation into sustainable solutions for women’s economic empowerment. The Inter-Agency Gender Group also supported a thematic forum on Child Marriage organized in conjunction with the International Day of the Girl Child, attracting wide media coverage. This has since resulted in a national campaign on ending child marriage and a programme for the establishment of a child marriage free zone in Mara Region.

**Mainstreaming Programming Principles**

The UN Communication Group has produced a number of key communication products with a results focus, which address both the UN’s accountability commitments and serve as critical advocacy tools. These include a revamped UN Tanzania website and heightened use of social media platforms; both have experienced a doubling of visitors. UN Tanzania has also utilised various events to further raise awareness of its work, in particular key messages under its normative agenda. UN days—such as International Women’s Day, World Press Freedom Day, UN Day, Human Rights Day and World Aids Day—were commemorated with targeted media campaigns. Also, the 2014 Saba Saba Fair, one of the largest in East Africa, was used as an opportunity to showcase the UN’s key achievements. Over 5,000 people visited the booth, among them President Kikwete, Ministers and diplomats.

**Communicating as One**

Operations management provides coordinated support across Procurement, ICT, HACT/Finance as well as Human Resources to achieve reduced costs, increased efficiencies and high quality services. Such support is critical for the quality of programme delivery.

In the reporting period, the operations function has enhanced transparency and accountability of key partners through the annual audit process and use of micro assessments. UN Tanzania has reduced operational costs and enhanced development results through increased use of better negotiated procurement agreements, with a cost avoidance of USD 62,000 in 2013 alone. Further, it has advanced normative principles at
the country level through the implementation of the supplier component of the Global Compact Agreement, which requires service-providers to adhere to a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. In regards to policy, the UN operations team contributed to the CEB policy on common advertisement and recruitment at the country level. Meanwhile, joint ICT solutions have enabled robust inter-agency knowledge management at low cost during the lifetime of the UNDAP. For example, increased negotiation capabilities have secured a doubling of internet capacity since project inception at no extra charge.

Critically, the Operations Team have developed a medium-term Business Operations Strategy (BOS), as one of seven pilot countries globally. This has renewed the focus on results for the current UNDAP cycle and enabled the Operations Team to better position itself to provide strategic inputs for the identification of key operations support and results for more effective and efficient programme delivery under UNDAP II. Further, the Strategy has been used with UNCTs under the DAO Standard Operating Procedures’ training for post-2015 delivery worldwide. UN Tanzania staff are used as resource personnel for these and complimentary UNDG trainings on BOS.

COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

The UNDAP 2011-2016 includes a single budgetary framework comprised of agency core, agency non-core and One Fund resources. Delivery of the Programme of Cooperation, including the reform agenda, depends upon the successful mobilisation of all three sources of funding. Each Working Group is required to report on their expenditure as part of the Annual Review of the AWPs 2013-2014. These figures are provisional. The data has not been certified by the agencies’ headquarters. Authorised figures will only be available in the second quarter of 2014, and will therefore be reported in detail in the DaO Annual Report, in compliance with One UN Fund reporting requirements defined in the MOU.

According to reporting under the Annual Review, the Working Groups not only achieved a high rate of financial delivery during the 2013-2014 AWP period, but also managed to utilise residual or unspent funds from previous years signifying a heightened pace of implementation as the UNDAP cycle passed the half way mark. Three groupings exceeded the 100% delivery rate, with a further three Programme WGs reaching over 90% delivery. Collectively, the WGs achieved an average delivery rate of 90%, up from 2% in the previous year. Provisional expenditure for the first three years of the UNDAP has averaged 52% against the five year UNDAP budget. This figure is very close to the 60% anticipated at this point in the cycle. Given the positive showing on Year III expenditure demonstrated above, it is expected that the UNDAP financial delivery rate will continue to increase.

CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES: OUR RESPONSE

A number of challenges have influenced the effective and efficient delivery of planned results under the UNDAP. Listed below is the progress on remedial action undertaken to address these concerns.

The slow rate of fund disbursement through the Government Exchequer system is often cited as a key challenge in timely implementation. The UNCT has therefore held meetings with the Ministry of Finance on the effective use of the exchequer system to identify areas for improvement. For their part, the Government have agreed to a range of key measures which should facilitate progress towards a permanent solution including a comprehensive review of the whole system and processes of channelling funds through the exchequer system.

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1 The DaO Report is available in June of each year, encompassing results per calendar year. Each report is posted on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway http://mpftfund.org/factsheet/fund/77100 and UN Tanzania website http://tz.one.un.org.
A concern raised by many WGs relates to the availability of resources, both Agency and One Fund, in the current global economic climate, and the potential for full delivery of all 58 Outcomes. Agencies have therefore identified 20 critical areas of focus (Outcomes) to be defined in dialogue with stakeholders as key commitments. Government and Development Partners alike can be reassured that these 20 critical areas will receive the optimum level of resources during the lifetime of the UNDAP.

To remain relevant and attract the necessary resources to realise our commitments under the UNDAP, the UNCT has renewed its focus on communication, in particular results. This requires all parts of the UN system in Tanzania to play a role. Their success is manifested in the doubling of visitors to the UN Tanzania website and the increased readership of the UMOJA newsletter by over 700%. The UN will continue to find innovative ways to define the value addition brought about by the UN under Delivering as One, not just to our Development Partners but also our client base, namely the people of Tanzania.

CONCLUSIONS

UN Tanzania, under the UNDAP 2011-2016, continues to go from strength to strength. The pace of delivery has accelerated, with successful progression towards the 2016 Outcomes assured. As we move forward into Year IV of the UNDAP, UN Tanzania will continue to promote improved ways of working to realise not only our agreed results but broader reform in the UN system, with all the potential of enhanced UN effectiveness and efficiency it offers.
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1
In response to the recommendation by the High-Level Panel on UN System-Wide Coherence that the UN system should ‘Deliver as One’ (DoO) at country level, the Government of Tanzania formally signalled its interest to become one of eight countries to pilot the reform in 2007. UN Tanzania was consequently mandated to innovate and experiment with ways of planning, implementing and reporting as One to enhance its coherence, efficiency and effectiveness across four pillars: One Programme, One Leader, One Budget and One Office (renamed under the DoO Standard Operating Procedures as Operating as One). One Voice (renamed under the DoO Standard Operating Procedures as Communicating as One) was added as a component at country level with subsequent formal endorsement at the Fourth High Level Inter-Governmental Conference on Delivering as One, Montevideo 2011.

Between 2008-2011, UN Tanzania initiated nine Joint Programmes under the auspices of the One Programme and two Joint Programmes related to the One Office and the One Voice. These encouraged the 14 Participating UN agencies to work together, creating a coherent and holistic approach to programming in areas of common interest.

Notwithstanding their accomplishments, the UN Country Team (UNCT) acknowledged these Joint Programmes essentially formed a parallel structure to agency operations, increasing planning, monitoring and reporting requirements and, by extension, transaction costs. Moreover the broader UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), in which the Joint Programmes were retrofitted, was found to be insufficiently focused and overly-ambitious, reflecting an emphasis on process rather than results. Based on these experiences, the UNCT established a single, coherent One UN Country Plan for all UN agencies’ activities (resident and non-resident) for the subsequent programming period: the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016. This ‘One Plan’ for Tanzania supports the achievement of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the realisation of international human rights in the country, including the right to humanitarian assistance for refugees. The UNDAP enhances national ownership and UN accountability by articulating the precise UN contribution to the national priorities outlined in the national poverty reduction strategies, MKUKUTA II (mainland) & MKUZA II (Zanzibar) 2011-15. It is fully aligned to the GoT fiscal planning cycle, with each Annual Work Plan (AWP) running from 1 July to the following 30 June. The programming areas supported within the UNDAP are presented in Figure I.

The UNDAP is nationally executed and managed by the Joint Government of Tanzania and UN Steering Committee (JSC), which is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members from central and line ministries (including Zanzibar) sit on the JSC, with rotating representation by UN Heads of Agencies and the Chair of the Friends of the UN as the Donor Representative.

The UNDAP systematically mainstreams the five UN programming principles—Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE), Environmental Sustainability, Capacity Development and Results Based Management—collectively informing both programme planning and implementation. Relevant crosscutting issues of conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction, food security, indigenous people, volunteerism, HIV and AIDS, employment and decent work are also considered and reflected where relevant.

The Plan comprises of a Programme Results Matrix, (a framework of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timebound Outcomes and Outputs plus Key Actions) complemented by a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Matrix which includes indicators, baselines, annualized targets and means of verification. The UNDAP is implemented through a set of AWPs aligned to the Results Matrix, to further UN coherence and thereby improve efficiency, effectiveness and lower transaction costs. These are created in consultation with partners, with final approval by the JSC. A robust results based monitoring system (using a web-based platform http://dad.synisys.com/undaprms),
enables biannual review of delivery status, relevance of strategy and targets and realignment where appropriate to effectively respond to changing programming realities.

In addition, a DaO Matrix defines the desired strategic results and actions of the reform process. These encompass internal functions designed to expand the qualitative dimensions of programme delivery, responding to issues of effectiveness and efficiencies as they relate to the One Leader, Operating as One (formerly One Office), Communicating as One (formerly One Voice) and key programming principles. Under the UNDAP planning and results monitoring system, these components are subject to the same robust assessment as the programmes.

Figure 1: UNDAP Areas of Cooperation

1.1.1 REPORT STRUCTURE

The UNDAP 2013-2014 Annual Report builds upon previous consolidated Annual Reports during the programming cycle. It summarises results achieved to date, as well as common challenges and remedial action for improved delivery going forward. The Report is based on data contained in progress reports and financial statements produced by each of the 18 UNDAP Working Groups (WGs), under the Annual Review 2013-2014.

The report opens with a brief summary of the key development trends in Tanzania. The main body of the report (Section Three) highlights the key achievements, instances of inter-agency collaboration and examples of mainstreaming of Human Rights and GEWE
principles across the Programme, Operational, Cross Cutting, and Communication WGs. The section is followed by indicative data on financial delivery,\(^2\) to date and specifically 2013-2014.

Section Four defines the key challenges experienced, alongside corrective measures underway. This is followed by a brief chapter on the contribution of UN Tanzania to the broader global dialogue around System-Wide Coherence under DaO. The Report concludes with some general comments on delivery to date, and our commitment to further enhance UN Tanzania’s coherence, effectiveness and efficiency under the UNDAP 2011-2016 and beyond.

\(^2\) Information relating to financial delivery is provisional as certified figures were not available at the time of reporting. Certified data is only provided by agency headquarters per calendar year and is therefore listed with analysis in the DaO Annual Report (available June each year, running January to December from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office website http://mptfunds.org/factsheet/fund/T2100 and UN Tanzania website http://tz.one.un.org.
COUNTRY CONTEXT

CHAPTER 2
The United Republic of Tanzania is a union between the mainland and the semi-autonomous archipelago of Zanzibar. Since the end of official one-party governance in the mid 1990s, Tanzania continues to make steady progress in good governance. A multi-party system is now practised, with general elections planned for 2015.

Tanzania has continued to achieve a high rate of economic growth: GDP in 2012 reached 6.9 percent and grew by 7 percent in 2013. GDP growth is projected to grow by around 7% in 2014 and 2015, driven by transport, communications, financial services, construction, agriculture and manufacturing. After peaking at 19.8 percent in December 2011, annual inflation has fallen steadily (6.4 percent in June 2014), owing to good harvests increasing food production, a moderation in global commodity prices, tight monetary policy and stability in the Tanzanian Shilling (TZS). The 2013/14 budget aims to increase infrastructure projects while boosting revenue collection by cutting tax exemptions from an estimated 4 percent of GDP in 2011/2012 to around 1 percent of GDP in 2013/2014. Overall, the TZS 18.3tn (US$11.3bn) for 2013/14 budget targets a fiscal deficit of 5 percent of GDP. However, significant dilemmas remain, in terms of translating growth into poverty reduction for the majority. Corruption is among the challenges the Government is confronting in its efforts to deliver better economic and social services to the majority.

Prospects for the achievement of MDGs are mixed. MDG 1 on Poverty Reduction will not be achieved. Despite the current, relatively strong economic growth rate, rural poverty has remained high at 33.3 percent (Household Survey 2011-2012), indicating that growth has not been pro-poor and concentrated in sectors with limited employment opportunities. Nutrition targets have seen a continued stagnation. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five year has decreased but it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 children under five years of age are stunted in 2014.

Tanzania has almost achieved MDG 2 for Universal Primary Education, although there has been a steady decline in net primary enrolment rate, from 97% in 2007 to 89.7% in 2013. It is estimated that 1 million children do not attend primary school. Attending school does not equate learning. Of those who sat the Primary School Leaving Examination in 2013, only 50.6% passed. Challenges for learning achievement start much earlier; a national study of Standard II learning outcomes showed that only 8% of students achieved benchmarks for reading and mathematics. Only 35.5% of children attend pre-primary school. Net enrolment in Secondary School has improved from the 6.7% rate of 2003, though has declined from 34.3% in 2012 to 28.8% of children in 2013. It is estimated that 2.5 million adolescents do not attend secondary school. The MDG 3 goal of Gender Equality has been achieved in political representation and for the enrolment of girls in Primary and Secondary Education, however Gender Equality in Tertiary Education is yet to be secured. Additionally, girls have traditionally been expelled upon pregnancy and are not permitted to re-enrol once the baby is born, although the recent approval of the revised National Education and Training Policy purports to reverse this trend. Through the application of Temporary Special Measures in the form of reserved seats for women, female representation in national parliament stands at over 36% which places Tanzania among the top ranking countries in the world in this regard.

The MDG 4 on Under-Five Child Mortality is likely to be attained. Child mortality continues to decline rapidly and according to the recent UN estimate has reached 54 per 1,000 births by 2012. Neonatal mortality is also declining but at a slower pace, with almost one-third of child deaths occurring in the first month of life. There are some districts and many villages within the districts where children are not fully immunized: in 2011, only 64% of districts achieved 80% or more immunization coverage.

MDG 5 on Maternal Mortality will be missed. The decline in mortality rates in Tanzania is slow, from 529 per 100,000 live births in 1996 to 433 in 2012 (Census 2012). Nearly all pregnant women attend antenatal care but make too few visits and come too late in pregnancy.
The MDG 6 on combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases particularly Tuberculosis is likely to be attained. HIV transmission has continued to decrease gradually amongst the adult population (from 5.7% in 2007/8 to 5.1% in 2011) but the number of people living with HIV has remained the same due to population growth and longer survival with treatment. Prevalence among 15-19 year old boys and girls has not decreased and girls are more vulnerable to HIV infection than boys.

MDG 7 on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is unlikely to be met as access continues to stagnate and remain low (53% in 2012 and 10% in 2010 respectively). An estimated 18,500 children under 5 die each year from diarrhoea; nearly 90% of which is directly attributed to poor water, sanitation and hygiene. Nearly 38% of the primary schools (both government and public) have no water supply on the school premises; 37% do not have access to sanitation.

Under the humanitarian portfolio, basic and essential services including food assistance continue to be provided to approximately 70,000 refugees in North West Tanzania by the UN. Such support is complemented by the pursuit of durable solutions encompassing voluntary repatriation, resettlement in third countries and integration into the host communities.
UNDAP 2011-2016: RESULTS ACHIEVED TO DATE

CHAPTER 3

All photos from left to right: © UNICEF/Kate Holt
3.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

This Outcome establishes the evidence base for an economic growth policy framework in Tanzania, which is both job-rich and pro-poor. The UN pools its technical expertise to support a range of key sectors to produce and utilise accurate data for improved results, whilst ensuring the mainstreaming of critical programming principles such as gender, environmental sustainability and decent work. A range of results have been secured with UN support, including:

- Enhanced monitoring of industrial performance, enterprise support and investment with the launch of the Labour Market Information System (LMIS). Technical policy briefs and reviews of Tanzania’s industrial competitiveness are now produced by the Industrial Intelligence Unit (IIU) in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

- Creation of technical indicators on decent rural employment in the Agricultural and Rural Development M&E System in Tanzania for subsequent mainstreaming into the Agriculture Sector Development Plan II M&E-framework. These incorporate data specifically on youth, as a key demographic to foster productivity and enhance food security in the future.

- Completion of disaggregated population and housing thematic reports including national profile summaries, regional and district profiles and community profiles, following the 2012 Census. Planning officers utilise the data to ensure programmes are effectively tailored to geographical representations and population characteristic requirements for improved development outcomes.

The UN targets its support to the agricultural sector under this Outcome across three key components: better knowledge sharing on agricultural productivity, food fortification and marketing; the prioritisation of areas for investments that will increase food security; supporting farmer organisations to provide affordable, quality services and goods to their members. Highlights of progress to date include:

- Increased access to market information by farmers, with the introduction of new solutions for mobile data collection and dissemination developed in collaboration with the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA). Farmers are able to secure the best possible price for their products, incentivising production and improving livelihoods.

- Adoption of the Food Security and Nutrition Information System under the MUCHALI Framework in 55 districts on the mainland, facilitating identification of priority areas for investments for increased food security, including targeted safety-net interventions.

- Expansion of opportunities under the Co-Op Challenge Fund for income generating activities and job creation in rural areas. 450 new loans have been disbursed to a new type of cooperative member: the youth. The loans have created over 670 jobs attracting over 1,000 new youth members with an almost 50% increase in incomes per annum.

- Delivery of affordable and quality services by farmer organisations to 14,700 farmers, enabling better access to markets, increased agricultural productivity and transitioning from subsistence to business-oriented farming.

- Value chain upgrade support for farmers, with a 50% increase in collection and processing and 25% increase in farm gate prices along with increased processing efficiencies in target areas. 10 primary cooperatives were also supported to form a secondary organization bringing together 3,000 members to collectively bulk, process and market their produce while accessing supplies and inputs at preferential prices.

- Six new rice lines have been planted at the institute in Kizimbani and are used for further breeding, with the potential to significantly increase rice production. This is the result of a joint initiative with the Zanzibar Agricultural Institute, FAO and IAEA.

- The technical capacity of the National Artificial Insemination (AI) Centre has been enhanced, following training, and introduction improved management and quality assurance systems. This has increased the number of animals inseminated, contributing to significant increases in milk and beef production.
UNDA P ANNUAL REPORT 2013–2014

This Outcome specifically focuses on the promotion of the private sector, encouraging greater investment and local economic development in key productive and innovative sectors. In this regard, a range of initiatives have made advances:

- A South-South Cooperation Unit (SSC) has been established, which facilitates knowledge sharing on effective rural transformation and pro-poor economic growth.
- The SAGCOT Centre has spearheaded new engagements with 20 investment partners and the creation of subsector value chain organizations. Following facilitation of smallholder farmers' engagement in the SAGCOT initiative, including the introduction of a system of rice intensification, productivity has increased from 5 – 6.5t/ha to 8 – 10t/ha.
- Preliminary results of Women’s dairy cooperatives assisted to procure processing and packaging equipment, indicates a 25% increase in farm gate prices for farmers.
- 19 SMEs and two Industrial Support Organizations (ISOs) - Tanzania Industrial Research Organization (TIRDO) and the Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) – have received high quality upgrading services from industry support institutions, with commensurate increases in productivity and jobs.
- Partnerships have been established and training offered to 13 community banks inspiring the design of special financial products for youth entrepreneurs under the Youth to Youth Fund.

Capacities to engage in regional and international trade are developed under this Outcome, at the macro and micro level. Interventions promote harmonisation of trade related instruments, services and standards to smooth EAC integration and competitiveness, along with knowledge-sharing on the relevance and application for micro-level producers. Results to date include:

- SMEs have been facilitated to engage in export of agro-processed products, with the roll-out of a manual on relevant procedures and requirements.
- Women have been equipped to advocate for their rights and maximise opportunities for cross-border trade. Businesses have been formalised enabling access to loans for business growth and protection under the law. Women were encouraged to apply for their own barcodes to enable directly selling to supermarkets, following training ran UN Women and ILO in partnership. Moreover, a women’s platform in Namanga successfully lobbied a Regional Commissioner to overturn unfair duties.

Two demographics are targeted under this Outcome for entrepreneurial support: children/youth and women.

Under the first grouping, a National Entrepreneurship Education Framework has been finalized, paving the way for mainstreaming entrepreneurship education in the school curriculum. 144 Teachers have been trained and certified under the pilot program on Entrepreneurship Education in School Curriculum to deliver the entrepreneurship education modules for 128 primary and secondary schools.

Fatima is a member of one of the 17 farmer Savings and Credit Cooperatives now connected to the National Food Reserve Agency market. Whilst she has benefitted from support to improve productivity thereby increasing her household income, her contribution forms part of almost 3,000 MT of maize sold annually to enable the replenishment of Government stocks for emergency response to food insecure populations.
A highlight from the women’s programme lies in the support provided for vulnerable women in the Kilimanjaro region. 43 women have established new businesses, with an additional 242 members of savings groups accessing loans for income-generating activities. The women, a number of whom are widows or were abandoned by their husbands, can now afford school fees, clothes and regular meals for their children. This additional income has also enabled women to seek legal counsel in relation to land and child maintenance issues.

Men and women involved in informal cross border trade face multiple challenges, including various forms of violence and insufficient access to information including on existing tariffs, customs regulations and the requisite documentation. Women also face gender-specific constraints such as sexual abuse, including rape. The obligation to pay bribes is also a major problem, reducing women's profit margins.

In partnership with the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC), UN Women has established platforms at nine Tanzanian border posts. These platforms provide a formal space for women traders to come together with government officials to discuss issues, network and access information and training.

To date, over 700 women have participated in the platforms, enhancing their economic opportunities and increasing their capacity to evade discrimination. Through the election of platform leaders, each representing different business 'clusters', UN Women is also fostering critical leadership skills among this particularly marginalised group. Moreover, relationships between women traders and government officials have been galvanised, increasing collaboration and reducing incidences of corruption.

To complement these initiatives, the UN is also working with the Ministry of Trade (MIT) to ensure the national framework includes provisions to support women's trading opportunities. This has included a review of national policies on trade, and small and medium enterprise development. Frameworks to bolster the protection of women’s rights have been further strengthened through the development of an Intellectual Property Policy and a Textile and Garment Strategy. Furthermore, access to credible data is being increased through the establishment of gender desks at border points. In addition to providing support to female traders, the data collected at these posts will help to strengthen policy and planning processes.

Following the success of these initiatives, UN Women in cooperation with other UN agencies plans to scale up support for women’s cross border trade under a new project on women's economic empowerment. Focusing on key sectors, a strategic approach will be taken to building sustainable livelihoods for women through the provision of gender responsive services and employment opportunities.
3.2 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Under the first results area, capacity is built for the creation, adoption and implementation of climate change adaptation strategies at both the national and local level. Specific results include:

- Heightening of the profile of environment and climate change adaptation issues with the representation of Tanzania in the UN Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 19/CMP negotiations. H.E President Kikwete delivered the joint Africa statement on climate change highlighting critical areas for Africa as agreed by the African head of states.

- Establishment of a National Climate Change Financing Mechanism Fund and an Environment Trust Fund as a critical step in securing and managing climate finance.

- Scale up of the use and application of renewable energies across intensive productive sectors, with the establishment of a Technology Development Centre at the College of Engineering and Technology alongside the development of 9 mini-hydro pilot sites. The UN is also working with at least eight (medium and small-scale agro-processing industries to establish agro-waste to energy conversion programs.

- Design of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and 35 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects to build the capacity of communities to better respond to the impacts of climate change in vulnerable areas of Tanzania such as Bahi, Longido, and some parts of Iringa.

- 15 districts participating in a food for asset creation programme benefitting 50,000 individuals. Communities were enabled to become food secure through increased food production and access to water. Initiatives included construction of irrigation canals and rain-water harvesting for domestic, livestock and agricultural purposes as well as the construction of roads linking farms to markets.

- Clean, sustainable power in the form of solar installations was brought to rural areas by women ‘barefoot’ engineers in Lindi and Mtwara regions. Additional benefits include the women’s exercise of leadership in the village energy committees. A Training Centre is also being set up in cooperation with the MCDGC and MESWYWC in Zanzibar.

The UN agencies under this results area collaborate to support national and local actors to effectively manage environment and natural resources. Progress achieved to date include:

- Implementation of management plans for six nature reserves ensuring sustainability, with a biodiversity conservation unit operational in Zanzibar to provide technical assistance to protected areas.

- Diminution of the threat of food insecurity in the Kilimanjaro region following widespread adoption of the principles of Sustainable Land Management (SLM), with full integration into district plans and agricultural strategies in all districts. The Farmer Field School approach is being used as part of SLM technologies with successful implementation in 3 micro-catchments in each of the four districts of the Kagera Basin of Tanzania.

- Establishment of the National Coordination structure for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). This is a significant vehicle for the promotion of conservation and sustainable utilisation of biological resources through integration into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. The coordination body facilitates public awareness, communication and mainstreaming of gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards.

- Nomination of Jozani – Chwaka Bay National Park (JCBNP) in Zanzibar and Saadani National Park in Tanzania Mainland for the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. The participatory process enhanced knowledge and skills for protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources amongst key
actors, such as the National Environmental Management Council and the First Vice President’s office, as well as local communities.

- Communities of the East Usambara Biosphere Reserve have been equipped with practical entrepreneurial, environmental and biodiversity skills and knowledge. Farmers were encouraged to adopt a business-oriented approach with greater diversification in the local economy achieved. Female-headed food insecure households were prioritized for livelihood support.

_Elang’atadabash and Olchonyarok villages in Longido are located in the mountains and experience heavy soil erosion. Crops often fail and there are regular food shortages. The community members were supported to construct contour terraces as part of a training in farming good practices, with approximately 500 acres conserved. Community members have replicated the training to construct terraces in their own farms, producing 2,075m² of terraces to date._

3.3 EDUCATION

In pursuit of this Outcome, the UN has supported the inclusion of content related to IECD in the existing National Child Development Policy, which applies to all children ages 0-18. This reflects the government’s resolve to strengthen its focus on the early years using a more comprehensive, integrated, cross-sectoral and culturally-appropriate approach.

In addition to support for the review process, the UN has implemented a range of initiatives at the local level to both further the key tenets of Early Childhood Development and inform the national policy revisions. These include:

- In Zanzibar, an assessment of the level of access to and quality of Early Childhood Development (ECD) services has provided new insights into key health, nutrition and early childhood education issues, as well as coordination to inform a new ECD strategy.

- Awareness has been raised of the importance of ECD amongst national and local stakeholders to promote integrated approaches for children in Zanzibar. This is critical given the low level of investments in ECD as well as the lack of awareness regarding the important contribution of ECD to education in later years.

- Regional ECD networks (Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe) have been supported to coordinate advocacy for and monitor delivery of integrated ECD services.

- The commitment and capacity of LGAs to operationalise holistic support to IECD in district planning has been strengthened. Six districts in Tanzania have budgeted for ECD and have included activities related to ECD in their 2013-2014 MTEFs.

This Outcome targets children in the drought-prone food insecure and pastoralist areas of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Arusha and Manyara regions, providing two meals a day to over 540,000 pre-primary and primary school children along with students of complementary basic education. The Government of Tanzania continues to support the school feeding programme recognising its contribution to the attendance and retention of pupils in school. The initiative serves as an incentive for parents to send their children to school, reduces immediate hunger and improves child health and nutrition.

Relevant MDAs operationalise a national policy on Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)

MoEVT has a system in place for national school feeding, prioritising food insecure areas
In support of this programme, two complementary initiatives have been instituted which have additional benefits for both the school and those living in the environs, namely:

- Local procurement through Purchase for Progress has empowered small holder farmers, in particular women through increased income, and enhanced the ability of the community to contribute cash, food or non-food items for school feeding and other community development activities.
- Ninety six (96) rainwater harvesting tanks have been constructed across 7 districts to ensure water availability for regular food preparation and hygiene activities, affording pupils more time for studying that would have otherwise been spent fetching water.

**Enhanced MDA capacity to increase equitable access to quality and relevant technical and vocational education and training (TVET)**

This Outcome focuses on the Zanzibar 2005 Vocational Education and Training (VET) Policy. The formulation of the TVET policy awaits a formal decision on whether to incorporate it into the national education policy or have it as a sub-sector document in itself. It is anticipated that action on recommendations will enhance equitable access and quality of provision of TVET across 10 key areas ranging from workplace learning, to quality assurance and curriculum relevance and delivery.

School meals safeguard education, promote gender equality, improve child health and nutrition, and provide a range of socio-economic benefits, such as relieving the financial burdens of parents.
collaboration across ministries and stakeholders by including technical staff from NGOs, MoHSW, and the National Bureau of Statistics.

• Out-of-school adolescents and young mothers across 30 alternative learning training centres, have been equipped with literacy, numeracy and pre-vocational skills.

• The IPPE curriculum has been adopted by the Prisons Department for post-primary education of prisoners, demonstrating its efficacy.

Realising inclusive education functions at two levels for this Outcome: national policy and strategies along with district level in-service education and training.

At the national level, an Inclusive Education (IE) policy for Zanzibar has been drafted, with complementary sensitisation of MPs scheduled. Moreover, Inclusive Education Strategic Plan guidelines for the mainland have been developed and LGA officials oriented.

At the sub-national level:

• Teachers and tutors from 145 schools and 31 teachers’ colleges in Tanzania Mainland have benefitted from In-Service Education and Training, with improved pedagogical skills and knowledge on inclusive education, advantaging more than 52,500 primary and secondary school learners.

• An open distance learning Special Needs Certificate course with ten modules targeting in-service teachers has been developed. The course will equip 2,019 teachers-one for each of the primary schools in Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe regions-with basic knowledge and practical teaching skills.

• Inclusive Learner-Friendly Environment (ILFE) toolkits have been distributed to 15 pilot schools and selected teachers’ education colleges.

• An Education Support and Assessment Centre has been established for the early detection of disabilities.

The UN adopts a comprehensive approach to supporting evidence-based planning and management in the education sector. The capacities of Ward Education Coordinators, Inspectors, Head Teachers, and School Committees are all strengthened to ensure the effective management of schools in Tanzania. Results achieved to date include:

• Inspectorate Management Information System (IMIS) framework finalised and the development of the IMIS database application undertaken. This has revitalized the efficiency and quality of the school inspection system, with capacity building on data collection and database management.

• A certificate course and curriculum materials in Whole School Development Plan (WSDP) and Education Leadership, Management and Administration (CELMA) for Teachers, Head Teachers, Ward Education Coordinators and other education managers have been developed for improved school planning process and management.

• School committee capacity for whole school planning has strengthened community level engagement and accountability demands for improved quality education. Approximately 30% of the schools supported have mobilized their own resources by establishing partnerships with various private agencies.

• School Supervision Guidelines rolled out to Ward Education Coordinators across three regions to enhance close-to-school support, monitoring and supervision for improved quality assurance. This will not only improve supervision skills but also reduce the burden on school inspectors, allowing them to focus more on pedagogical issues.

MOEVT implements inclusive education strategies

Relevant MDAs undertake evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance at national, district, ward and school levels
In response to the introduction of the Big Results Now priorities, the UN programme has been re-aligned to focus on reading, writing and arithmetic (3Rs) in lower primary schools (Standards I and II). Support to INSET scale-up at national-level has adopted this new focus, ensuring that all children attain foundational skills in literacy and numeracy.

3.4 HEALTH & NUTRITION

The capacity of the MoHSW and LGAs to implement, monitor and evaluate the One Plan for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health is the focus of this Outcome, as a means to further Tanzania’s progression towards MDG 4 and MDG 5 targets. To date, a number of results have been secured:

- The Mid Term Review of the One Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths (2008-2015), the Score Card Countdown Study as well as the Rapid MNCH Landscape and Bottleneck analysis were undertaken and findings utilised in the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Sharpened Plan 2014-2015. The latter supports mobilisation of resources towards further reductions in maternal and child mortality in country.

- Supportive supervision of health facilities has improved service delivery across selected regions and districts, with the skills and knowledge of staff in managing medicines and the equipment in health facilities enhanced. Regular checks ensure appropriate application of established guidelines, with identified gaps addressed.

- The number of patients from hard-to-reach areas accessing upgraded health centres providing Basic and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care has increased threefold, with the distribution of ambulances, operating theatre and other essential MNCH equipment and commodities. Reports from six districts of Shinyanga indicate 2,672 cases benefited from ambulance referrals in 2014 alone as compared to 811 in 2012.

This Outcome also captures the scale-up of evidence-based interventions for communicable and non-communicable diseases. For example:

- Supported surveillance for Dengue fever outbreak, through identification of the epidemiology of the disease, facilitated its control and eventual elimination during the reporting period.

- Integrated Diseases Surveillance Reporting (IDSR) has been rolled out to six selected regions, thereby enabling the monitoring of epidemic and pandemic prone diseases.

- The mapping of Trachoma controlled through preventive chemotherapy has been completed, with findings utilised for the creation of a control program to reduce the incidents of Trachoma and ultimately eliminate onchocerciasis and other NTDs.

- The new Malaria Medium Term Strategic Plan (2014 – 2020) has been completed, along with the roll-out of new National Malaria Diagnosis and treatment Guidelines through zonal training centres. With these, it is envisaged that appropriate management of malaria incidence will be secured, alongside early diagnosis and
treatment to non-malarial febrile cases. All these are projected to contribute towards reduction of malaria prevalence from 10% in 2012 to 5% by 2016.

- National guidelines for Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis (MDRTB) were updated and its decentralization framework developed. These guide Tuberculosis interventions by NGOs and CSOs, facilitating community identification of early symptoms of the disease.
- Two new vaccines Rotarix and pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13) were introduced which are expected to reduce child morbidity and mortality. A measles second dose has also been launched to eliminate the disease as part of a global agenda.
- The Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine in Kilimanjaro Region has been introduced to prevent cervical cancer.
- Surveillance of polio at certification level has been maintained, enabling Tanzania to attain global commitments on polio eradication.

Linked to the previous results area, this Outcome aims to support Tertiary and District health facilities in Zanzibar to provide quality EmOC, Newborn and Postnatal services, whilst increasing the demand for EmoC, newborn and postnatal and child services amongst women. With support from UN agencies, the following progress have been achieved:

- 96% of all Health Facilities providing Reproductive and Child Health services have at least one trained health care provider, with an increased number of new Family Planning clients from 17,952 in 2012/2013 to 20,321 in 2013/2014.
- Community based Family Planning service provision has improved with notable increases in the number of clients served by Community Based Distributors from 3,157 in 2012/2013 to 6,167 in 2013/2014. This has been achieved through capacity building of Community Based Distributors and supportive supervision in selected districts to ensure proper information and rendering of services.
- Women delivering in health facilities has increased from 24.7% (2011) to 38% in Micheweni, Mkoani, North A & B.
- 90% of Primary Health Care Units have at least three modern methods of contraceptives in stock consistently across all 10 districts, with no stock-outs reported due to introduction of forecasting quantification.
- 1008 Youth utilized youth friendly services through the establishment of refurbished clinics (KMKM and Rahaleo) between January to June 2014 alone.

There are two aspects to interventions under this Outcome. The first operates at the macro-level, designed to ensure national institutional arrangements prioritize nutrition in policies, plans and budgets. Progress to date, includes:

- The review of the National Food and Nutrition policy and the drafting of the Nutrition Vision 2025. These documents provide the platform for developing the National Nutrition Strategy II and its associated operational plan. Increased awareness of the importance of nutrition through engagement with Members of Parliaments and other stakeholders has been secured to facilitate implementation.
- The Public Expenditure Review on nutrition (PER) was finalised and a policy brief for improved funding for nutrition developed.
- Nutrition information systems have been strengthened, with the incorporation of nutrition indicators into the Health MIS and the development of a nutrition surveillance framework.

At the sub-national level, priority regions and districts have been supported to deliver essential nutrition services effectively. Highlights of results include:

- Improvements in management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and counselling for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe. 92 care groups were established to counsel caregivers on IYCF with the successful
rehabilitation secured of 2,600 (Mainland) and 1,043 (Zanzibar) children with SAM.

- Approximately 1000 children and pregnant/lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition were successfully treated. Moreover, Special Nutritious Foods (SNF) were provided to approximately 17,000 children of less than 2 years of age and 18,000 pregnant and lactating women to prevent stunting.

- High coverage Vitamin A supplementation and deworming was sustained throughout the reporting period, with 95% of children aged 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A capsules, and 91% children aged 12-59 months receiving de-worming tablets. Production and monitoring of the utilization of iodized salt was boosted through the provision of salt iodization equipment to salt producers, rapid test kits and iodine checker machines to government regulatory agencies.

- Steering Committees on Nutrition in all districts have been created or activated, providing stewardship in advocating and promoting nutrition activities. This has been complemented by a modular training curriculum for in-service training of Nutrition Officers. Master trainers will cover all districts, increasing the capacity of nutrition officers to recommend and manage appropriate interventions for inclusion in Comprehensive Council Health Plans.

This Outcome targets both the supply and demand side of community health as the front line in improving the nation’s health and nutrition. Examples include:

- A Community Health Workers Programme Framework has been developed, and consensus on the modalities for implementation of a Community Health Workers strategy initiated. Policy guidance for incorporating community-driven health interventions as an integral part of the formal health system for delivery of basic health services at the community-level has also been provided.

- The Integrated National Health Promotion Strategic Framework drafting is underway. This framework guides various sector specific health programme communication strategies for improved uptake of services, including those targeting adolescents.

- The target of 22,488 new Family Planning acceptors in Zanzibar was met, during the Annual Work Plan period.

A range of studies and initiatives were supported under this Outcome to ensure evidence-based policy-making and planning in the health sector, enabling effectively targeted service delivery to those most in need. These included:

- Strengthening health M&E and surveillance systems at national and district levels.
The Health MIS unit in the MoHSW is now receiving data and reports through the established District Health Information System from all districts. Verification of Health MIS data has improved accuracy and timeliness, with evident reduction of marginal errors.

- Capacity-building of RMNCH programme officers to monitor the distribution of mortality across the districts, enabling appropriate remedial action where necessary.
- Equipping of all public health facilities in infectious diseases surveillance reporting, facilitating the monitoring and containment of epidemic prone diseases.

This Outcome comprises of two key strategies to support quality Human Resources for improved service delivery on both the mainland and Zanzibar.

The first enhances the implementation and monitoring of a National HRH policy. To date:

- A HRH observatory has been established in the MoHSW which provides information on HRH strength, deployment, attrition and entrants.
- A national HRH production plan has been developed as part of the development of the National HRH strategic plan for the Mainland, defining a costed national training programme for health cadres.

The second supports health workers' skills development and utilisation. Examples include:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of nursing institutions to improve the quality and quantity of midwives for underserved and hard to reach areas. Renovations of training sites, Training of Trainers and distance learning at Masters level have enhanced the quality of training whilst avoiding long staff absences from an already understaffed health system.
- 75% of targeted high burden health centres are implementing task shifting models for Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care.
- The Nursing Curriculum in College of Health Sciences has been revised to ensure a competence based approach in adherence with National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) standards.
- Health care providers have been capacitated to provide CEmONC services, including Anaesthesia and Caesarean Section surgeries, in nine upgraded health centres. One health facility in Kahama reported 27 successful Caesarean Section in the past six months. Most beneficiaries are from underserved remote rural areas.
- Equipping of two health facilities/training sites (Kivunge and M/Ladu) to provide EmONC services. The facilities have also started to undertake caesarean deliveries with 71 supported from February to 30th June 2014 alone.

This Outcome addresses a significant shortfall in the Health Sector in terms of the quantification, procurement, storage and distribution of medical supplies. It promotes the regulation and rational utilization of medical supplies and technologies to maximise reach. Key results achieved to date include:

- More efficient procurement and improved storage of medical supplies secured, with 88%+ of all regions and districts are now using electronic (computerised) stock management systems to forecast and quantify essential medicines, vaccines, contraceptives and other supplies.
- Safe and sufficient cold storage capacity extended for all vaccines at central and regional levels to four months, with the installation of walk-in cold rooms, generators and provision of refrigerated trucks.
- At the district level, stocks now meet one month requirements and can accommodate antigens for the newly introduced vaccines (Rota and Pneumococcal) to significantly reduce child mortality due to diarrhoea and pneumonia.
- TFDA staff and Local Government inspectors capacitated to document counterfeit medicines, strengthening enforcement of regulations.
3.5 HIV/AIDS

Institutional and organizational skills and capacities of CSOs, PLHIV networks and their members are developed under this outcome, to enable their active participation in and contribution to a more effectively targeted national response to AIDS. Interventions to date have included:

- An assessment of the CSO National Steering Committee and formulation of new Roadmap for action, ensuring their effective mobilisation of network and umbrella organisations to advocate for improved HIV services.
- Regular coordination meetings amongst CSO partners and PLHIV networks in Zanzibar, supporting activity implementation and documentation of achievements.
- Creation of an inventory report of CSOs working with Key Populations (KPs) in 10 regions on the Mainland with the highest HIV burden, enabling information-sharing and enhancing service delivery.
- Support annual general meetings of the national council for PLHIVs (NACOPHA).
- Capacity building of CSOs working with KPs to develop and implement interventions for KPs.

In support of the generation, analysis and application of strategic information and evidence, a significant number of initiatives have been undertaken. Nuanced by the programming principles of human rights and gender equality, these enhance understanding of the dynamics of the epidemic, informing both programming and policy. These studies complement regular collection of relevant data; over 65% of all districts are reporting for both the Tanzania Output Monitoring System for HIV and AIDS and the Health Management Information System.

The plans and studies developed to date in collaboration with TACAIDS, National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), ZAC and key bilateral partners include:

- The new National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS (NMSF III) and Health Sector HIV Strategic Plan (HSHSP III), both based on good practice and investment-oriented thinking.
- A study on socio-cultural determinants and dynamics of heterosexual anal sex practiced by both men and women in Tanzania.
- A review of HIV and AIDS programs in prison settings on the Mainland, a Rapid Situational Analysis examining HIV prevalence and related risk factors in prison settings on the Mainland and a legal review of existing national legislation and prison policy/rules related to responses to HIV/AIDS in prison settings in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Collectively these inform both service delivery and a framework for future action.
- A Situation Analysis of Adolescents Living with HIV (ALHIV) and Available Services was carried out by Government of Tanzania, given the special needs of ALHIV and global trends of increasing AIDS-related mortality among adolescents.
- The Zanzibar HIV and AID Prevention and Management Act has been signed into law by the Zanzibar President. The HIV Act guarantees the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and institutionalizes the government commitment to lead the multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS.

This outcome expands the dialogue on HIV/AIDS to include the direct responsibility of the various governmental ministries and departments—as well as the private and civil society sectors—for an effective, multi-sectoral response in country.

A number of workplace related policies and programmes have been introduced, with...
the following progress achieved to date:

- The Association of Tanzania Employers and the AIDS Business Coalition for Zanzibar have developed HIV and AIDS five year strategic plans, ensuring due alignment and adequate response to the new ZNSP II and NMSF III.
- An HIV stigma reduction and human rights programme has been designed and implemented for Ministry of Education and Vocational Training workplaces including schools.
- Women and girls, operating in the informal sector in Chalinze along Tanzania-Zambia Transport Corridor, have been given access to alternative livelihood opportunities aligned to principles of decent work.

This outcome represents one of the critical “Zeros” to which the Government of Tanzania has committed itself: zero new HIV infections. The UN targets support to coordination mechanisms and key MDA, LGA and CSO partners, ensuring the alignment of their HIV prevention programming with the NMPS.

Key results achieved to date include:

- Global indicators for measuring the education sector’s response to AIDS have been incorporated in the Education MIS database.
- National Guidelines for behaviour change communication for young people finalised.
- Teacher training institutions, including the Open University of Tanzania and the Tanzania Institute of Education, deliver high quality comprehensive HIV and life skills-based sexuality education to in-service tutors and school teachers.
- Peer-led adult assisted health education programmes and peer-to-provider health related referral systems implemented by the University of Dodoma and the St. Augustine University of Tanzania. The program estimated to reach more than 10,000 learners in the two universities
- 130 school-based peer empowerment clubs established in primary schools across 6 districts in Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe regions. These clubs empower and promote participation of children, especially girls, in identifying and dealing with challenges identified in schools, families and the community.
- Shuga radio, a 12-episode national radio program for young people was broadcasted nationally, to promote HIV testing and counselling (HTC) and safer sexual behaviours for young people, reaching an estimated 3 million young Tanzanians.
- 14,367 (7,351 male and 7,016 female) youth aged 15-24 and 2,417 adults 25+ accessed HTC services in 6 districts of Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe regions.

This outcome addresses critical elements that underpin a second important commitment of the Government of Tanzania, namely zero AIDS-related deaths. Under this results area, UN partners implement a broad range of interventions from HIV-specific care and treatment for adults and children, to mitigating the impact of HIV for those individuals and families who are infected as well as affected by HIV.

Support for improving the supply and demand side of quality HIV/AIDS care and treatment services has contributed to the gradual increase in antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage in eligible adults and in children of those eligible under the 2010 WHO guidelines. Such interventions include:

- Revision of national treatment guidelines to align with new WHO Guidelines released in June 2013. These raise the CD4 count eligibility for ART and allow for the initiation of ART regardless of CD4 count or WHO clinical staging for specific groups.
of PLHIV. Adoption of these earlier eligibility recommendations is expected to lead to a reduction in HIV transmission and increased survival of PLHIV, demonstrating the effectiveness of “treatment as prevention”

- A nationwide paediatric assessment was carried out in 43 facilities from 11 regions to determine critical bottlenecks affecting uptake of early infant diagnosis (EID), ART and retention to paediatric HIV treatment. Based on the findings, an action plan has been developed to inform the scale up of paediatric HIV services.

- Successful introduction of CD4 point of care diagnostics technology for EID

- Refocusing of the 2010 guidelines for home based care towards community based HIV and AIDS Services to address both prevention and treatment services at community and family levels. The new guidelines also focus promotes a stronger linkage between health facilities and community services for improved referral and access.

- Scale-up the key TB/HIV collaborative activities with increased enrolment of TB/HIV co-infected individuals into care, following an assessment of implementation of 3Is (Intensive TB screening, Isoniazid preventive therapy and TB infection control) in TB and care and treatment facilities. In 2013, 83% of all people diagnosed with TB were also tested for HIV and 37% of them were co-infected with HIV.

To ensure the linking of HIV-exposed children and adults to the continuum of care and treatment services, community-level activities have increased coverage of HIV diagnosis in children, as the entry point for paediatric care and treatment. For example, health facilities and communities in Temeke, Makete, Mufindi, Njombe and Iringa districts with Mother Support Groups were linked with facilities using the Mother Mentor approach. A rapid assessment of these community PMTCT activities indicated that EID uptake was above 70%, compared to the national average of 28%.

The mitigation of the impact of HIV infection on individuals and families is also addressed at the policy level, in particular the effect of HIV upon the most vulnerable children (MVC) and their families, whether orphans or not.

Latest results include:

- The launch of the Second National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA-II) for MVCs (2013-2017). This focuses on ensuring MVCs have access to basic social services including protection from violence, abuse and neglect, and improving the quality, availability and accessibility of services with an increased focus on prevention and early identification of MVC vulnerabilities. Relevant Ministries (including PMO-RALG and MoF) are taking forward specific commitments to increase funding for MVCs to implement NCPA-II across all relevant sectors.

- The integration of Child Protection into the M&E framework of the NCPA-II, with the adoption of a specific child protection management information system (CPMIS) therein.

An integral element of HIV prevention is the support to key populations (KPs) at a much higher risk of HIV infection (including sex workers, people who inject drugs, those in prison settings and men who have sex with men (MSM)) to access targeted, high-quality, non-stigmatizing and non-discriminating social and health services. Without this, localized reservoirs of HIV will continue the transmission of infection.

A range of interventions have been supported to ensure KPs are considered at both policy and programming level, these include:

- Integration of KP concerns in the new Zanzibar National Strategic Plan II (ZNSP-II 2011-2016) and the development of the ZNSP II Operational Plan.

- A package of HIV interventions for KPs developed by the Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme (ZACP), in line with international guidelines. Findings of the recently disseminated Integrated Behavioural and Biological Surveillance Survey (IBBS) in
Zanzibar (2011-12) were incorporated into the packages and training of health care providers and KP implementers on their use delivered. The outreach efforts have led to increase of HIV services by KPs in Zanzibar from 1, 108 to 3,833.

- CSOs equipped to deliver targeted communications and run community mobilization activities in the 10 HIV burdened regions.
- A public youth friendly health centre established at Rahaleo in Unguja specifically targeting youth key populations with SRH and HIV & STI prevention services. A further Youth friendly health centre in Miembeni refurbished and a toll free line for SRH and HIV/AIDS installed.
- 2,527 KPs (female sex workers, MSM and other vulnerable populations including people who use drugs) were provided with HIV testing and counselling.
- Ten children’s clubs located in Unguja and Pemba islands are operational and provide a strong basis of HIV referrals as well as psychosocial support services, therapy sessions and life skills, supporting children infected or affected by HIV.

The third “Zero” that Tanzania has committed to, “Zero Stigma and Discrimination”, contributes to the overall enabling environment for people living with HIV infection as well as affected by HIV infection. Key elements of basic human rights, such as the right to health, are not always evident in the way services are provided. This outcome empowers key governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure that everyone in need of HIV-related services can access them effectively, without experiencing stigma or discrimination.

Initiatives target both service-providers but also key community partners such as religious leaders, teachers and other community leaders to encourage use of available SRH services by PLHIV, KPs and youth. These include:

- HIV Stigma Index assessment designed and implemented thereby improving understanding of the daily stigma and discrimination encountered by PLHIV.
- Behaviour change communication materials targeting KPs distributed to promote demand for HIV services.
- The Association of Journalists against AIDS in Tanzania equipped to positively cover and thereby reduce stigma among PLHIV and key populations.

3.6 SOCIAL PROTECTION

This Outcome supports the development and operationalisation of a coherent policy, legislative and regulatory framework on social protection, extending basic protection for all. Progress to date includes:

- Approval of the Zanzibar Social Protection Policy (ZSPP), ensuring adequate protection against life-course shocks and livelihood risks through safety nets and social security coverage for the poorest 75,000 Zanzibaris, 50% of whom are under 18 years.
- Enhanced compliance of social security regulations, with the adoption of six social security guidelines and regulations ranging from data management to scheme membership registration.

The National Plans for Action for Most Vulnerable Children and Violence Against Children, at both the national and sub-national levels are targeted for support under this results area.

Results include:

- The transformation of High level Multi Sectoral Task Force into a national coordination structure to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of MDAs integrate Child Protection (CP) into their national programmes

MoHSW, ZAC and CSOs mobilize PLHIV, MVC and other affected groups for greater utilization of HIV/AIDS services

GoT coordinates a multi-sectoral social protection response to the needs of economically deprived and insecure groups
the Three Year National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children. Over 10 key MDAs have reported since the inception of the Plan of Action in 2013, revealing increased support for the child protection system including the expansion of a social welfare cadre, with a higher number of children being reached and supported than ever before.

- The Child Protection Systems have been scaled up to nine LGAs on the Mainland and two districts in Unguja, Zanzibar. Child Protection Teams and MVC Committees have been formed at district, ward and village levels, referral pathways developed and capacity of service providers strengthened. To date, these have helped 618 children affected by violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, with support for case management, medical examination and treatment and legal aid.

In realising this Outcome, the UN has promoted a multi-sectoral communication strategy for addressing violence against children. This has secured support from a diverse range of stakeholders, for example:

- Religious leaders of the seven principal denominations in Tanzania have committed to advance the protection of children. Each have agreed to advocate positive disciplinary practices among parents and enhance children’s understanding of violence through Sunday schools and Madrases.

- Journalists of key Media Houses in four regions of the mainland and Zanzibar have been capacitated to report ethically on cases of human trafficking and other issues related to migration and refugees. Reporting of these issues has increased, supported by the launch of a directory of service providers for victims of human trafficking.

- A multi-media VAC communication toolkit has strengthened the social awareness base, with messages for children, parents/caregivers and community leaders channelled through mass media and inter-personal communication.

Key areas in terms of legislative and regulatory gaps are addressed under this Outcome, relating to victims of trafficking and children specifically in care. Results to date include:

- Operationalisation of the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act (2008), with the drafting of Regulations for Centres for Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and Standard Operating Procedures for Government and Non-Government Institutions for Assistance to Victims of Trafficking. These enhance the protection mechanisms for women and children as the principal victims of trafficking, delineating the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, including for the prosecution of traffickers.

- Finalisation of regulations encompassing child protection, children’s homes,
adoption and foster care, day-care centres and crèches. Collectively these guide front line workers to increase quality care and protection services to children who are not benefitting from family support.

In addition:

- Tools on GBV prevention and response were disseminated to guide Islamic and Christian teachings, as an integral contribution to fostering positive social change.
- National GBV committees are functioning on Mainland and in Zanzibar to ensure multi-sectoral coordination among all social actors.

A simplified, decentralized and free registration and certification process for all children under 5, has been introduced which will provide reliable vital statistics for government planning and budgeting. In only 6 months, the rate of birth certification in Mbeya increased from 8.7% to 36%.

This Outcome pursues a multi-sectoral capacity building strategy for strengthening skills and knowledge related to the prevention of and response to child abuse, violence and exploitation (including child trafficking).

Initiatives to date include:

- The roll-out of standard national child protection training manuals to LGAs on both the Mainland and Zanzibar, with complementary training of district child protection teams, social workers and front line workers, as part of a wider strategy to strengthen the Child Protection System.
- Finalisation of a manual for operationalizing the Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) targeting NGOs, with inputs from 41 representatives of CSOs. These equip organisations to provide effective support to victims.
- Dissemination of a Directory of Service Providers for Victims of Trafficking (also available in Kiswahili) to Government, Media and CSOs, facilitating effective referral for prevention of trafficking, protection and assistance to victims as well as prosecution of traffickers.
- Strengthening of police capacity to conduct interviews and investigate human trafficking offences with the potential to increase successful prosecutions, through a range of interventions including ToT and introduction of a standard training model.

The UN enhances the operational and functional capacity of local service providers to provide specialized support to a higher number of women and children victims of abuse, violence and exploitation. Both street children and victims of violence are targeted.

Results under the UNDAP include:

- Reunification of 119 children, living and working on the streets of Dar es Salaam, with their families.
- 1,681 street children reached with services such as life skills training, psychosocial support and health care.
• 528 child protection cases (violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation) were reported to the C-SEMA toll free Child Helpline. Actions taken on the cases included provision of guidance and counselling, signposting and referral to statutory authorities for appropriate services.

• 25% of trained GOT staff are now referring children and women trafficking cases for assistance as well as prosecution of the perpetrators.

• 50 trafficked children and women received emergency assistance by trained service providers.

The Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS) is the key mechanism for the achievement of this final Outcome. The System has been introduced to capture data on issues related to abuse, violence and exploitation of women and children, including trafficking.

In the four pilot areas-Temeke, Kasulu, Hai and Magu-a total of 1,342 cases of child victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation (759 girls; 583 boys) have been recorded as receiving comprehensive services from the District Child Protection Team (DCPT). This data has been used by Social Welfare Officers to successfully advocate for more funds, with increased budget allocations in three of the four districts.

Ending Child Marriage

Defined as a marriage or official union that takes places before the age of 18, the Demographic Health Survey indicates that almost two out of five girls in Tanzania will participate in child marriage. While early marriage does affect boys, the practice is rooted in gender discrimination and girls make up the vast majority of victims. The consequences are devastating, child brides are at far greater risk of experiencing dangerous complications in pregnancy and childbirth, becoming infected with HIV/AIDS, experiencing psychological trauma and suffering domestic and sexual violence. What is more, once married, girls frequently drop out of education and lack the freedom to participate in their communities.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to ‘free and full’ consent to a marriage. More specifically, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Maputo Protocol prohibit child marriage. As part of Delivering as One, UNFPA is supporting national partners6 to end the practice. This support has focused on advocacy geared at increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 for boys and girls. Efforts to support girls and their communities have focused the regions of Shinyanga (where 59% of girls are married before 18) and Mara (where the figure is 54%).

Initial results of this advocacy include the production of evidence and policy dialogues on the new Constitution, which presents a significant opportunity to address the issue through legal measures. Through these efforts, awareness of child marriage and its consequences has been raised and partners are now preparing to launch a national campaign against the practice. Further, community based participatory action research in Mara and Shinyanga has led to the establishment of two Community Resource Centres to enable collective action and access to information on child marriage for communities. Interfaith religious leaders, schools, the police and judiciary in Mara and Shinyanga have also been engaged through campaigning and training efforts.

6 The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), KWOSHIDE and Children’s Dignity Forum (CDF)
3.7 WASH

Under this results area, UNICEF and UN HABITAT continue to support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) to ensure a coordinated scale-up of sustainable WASH in schools in Tanzania. Progress to date has included:

- Inclusion of the School WASH sub-component in the National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP), which is transiting from the first phase (2006/07-2013/14) to the second phase 2014/15 – 2019/20, encouraging a harmonised approach for improved financing and coverage.
- 72 schools equipped on the use of tools to enhance hygiene promotion, improved governance and sustainability of WASH services.
- School WASH guidelines completed to suit the Zanzibar context, with facilitation by master trainers from the Mainland and involving a multi-sectoral Zanzibar National Team. Piloting of the School WASH guidelines has begun with training of regional and district resource teams to build local capacity for scale up.
- 58,200 school children in Mainland and Zanzibar have gained access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, due to completion of construction activities, creating safe and child friendly WASH environment for better learning, including facilities to support menstrual hygiene management and accessible to children with disabilities.
- The ‘Fit for school’ scoping mission (an approach targeting children aiming at improving health in schools through group based activities such as hand washing with soap) was completed and agreement secured on the pilot. The approach is guided by three key principles-simplicity, scalability, and sustainability-for the furtherance of rights to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools.

A school child at Maendeleo Primary School in Temeke District, just one of 58,200 school children in Mainland and Zanzibar who have gained access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities following UN support, creating safe and child friendly WASH environment for better learning.

Interventions under this Outcome strengthen the institutional structures and capacities, including resources for implementation, across the sanitation and hygiene sub-sector. This incorporates action on household water treatment and safe storage and health promotion strategies. For example:

- Tanzania’s Statement of Commitments for 2014-2016 was presented by the Minister of Finance at the Sanitation and Water for All high level meeting in Washington DC in April 2014, raising the profile and attracting funding for the sub-sector.
- The country action plan for Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTSS) scale up was completed and endorsed together with research on HWTSS (2010/11

GoT/RGoZ implements a co-ordinated, scaled up national response for improved Sanitation and Hygiene (S&H)
– 2013/14), with support from UNICEF and WHO. These informed guidance to local communities and stakeholders on the effectiveness of various HWTSS methods/products and promotional approaches. Outputs from the research include the development of a new and cheaper (locally made) drinking water treatment product ‘Takasa-Maji’ which is effective for the removal of both turbidity and pathogens.

- Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, and Sanitation Week were commemorated, with events organised country wide to motivate improved hygiene behaviour. More than 100,000 children and over three million citizens were reached with hygiene and sanitation messages.

- At the sub-national level, a total of 90 sub-villages in the 5 districts of Mbeya, Iringa, and Njombe regions have been facilitated to analyse their own sanitation profiles. All communities have signed declarations for elimination of open defecation and improving their latrines.

- 21 wells have been rehabilitated in Zanzibar and 21 Water User Groups retrained on improved operation and maintenance, following the introduction of simplified community level Field Protocol for source water testing and disinfection.

This Outcome supports the establishment and effective utilisation of national monitoring systems to provide quality data on WASH. It involves technical and financial assistance for an improved MIS on water supplies and engagement of vulnerable groups to influence national policy dialogue relating to equity and sustainability of water supplies. To date:

- The design and development of a National Database and a Management Information System for Sanitation and Hygiene has been completed, providing both WASH and Health sectors with a mechanism to capture comprehensive routine data for the Sanitation and Hygiene Sub-sector.

- Indicators which reflect quality and functionality of School WASH facilities as per national standards have been integrated into the Education MIS.

- Existing protocols for water testing and disinfection both for routine surveillance and for application during the construction of new water systems on Mainland and Zanzibar have been reviewed. Their use will ensure more effective and consistent water quality monitoring and assurance. Zanzibar was also supported to develop guidelines for monitoring of small urban water supply system, which have been completed and disseminated to stakeholders for use.

- DAWASA has enhanced capacity to collect, analyse and react on the quality and completeness of data regarding community boreholes and shallow wells which are a major source of water in the informal settlements of Dar es Salaam.

- Effective approaches to enable rural communities to regain access to improved water supply through rehabilitation have been piloted. Additional support for sustaining their water schemes through regular maintenance and repairs was also provided. To date, one quarter of targeted schemes have been brought back to operation.

This Outcome comprises of partnerships to support greater sustainability of quality water supplies, involving the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) and service-providers in Lake Victoria.

In Zanzibar, the Water Authority has effectively implemented the Water Demand Management (WDM) strategy in Pemba/Tumbe thereby reducing non-revenue water, lost due to leakage and unauthorized consumption. Communities have benefitted from a reduced water tariff and greater water availability. Following this success, ZAWA has begun implementation in Nungwi town with plans to scale up to other urban areas of Zanzibar in the coming year.

Also in Zanzibar, the rain water harvesting strategy and implementation manual has been completed. It will feed into water sector policy reform and complement national efforts promoting rainwater harvesting as a supplementary source of water supply.
Eight rainwater harvesting schemes have been constructed for schools, dispensaries and mosques. Use of rainwater as a means of water supply reduces the pressure on the island’s groundwater resources. This is critical given high abstraction of groundwater can lead to contamination through intrusion of seawater.

DAWASA has implemented a series of integrated community-school WASH projects based on community driven needs assessments in the informal settlements of Dar es Salaam benefitting 21,500 people, of which 11,200 are children.

Under Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme Phase II, three localised utilities have received capacity building for strategic management, change management and performance improvement. These have resulted in increased operating revenue through reduction of non-revenue water and enhanced metering, billing and bill collection efficiencies.

Environmental sustainability is pursued under this Outcome, as a key UN programming principle. MoHSW has developed a national Action Plan for implementation of a three year project designed to secure adaptation to climate change through resilient WASH. Coordination and implementation will be undertaken in close collaboration with the MoW and the Vice President’s Office-Department of Environment. Public awareness on the links between climate change and WASH including promotion of appropriate WASH behaviours will be promoted, alongside capacity building for the health and water sectors to develop climate change adaptation strategies involving local communities.

**Inclusive School WASH in Tanzania**

The lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities in schools across Tanzania creates a significant barrier to education, in particular for girls and children with disabilities. Data from the school WASH mapping survey conducted in 16 districts of Tanzania Mainland in 2009 covering 2,697 schools revealed that nearly 38% of the primary schools (both public and private) have no water supply on the school premises; 84% of the schools do not have a functional hand washing facility; 96% lack WASH facilities suitable to children with disabilities and 52% do not have doors on girls’ latrines. This results in a poor learning environment, absenteeism, underperformance and higher dropout rates, particularly among adolescent girls.

To address this situation and support children’s right to improved WASH services in schools, UNICEF is working in collaboration with other stakeholders to promote facilities that are safe, child friendly, and consider the specific needs of girls. Interventions in schools are implemented in compliance with National School WASH guidelines, which recommend that toilet blocks for boys and girls are separate. Furthermore, girl’s toilets must offer greater privacy and cater to the particular needs of girls who are menstruating and children with disabilities. In 2013/2014 a total of 29,700 girls (and 28,500 boys) in 34 schools on the Mainland and Zanzibar gained access to inclusive and improved WASH services. This is helping to ensure healthy and supportive school environments, designed to increase enrolment, retention and the performance of girls in schools.

The programme also supports institutional and human resource capacity through training, coaching and mentoring of district resource teams and school management committees towards better support to schools. To date, 132 schools in 7 districts have established school WASH clubs to promote and sustain sanitary practices and hygiene behaviours among pupils. School management committees in these schools have also been trained. Through these processes, care is taken to ensure inclusive participation and orientation on needs of particular groups of children.

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7 2010 School WASH Mapping UNICEF, Water Aid, SNV
3.8 GOVERNANCE

Three cornerstones of good governance are covered under this Outcome.

The first advances the national fight against corruption, seeking to free public services of corruption and aiming for the recovery of lost assets, facilitated by the collaborative efforts of UNODC, UNDP, UN Women. Most recently, this has involved support for:

- The drafting of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) III, with Government approval pending, providing clear goals and coherence to both the public and private sectors.

- Development of the Integrated Strategy for Integrity and Anti-Corruption in Zanzibar, which includes an assessment of the status of corruption and remedial measures to be adopted. The number of corruption investigations in Zanzibar has increased (currently more than 29).

- The effective domestication of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention. A peer review of Tanzania was completed and a follow up Action Plan agreed to implement the findings relating to criminalization and international cooperation.

- The creation of an Asset Recovery Unit of the Public Prosecutions office and a new asset tracing unit in the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB).

- The establishment of a Coalition to address sextortion and corruption. Sextortion is a form of sexual exploitation whereby coercion is used by service providers to extort sexual favours from female victims. This has been reported in private and public sector, law enforcement, the judiciary, in schools and even for public transport

The second cornerstone is legal sector reform. In Zanzibar, a Legal Sector Reform Strategy and a Legal Aid Policy are now in place. These serve to strengthen legal aid and coordination, contributing to enhanced access to justice and legal services for the most vulnerable members of society. These efforts are complemented by capacity support to judicial officers, prosecutors, legal officers, state attorneys and heads of Ministry’s departments and institutions for robust project planning management, reporting, M&E, policy preparation and analysis, thereby enhancing the quality and efficiency of legal services delivery.

The third pursues GEWE as critical for effective and comprehensive development. In this regard, a number of initiatives have been supported, including:

- Facilitation of the national women’s machinery to contribute to key international and regional meetings, events and processes on GEWE, such as: the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC), African Union preparatory meetings, Beijing +20 Review and CEDAW and Maputo Protocol reporting.

- Drafting of a new National Gender Policy on Tanzania Mainland that incorporates resolutions, agreed conclusions and recommendations from the CSW and CEDAW.

- Generation of gender mainstreaming guidelines for Big Results Now.

- Launching of the process of developing a Country Gender Profile, providing gender disaggregated data, critical gender analysis by sector, and user-friendly recommendations to feed into evidence-based advocacy, policy-making, programming and budgeting by the government, Development Partners and CSOs.

In Zanzibar, members of the House of Representatives in general and women Representatives in particular, including those from Special Seats, received training in a range of subjects, including on rules and procedures for law-making, effective oversight, leadership, ICT, use of social media and engaging the media. As a result, between November 2013 and June 2014, budget related amendments/recommendations rose by almost 50% while the number of women contributing to budget discussions rose by over 77%. 

Relevant MDAs advance key national strategies for good governance

In Zanzibar, members of the House of Representatives in general and women Representatives in particular, including those from Special Seats, received training in a range of subjects, including on rules and procedures for law-making, effective oversight, leadership, ICT, use of social media and engaging the media. As a result, between November 2013 and June 2014, budget related amendments/recommendations rose by almost 50% while the number of women contributing to budget discussions rose by over 77%.
There are four key results under this Outcome for the reporting period. These were made possible through the collaboration of Government, Development Partners and the UN. These are:

- A new multi-year Government development cooperation strategy—the Development Cooperation Framework (DCF)—submitted for approval by Cabinet. The DCF promotes greater alignment of multiple development streams (traditional aid as well as South-South cooperation, private sector, CSOs, etc.) to national development priorities and processes, including human rights and gender equality concerns.

- The aid management system enhanced to better incorporate reporting and dissemination of relevant data. As indicated in the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment (PEFA) 2013, the AMP has "significantly improved donor reporting on aid disbursement of both program/project and general budget support."

- A rapid gender budget analysis was completed by the UN which informed discussions on financing for gender equality, General Budget Support and Public Finance Management.

- Development Partner coordination provided through the DPG Main and DPG Gender Secretariats, including a special session on financing Big Results Now (BRN) initiatives and channelling Development Partner inputs to the Poverty Policy Week. These serve as a focal point for aid coordination and harmonization among Development Partners, ensuring dialogue and coherent development responses to national priorities and integrating GEWE into key national strategic processes.

In realising this Outcome, the UN has developed the capacities of key institutions at the national level, such as the Planning Commission, as well as those of selected LGAs to operationalise evidence-based policy analysis, guidelines and tools, for improved public finance and management with a particular focus on women and children's issues. Progress achieved during the reporting period includes:

- An assessment of a decade of Core Reforms in Government, with recommendations for improvements in both structure and functions of the Reform Coordinating Unit, alongside a review of eight cross-cutting reforms and five key sector programmes. In the coming year, further dialogue including government and civil society on new reforms will be held.

- An appraisal of the capacity needs of the Cabinet Secretariat. The report encompasses institutional arrangements, the coordination platform and Human Resource concerns. Action on recommendations will improve centre of Government policy analysis and policy development.

- Strengthening of the M&E functions of the Poverty Eradication Division of the MoF and the Planning Commission in Zanzibar, with improved quality of annual reporting under the MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II secured for more accurate assessment of progress.

- Finalisation of the Zanzibar 2013 MDG Report, with the Union 2013 MDG Report near completion. These inform coordinated policy dialogues, including those within annual poverty week, and encourage pro-active articulation and consensus on development, human rights and gender equality priorities for post 2015 development frameworks.

- Updates to the Tanzania Socio Economic Database (TSED) for improved availability and accuracy of the latest data, in support of district level planning in sectors such as education and health.

There are several inter-related aspects to interventions under this Outcome, the first focuses on ensuring the GoT fulfils its commitments to reporting and action on key treaties and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). In 2014, key results centred on reporting to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). A comprehensive alternative report to the CRC in Geneva, representing the concerns of 80+ members of the Tanzania
Child Rights Forum was submitted, with UN support. This provided the current status of implementation of children’s rights, analysis of key issues and concrete recommendations to improve the situation of children in Tanzania. The report was complemented by a joint One UN Tanzania report also presented in June 2014, highlighting additional matters not raised in the Government or alternative reports. The data in both of these reports will guide the CRC’s concluding observations to further adherence of Children’s rights in Tanzania.

The second component of this Outcome provides support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), helping to realise recommendations secured during treaty reporting processes. To date, the NHRAP has been produced in English, Swahili and Braille, with extensive dissemination of both the full and abridged versions to Regional Commissioners, Districts Commissioners and Offices of the District Executive Directors as well as general public. LGAs responsible for activities under the NHRAP have submitted action plans for implementation. Piloting of the monitoring system has been initiated, with reports regularly submitted to CHRAGG. The latter has also been supported to more effectively analyse and produce data on quantifiable results thereby strengthening its role in monitoring NHRAP implementation.

The third aspect includes assistance to the national women’s machinery in Mainland and Zanzibar to submit a report on Tanzania’s progress in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. This is in preparation for the 20th anniversary of this landmark commitment to women’s rights, empowerment and gender equality.

The final element extends messaging on the significance, content and application of Human Rights in Tanzania. This involves the full integration of Human Rights into the education curriculum as well as awareness-raising and support for dialogue on the labour laws between employers and workers for improved compliance. Examples of results achieved to date include:

- Adoption and dissemination of the Tripartite Plan of Action towards ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189) by the tripartite partners in Mainland Tanzania. LESCO and LAB members were trained on social dialogue and supported to discuss reporting obligations and CEACR observations. This has improved reporting on ratified ILO Conventions and engendered CEACR-recommended amendments of laws.
- Popular versions of labour laws for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar made available, increasing awareness and compliance with labour laws and International Labour Standards.
- Dissemination of the Index of Decisions issued by the Labour Court from 2007 to 2010 to Court users, with an increased number of labour disputes resolved.
- Development of Guidelines for provision of Human Rights Education in schools, colleges, adult and non-formal education centres, with follow-up support planned during the next annual reporting period.

The scope of this Outcome is considerable. It seeks to ensure a comprehensive Child Justice and Juvenile Justice system in line with the Law of the Child Act and international standards, an effective gender sensitive legal framework to address GBV, plus the necessary capacities within the Judiciary, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA), social welfare and other relevant actors for effective implementation of women and child sensitive procedures which respect their rights. Progress has been made on a number of fronts, such as:

- Integration of provisions for handling children's cases into the Prosecutor’s General Instructions, strengthening the regulatory framework on child justice.
- Submission of Juvenile Court Rules to the Attorney General’s office for gazetting, paving the way for a scale-up of specialist courts for children. These will be

**GoT’s Justice System better protects the rights of women and children in contact/conflict with the law and is better able to respond to their needs**
complemented by the Children’s Court Rules drafted by an inter agency Technical Committee.

- Finalisation of the Welfare Committee Regulations which establishes an independent monitoring mechanism for juvenile detention centres. All mandated inspection bodies now use standardized monitoring and reporting tools when inspecting detention facilities to more accurately assess the protection of children’s rights against international and national standards.

- Provision of a legal representation to children while in court and legal assistance in detention facilities. The right to legal assistance was upheld for 322 children in adult prisons and the juvenile retention home and 100% of children at the Juvenile Court and three district courts in the Dar es Salaam region. This resulted in the timely prosecution of cases, fair trial and reduction of time spent in detention facilities by children.

- Operationalisation of Community rehabilitation and reintegration schemes with a 96% success rate for rehabilitation achieved.

- Launch of a three year action plan to rapidly enhance the work of the Police Gender and Children Desks. These are specialised desks in police stations and police posts which deal with cases of child abuse and GBV supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women. Cascading of the basic training manual has reached over 1200 desk officers.

- Cascading of the basic training manual has reached over 1200 desk officers.

- Development of a Case Law Manual on Sextortion (as a form of GBV) and its integration in the curriculum of the Institute of Judicial Administration. 2,000 students have received a copy of the manual as part of their curriculum, to date.

- Delivery of new child protection modules to police instructors from Dar, Zanzibar and Moshi Police Academies, ensuring integration into the basic, advanced and investigation officer training.

Tanzania’s then Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Emmanuel Nchimbi, officially launches the Tanzanian Action Plan for Police Gender and Children’s Desks 2013-2016 at the Chang’ombe Gender and Children’s Desk in Temeke, Dar es Salaam, on day two of 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence in 2013. Pictured (Left to right) UN Women Country Representative- Ms Anna Collins-Falk, Dr Nchimbi, the Ambassador of Ireland – H.E. Ms Fionnuala Gilsenan and then UN Resident Coordinator – Mr Alberic Kacou.

Interventions under this Outcome target community media as the primary platform for community dialogue on peace and democracy issues, critical in the lead up to the 2015 elections. Support is delivered for the creation of a conducive policy and legal framework, establishment of essential infrastructure and ethical management of the airways. To this end:

- A Bill creating an independent Zanzibar Media Commission has been drafted.

- 2 new radio stations were set up in Uvinza and Northern Zanzibar expanding community radio coverage to a population of 480,000.

- More than 85% of UN supported radios have established editorial policies to promote ethical reporting and democratic discourse, with complementary training
of 147 journalists to promote community participation in ethical, conflict sensitive and gender dialogue through radio. Standard tools to guide journalists on conflict sensitive reporting were also provided.

- Gender policies to promote gender mainstreaming in the media were completed and applied in 40% of community radios.

The final Outcome under this Working Group equips members of the National Assembly and House of Representatives to better fulfil their representative, legislative and oversight responsibilities. A significant number of results have been achieved in this area on the mainland, including:

- Improved capacities of Members in terms of provision of comments and amendments to Government Bills, better oversight of the MKUKUTA and BRN implementation as well as active involvement in post-MDG deliberations, observed by an almost 50% increase in contributions.
- 80% of Secretariat staff and more than 90% of MPs equipped to participate in National Budget scrutiny. Substantial access to independent expertise in oversight of fiscal and monetary policies and challenges facing budget implementation and tax collection in Tanzania contributed to the development of a set of recommendations during the budget discussion.
- Familiarisation of Members with the legal framework governing the Union’s constitution-making process as well as various constitutional supported MPs’ activities in the Constituent Assembly.
- Expanded research services, databases and products for Members of the National Assembly thus strengthening parliamentary legislative, oversight and representational roles. To this end, the National Assembly has also signed memoranda of cooperation with a number of research centres and public organizations to formalize the sharing of policy perspectives and legislative research which will assist Members preparations for Committee work, parliamentary debates and legislative development.
- Support to Members of Parliament and the House of Representatives Women Caucuses led to a strengthened knowledge base amongst parliamentarians on gender equality and women’s rights, including those concerning property, reproductive health, gender based violence, leadership and political representation and gender budgeting, resulting in successful advocacy for women’s rights and gender equality principles in the constitutional review process and other debates.

A motion on the tabling of the first-ever private Members Bill (House Administration Bill) in Zanzibar’s legislative history was approved, as was the framework for the establishment of a parliamentary budget office to further strengthen in-house capacity to deal with the Budget and related business. The UN also supported the development of a number of tools for parliamentarians including a toolkit on rules, procedures and processes on the legislative process, public hearing guidelines, a communication strategy, ICT Strategic Plan for 2014/2017 as well as a manual on Gender Budget Statements. These tools enable parliamentarians to better represent citizens, better engage citizens and better carry out their elected duties.

Support for a peaceful, inclusive and credible General Election in 2015 forms an integral element of this results area, supported by UNDP, UNESCO and UN Women. To date, a logistics schedule has been agreed for roll out of the national Biometric Voter Registration. The Zanzibar Election Commission has also undertaken an early round of voter registration updates, producing an operational plan for the entire registration process.

Regarding gender and social inclusion, efforts centred on laying the foundations for the implementation of a comprehensive approach to an inclusive electoral process. This entailed analysis and research to inform the establishment of an enabling legal framework,
as well as informed and targeted support to increase and strengthen the participation of women, youth and PWD in the electoral process as voters and candidates. As such, the following initiatives were completed. Firstly, a mapping of youth organizations and a baseline survey of nominations of women, youth and People with Disabilities (PWDs) along with a training manual and handbook for the empowerment of identified women, youth and PWDs aspirants to party nominations, strengthening inclusion of marginalized populations in election contests. The Political Parties Act, National Elections Act and the Election Expenses Act were reviewed from a gender perspective to inform the work of the National Election Commission and the Registrar of Political Parties. There has been increased media coverage (newspapers and radio) on the role of women, youth and PWDs in leadership and political participation following empowerment of journalists and editors. The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties commitment in regards to the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion principles within nomination procedures is verified by their active engagement with CSOs and political parties for the drafting of the Political Parties Act. Additionally, ZEC is in the process of adopting its Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion policy, which will enable a strategic approach to its integration into electoral management and operations.

Results for Women’s Civil and Political Rights

Women have the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives, this extends to all levels of public and political life. These rights are enshrined in numerous international instruments, to which Tanzania is a signatory. This includes the Beijing Platform for Action, which stresses the critical nature of women’s empowerment and participation in the achievement of transparent and accountable government. Despite these commitments, women in Tanzania continue to face barriers to their full and equal participation, and are under-represented in all areas of decision-making.

Transitional democratic processes, such as the re-writing of a constitution, provide critical opportunities for gender equality provisions to be codified in law. Women’s needs and interests can be articulated and so recognised at the highest level. However, participation and coordinated advocacy are essential if women are to take advantage of this rare opportunity. In Tanzania, efforts to ensure women’s participation in the current Constitutional Review began early with the formation of the Wanawake na Katiba Coalition (the Women’s Coalition for the Constitution). In collaboration with members of the Development Partners Group on Gender, the UN has supported the Coalition to strengthen their capacity to coordinate, mobilise, advocate and proactively represent women’s voices in the Constitutional Review process.

The establishment of the coalition represents a historic achievement, it is the first time Tanzanian women from diverse political, social, and economic interests have unified behind common goals. Learning from women’s movements across Africa, the coalition identified 12 priority issues and worked strategically to advocate for their inclusion in the draft Constitution. One critical issue for WKC has been equal representation, and as a result of their advocacy 100 of the 200 appointed Constituent Assembly (CA) members were women and the principle of equality was agreed upon in the leadership of the CA Committees. Early drafts of the proposed Constitution include priority issues identified by the Coalition, such as equal representation of women in parliament and women’s equal rights to access, control, develop and inherit land. Furthermore, the supremacy of the Constitution is established, signifying an important shift away from the existing multiple legal systems which allow discriminative legal clauses to be practiced alongside civil law. This has a particular impact on women where family law dictates divorce proceedings and child custody. Given the draft Constitution sets the age of the child at 18, its overriding authority has further implications for the Law of Marriage Act which allows for girls to marry at 14.

Through raising awareness and mobilising women at all levels, employing the skills of Coalition members, working with male allies and ensuring anyone speaking on behalf of the Coalition was well prepared and shifted the environment within which women were able to participate in this key democratic process. Ultimately, women’s rights have been more firmly established on the political agenda.
In further support of the process, the UK College of Policing delivered training to Police Officers from Mainland and Zanzibar to prepare Commanders to manage public events and apply correct policing responses, including the appropriate use of force. The Registrar of Political Parties has also held consultations with the judiciary to improve handling of election related disputes.

### 3.9 REFUGEES

The Refugee Programme Working Group, which consists of UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA ensures the maintenance of international standards predominantly in protection and core life-saving sectors including; WASH, Child Protection, Sexual GBV, Education, Shelter, Health and Nutrition. During the Annual Work Plan period, in partnership with a wide range of implementing partners, services were provided to over 60,000 refugees in Nyarugusu camp, these included:

- Free primary health care services with an emphasis on preventive care for major infectious diseases and epidemics, such as malaria, cholera, measles and meningitis. The vaccination completion rate for children under the age of five is 96%, signifying increased acceptability for protection against outbreaks.
- Adequate food rations meeting the recommended minimum 2100 Kcal threshold. All malnourished children and pregnant lactating women were enrolled in a therapeutic and supplementary feeding program. The coverage of Vitamin A (96%) supplements, de-worming (92%) and growth monitoring (100%) for under-fives was similarly high.
- Comprehensive HIV/AIDS interventions implemented with 91% of youth able to access information on HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Primary school enrolment increased from 22,673 in June 2013 to 24,122, while 8,428 students are enrolled at secondary school level. According to two DRC state exams results, an 84% pass rate was secured, a 5% increase on the results of the previous year. The pass rate for girls also increased from 61% in 2013 to 83% in 2014.
- Clinical, psycho-social and legal support for all 324 reported cases.
- Child protection services for 447 unaccompanied minors and 1,494 separated children, including the arrangement of foster care, Best Interest Determination, Best Interest Assessment and the provision of non-food items.
- 3,000 energy saving stoves were put in use thereby reducing the amount of wood fuel required, with attendant benefits on the incidents of SGBV during firewood collection.
- Joint environmental protection patrols to monitor and initiate remedial action against deforestation.
- Regular visits made to prisons with refugee detainees; 146 received legal assistance.

Durable solutions for refugees assume three distinct forms: voluntary repatriation; resettlement in third countries; integration into the host communities. Progress was made under all three approaches during the July 2013 – June 2014 period namely:

- 231 refugees who opted for voluntary repatriation to the DRC were assisted to return in safety and dignity.
- 235 refugees departed for resettlement countries (USA, Belgium, Canada, Australia, Denmark and Ireland). Prior to their departure, they received information regarding life, habits and culture in the respective countries of destination, as well as medical screening and food. Another 2,528 refugees were referred for resettlement, 21% of the submissions comprised of women and girls at risk.
- The Canadian High Commission conducted two missions in March and May respectively which resulted in a 100% acceptance of all cases interviewed. The
Resettlement Support Centre conducted two missions in January and May whereby 1,283 refugees were pre-screened for the US Refugee Admissions Programme.

- The US Government confirmed its intention to upscale the resettlement of Congolese refugees from Tanzania through a long-term P2 Resettlement Processing which is expected to commence at the end of 2014, targeting up to 33,000 Congolese refugees. The in-depth registration and verification of Congolese refugees has neared completion, with the capture of bio-data for 47,556 individuals. The comprehensive data will assist access to basic services including protection.

- 23 Burundian former refugees found to no longer be in need of international protection were returned. Mtabila camp, which hosted former Burundian refugees until December 2012, was handed over to the Government of Tanzania in an official ceremony on 22 July 2013.

Despite the suspension of the naturalization and local integration exercise of the 1972 former Burundian refugees during the reporting period by the Government of Tanzania, some advances were made with regards to advocacy at local and national levels. Community Based Participatory Approaches (CBPA) were introduced as a critical strategy for these Persons of Concern to share in decision-making processes to address gaps in a health, education and water provision. Medium and small scale community based interventions broadened access across these key sectors for this caseload and the surrounding populations. These include the distribution of 300 e-readers containing hundreds of textbooks and the expansion of water systems in two settlements.

In May 2014, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalisation of 1,514 Somali Bantu (residing in Chogo Settlement) which had commenced in April 2012. The citizenship certificates awarded to the Somali Bantu was presided over by the Minister of Home Affairs in an official ceremony.

UNHCR Representative in Tanzania, Ms. Joyce Mends-Cole with the Minister of Home Affairs Hon. Mathias Chikawe and other government officials in Chogo Settlement now Kwamdami Village following the award of citizenship to Somali Bantus

Support continues for the development and operationalisation of national laws and policies in Tanzania that are aligned to international laws and conventions relating to asylum and migration issues. Key results achieved to date include:

- The number of sittings for the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) has increased (four sessions this reporting period), thereby expanding access to asylum.

- Consensus on the need for a regional framework on refugees and adoption of a model law on the same based on international norms and standards was agreed by the EAC Chiefs of Refugee Management. The Meeting also adopted a draft background paper which will inform the development of harmonized refugee management policies across the EAC region.

Newly Naturalized are able to exercise their rights as Tanzanian citizens and receiving communities and LGAs are empowered to absorb them.

Efficient and fair asylum and migration systems strengthened in line with international norms and standards.
3.10 EMERGENCIES

This Outcome focuses on securing a coordinated response to disaster management, providing an operational framework and dialogue structure which is both cross-sectoral and inter-agency, targeting high risk districts and shehias.

Three key results have been secured to date:

• The National Operational Guidelines and M&E Framework were disseminated guiding a more effective and coherent emergency preparedness response. This is complemented by a DRR sub-national platform which brings together various stakeholders for improved coordination and collaboration.

• Emergency coordination meetings involving Government and Non-State Actors as well as UN agencies, organised by the Disaster Management Departments of the Prime Minister’s Office and 2nd Vice President’s Office in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, enabled sharing of lessons learnt regarding the response to floods that affected many parts of the country in 2014. Dialogue encompassed both the achievements and challenges experienced in using the agreed Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) and guidelines for improvements going forward.

• Communities in high risk areas of both the mainland and Zanzibar were sensitised as to their potential risks and vulnerabilities, following EPR planning dissemination seminars. Five EPR plans were formulated and updated with the participation of communities and stakeholders.

Recognising the importance of early warning mechanisms and effective communication in times of emergency, the UN contributes resources to enable robust information-sharing at both the national and district level. For example, the Emergency Communication Strategy and Communication Tool Kit were finalized during the reporting period. Disaster Management Committees, radio/TV messages and an essay competition were utilised to ensure preparedness and mitigation measures towards drought, floods and cholera. Further, findings were disseminated from an emergency baseline survey of communities’ awareness on practices that increase risks and vulnerabilities, prompting positive changes in livelihood activities on the mainland and Zanzibar. Health sector Vulnerability assessment and mapping including Hospital safety Index were conducted in five regions (Kilimanjaro, Mara, Mtwara, Arusha and Coast - all districts in these regions) to enable the health facilities and community resilience for quality emergency care and actions.
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Assessments are conducted and supported by FAO, UNICEF and WFP. Whereas UNICEF provides the lead in the Nutrition analysis, FAO and WFP provide support on other food security indicators (marketing, livelihood and vulnerability) linked to the nutritional outcomes. The two components of the assessment allowed for the use of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to standardise the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. This synergy has enabled a holistic approach to food insecurity whereby beneficiaries are targeted with complementary activities, including nutritional and livelihood support, helping to break the cycle of dependency and ensure more sustainable outcomes.

National coordination mechanisms for Health, Nutrition, WASH and Education are strengthened for an enhanced response capacity in emergencies under this Outcome. Results include:

• Information on the status of food and nutrition insecurity under the biannual joint assessment (1.6 million facing food shortages) enabled planning for provision of nutrition interventions for malnourished children and prepositioning of emergency supplies in strategic locations in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.

• The technical capacity of LGAs in three emergency-prone regions was strengthened in terms of their preparedness and response to small-scale health and water-related emergencies. UNICEF and WHO promoted the integration of WASH and Health in EPR planning in response to outbreaks of water born diseases. WASH toolkits in Emergencies were also revised and finalized for roll-out whilst Cholera guidelines were translated into Swahili, reviewed and adopted in Zanzibar.

• Education in Emergencies (EiE) priorities were integrated into school plans across the three high-risk regions, empowering school communities to better prepare for emergencies (including mobilising community resources to respond to emergencies e.g. the repair of school buildings). These were formulated using the new EiE pack which targets teachers, school committee members and representatives from villages.

The enhancement of logistical capacity and local distribution mechanisms for food emergency assistance is the principal strategy used for realisation of this final Outcome.

To date, 5,100 farmers have increased their storage capacity and reduced post harvest losses via the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme through knowledge sharing and provision of equipment. Farmers groups have aggregated nearly 3,000 MT of maize for sale to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) at competitive prices. Thus the NFRA has increased emergency stocks for food insecure populations. In terms of demand, the introduction of Community Managed Targeting and Distribution mechanisms (CMTD) has ensured that the most food insecure and vulnerable populations are better targeted during emergencies.

Hadija is one of 5,100 farmers who have benefitted from knowledge sharing and provision of equipment under the Purchase for Progress programme.

Relevant MDAs, LGAs, and NSAs are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective intra coordinated response in emergencies

PMO/DMD provide timely access to emergency food assistance to food insecure and vulnerable households in emergency situations
3.11 CROSS CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (PMEWG) is tasked to deliver on this Outcome, serving the UN Country Team and the various UNDAP WGs therein, collaborating with each to ensure centralised Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting processes are evidence-based and results-oriented.

During the reporting period, lessons learnt (utilising data from the biannual review summary reports, annual Process Survey and for the first time an Annual Review validation exercise) were integrated into a revised procedure and guidance for the AWP 2014-2015 drafting process and 2013-2014 Mid Year Review. Further simplification of planning and reporting requirements were also instituted across financial and procurement components, securing more accurate data whilst still responding to key information needs (external and internal). Quality Support Assurance on AWPs and UNDAP M&E matrices were provided, ensuring agreed eligibility One Fund criteria was met and UNDAP Outcome/Output targets remain SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timebound). The quality of AWPs has improved year on year, informed by key data from UN reviews and national-led surveys/research, such as the census and THMIS.

Collaboration with the Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG), Human Rights Working Group and the Interest Group on Culture has resulted in more robust integration of the normative agenda in planning, monitoring and reporting requirements across the UN agencies, with improved relevance to national context and an enhanced focus on results.

The second UNDAP Annual Report (2012-2013) was produced and circulated to all partners. Using a revised format, the report focused upon the key results of UNDAP initiatives to date. Additional communication products were created from the data therein (including website updates, supplements to the UNDAP info-kits, one page thematic handouts etc) in support of greater transparency and accountability, effective advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts.

The UNDAP M&E Calendar for 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 were also developed, capturing all major planned M&E activities listed in the relevant UNDAP AWPs that directly relate to: National Level M&E Capacity Development; UN Supported Surveys/Studies and Reporting; UN Internal Reviews and Reporting; Support to Sectoral Evaluations and UNDAP Evaluation. The calendar enhanced UN coordination and (broader) utilisation of UN supported M&E activities. Agencies/WGs referenced the calendar to pinpoint initiatives to which they might contribute (eg preparations for household surveys) or from which they may benefit (eg gap analysis of service provision to target groups). It is anticipated that the calendar will encourage an increase in inter-agency or joint research/evaluation initiatives in the future.

A significant milestone in the formulation of the successor to UNDAP 2011-2016 was achieved with the approval of the UNDAP II Roadmap at the country and regional level. The roadmap allows for the creation of a substantial evidence base (including an UNDAP Evaluation, Situational Analysis and Stakeholder survey) to guide strategic planning in the post 2015 development setting.

The Inter Agency Gender Group (IAGG) enhances UNCT’s programme delivery and advocacy efforts through mainstreaming of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE). The recent UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review on Operational Activities for Development (QCPR) has placed unprecedented emphasis on GEWE as central to the achievement of development results.

During 2013-2014, the IAGG ran a series of high level quarterly policy forums on priority GEWE issues, bringing together more than 200 key stakeholders/institutions. Topics discussed included strengthening advocacy efforts for the effective engagement of men as allies in Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and the pursuit of justice for women. The latter attracted a diverse audience and importantly brought together high level representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Police, Legal Aid providers,
Development Partners and CSOs to identify priority policy actions. The third forum—
*It's More Than Just About the Money*—examined the importance of injecting innovation
into sustainable solutions for women’s economic empowerment. It is anticipated that
recommendations on best practice will inform upcoming policy reviews of the MKUKUTA,
as well as feeding into the development of UNDAP II. IAGG also supported a thematic
forum on Child Marriage organized in conjunction with the International Day of the Girl
Child. The UN, together with Graca Machel Trust, Children’s Dignity Forum and TAMWA,
supported the high-level discussion panel attracting wide media coverage and calls by
the Government to end child marriage. This will support a national campaign for ending
child marriage and a programme for the establishment of a child marriage free zone in
Mara Region.

IAGG members, as part of the broader Development Partner Group on Gender,
spearheaded a revival of the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group on Macro Policy
(GMWG-MP), now the highest level policy forum on gender under the dialogue structure
and key to coordination and strategic policy dialogue on GEWE. As a result of this support,
guidelines on gender mainstreaming in the Big Results Now initiative were developed by
the group and a Tanzania Country Gender Profile initiated. The profile will provide a much
needed evidence base to inform future policy and programming on GEWE.

International Women’s Day in Tanzania was celebrated under the national theme *Chochea
mabadaliko kulota usawa wa kijinsia* (Inspiring change for gender equality) with a week
of activities organized together by the government, UN and NGOs, including an open
dialogue between development experts, university students and the general public
hosted by the University of Dar es Salaam’s Gender Centre. Such initiatives are important
advocacy tools, securing broader support for GEWE issues that direct programming alone
may not achieve.

UN Tanzania’s commitment to ending violence against women and girls was highlighted
through the official launch of the UN Secretary General’s UNiTE Campaign’s ‘Orange Day’
initiative during the national launch of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. Hundreds
of members of the public were reached with advocacy messages on violence against
women and girls when UN staff members wearing orange t-shirts with the message
Open Up! Use your authority to prevent GBV joined a procession through Dar es Salaam
of 130 organizations working in gender based violence prevention.

A UN Code of Conduct for Employing Domestic Workers has also been developed by
the IAGG. The code of conduct allows UN staff to lead by example and create awareness
in the promotion of the rights of domestic workers, particularly with regards to freedom
from violence and increased economic empowerment.

As asserted under the previous section, IAGG collaborated on a Cross Cutting Checklist
focusing on the delivery of GEWE. The revised checklist requires WGs to define exactly
how each have incorporated GEWE implications in their activities. This enhances
understanding of the practical implementation of gender mainstreaming. Technical
assistance was also provided by the Group for the development of the AWP’s 2014-2015,
further strengthening the tracking process of key gender equality results.

A sea of orange in the streets of Dar es Salaam launched the
start of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV and Orange Your
World in 16 Days on 25 November 2013. The t-shirts read in
Kiswahili “Funguka! Tumia Mamlaka yako, kuzua ukatili wa
kijinsia” meaning “Open Up! Use your authority to prevent
GBV”. As part of the UN Secretary General’s UNiTE Campaign
to end violence against women and girls, on 25th of every
month UN Tanzania ‘turns orange’ to support UNiTE.
The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) supports the UNCT to mainstream Human Rights across both its programme and operations, whilst effectively promoting human rights within the national context through advocacy initiatives. The impact of these interventions can be seen in the reporting to the various UN treaty Bodies such as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, work undertaken on CEDAW and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), in particular the piloting of the concomitant monitoring and reporting system. Further details can be found under the Governance WG chapter of these initiatives.

Furthermore, AGC has reviewed the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act of 1994 to adhere to human rights standards. As a result of one of their recommendations throughout the review process, the Chief Justice has supplied AGC with Draft Practices and Procedural Rules for the Basic Rights and Duties Act.

An often under reported area of work is the continuous engagement and support provided to the Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) using discussions and on-the-job mentoring of senior staff. The HRWG has successfully brought together various stakeholders to work together in solidarity to raise the profile of persons with Albinism and the particular forms of discrimination and violence they experience.

The HRWG has also worked to ensure physical protection to girls at risk of forced FGM. There have been at least two interventions which successfully brought together a wide range of stakeholders at the regional level, supported by CHRAGG and the Attorney General’s Chambers, specifically to ensure protection to girls and an FGM practitioner who wished to cease practising.

3.12 COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Communication specialists from the various agencies collaborate on a range of joint advocacy and communication activities, both internal and external, to further the reach of UN Tanzania’s development and humanitarian programming. In 2013, the UNCG successfully formulated its strategy for 2013-2015, aiming to:

- Serve UN Tanzania with strategic and effective communication that raises awareness of key development issues and highlights the support provided by the UN to Tanzania’s socio-economic development.
- Support the UN reform process in Tanzania through the expression and promotion, both internally and externally, of a united UN.
- Tell the UN system’s collective story as well as garner support from donors and the Government.

In pursuit of these objectives, the UN Communication Group has produced a number of key communication products with a results focus, which address both the UN’s accountability commitments and serve as critical advocacy tools. These include:

- An updated UNDAP Results Kit in English and Kiswahili. 5,000 stakeholders have accessed the kits, including Government and Development partners, civil society organisations and academia, through direct dissemination, during exhibitions or from the UN Tanzania website.
- A revamped UN Tanzania website, with faster access and a more user-friendly layout. The number of visitors to both the website and social media platforms (e.g. Twitter, Facebook and Youtube) has doubled.
- The bi-monthly Umoja newsletter. The newsletter highlights key success stories of UN Tanzania’s contribution. Distribution has expanded to encompass not only UN staff and donors, but also the Government, media and youth, with an increased readership from 350 in 2013 to 3,000 in 2014.
UN Tanzania has also utilised various events to further raise awareness of its work, in particular key messages under its normative agenda. UN days—such as International Women’s Day, World Press Freedom Day, UN Day, Human Rights Day and World AIDS Day—were commemorated with targeted media campaigns. Also, the 2014 Saba Saba Fair, one of the largest in East Africa, was used as a platform to showcase the UN’s key achievements. Over 5,000 people visited the booth, among them President Kikwete, Ministers and diplomats.

Outreach activities also form a critical component of realising Communicating as One in Tanzania. During the annual period, five zonal model UN sessions were conducted reaching out to 300 secondary schools students. These sessions build youth’s understanding of diplomacy and enable each to experience participation in governance. An additional 130 young people attended a National Model UN forum in Arusha under the theme **Young People on Post-2015: Time for collective action.** The forum engaged young people in the post-2015 development agenda, with their resolutions submitted to the Government’s planning commission for inclusion in the national report.

The capacities of community media practitioners were also developed to deliver investigative local radio programming on UN areas of concern. The workshops engaged nine community radios across Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, promoting reporting that is professional, ethical, and gender responsive. Standards of media excellence, enhancing ethical and accurate reporting, were also promoted through the production and dissemination of key resources in Kiswahili (e.g. Media Management Manual) and the development of other standardized tools, such as a practical Gender Code of Ethics for community media.

### 3.13 OPERATING AS ONE

Operations management provides coordinated support across Procurement, ICT, HACT/Finance as well as Human Resources to achieve reduced costs, increased efficiencies and high quality services. Such support is critical for the quality of programme delivery.

Critically, the Operations Team have developed a medium-term Business Operations Strategy (BOS), as one of seven pilot countries globally. This has renewed the focus on results for the current UNDAP cycle and enabled the Operations Team to better position itself to provide strategic inputs for the identification of key operations support and results for more effective and efficient programme delivery under UNDAP II. Further, the Strategy has been used with UNCTs under the DAO Standard Operating Procedures’ training for post-2015 delivery worldwide. UN Tanzania staff are used as resource personnel for these and complimentary UNDG trainings on BOS.

Under this Outcome, common procurement management mechanisms are introduced to support more efficient programme implementation, primarily through the use of common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs). Such contractual arrangements reduce the number of steps in the procurement process thereby minimising costs. Further, the UN’s bargaining power is strengthened through procuring as One rather than as individual agencies.

During the reporting period, the number of common LTAs rose to 62 with a further 16 agency specific LTAs used by additional agencies. Of all Purchase Orders undertaken in 2013, 45% utilised common LTAs, with an approximately cost avoidance of USD 620,000.

The procurement conditions responded to key principles under the Global Compact Agreement, which requires service-providers to adhere to a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption, in alignment with the UN’s normative agenda.
The UN pursues a harmonised approach to key in-country recruitment processes and human resources management to ensure a highly skilled and motivated workforce for effective, quality programming which delivers results.

A number of achievements have been secured during the lifetime of the UNDAP. These include:

- Creation of staff and consultant databases to enhance understanding of current UN capacity and encourage information-sharing on key experts for effective programme planning and implementation.
- Dissemination of a staff induction booklet to facilitate newcomers’ adjustment to UN Tanzania and expedite their integration as productive members of the team.
- Incorporation of DaO Performance objective(s) in over 50% of UN staff appraisals (on a voluntary basis), encouraging commitment and accurate assessment of staff contribution to inter-agency processes.
- Development of a Disaster Recovery Plan for One UN Common Services, with back-up procedures for critical systems already established.

This results area focuses on developing and operationalising harmonised processes for more efficient financial disbursement, auditing and quality assurance, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability of key partners.

During the reporting period, the 2013 HACT audit plan was successfully completed with implementation underway. Meanwhile, 58 joint micro assessments and 48 joint audits for implementing partners on both the mainland and Zanzibar were completed and a joint assurance plan agreed. The joint approach has resulted in estimated cost savings of USD 350,000.

A review of current bottlenecks in funds transfer through the Government Exchequer system was also undertaken, in partnership with the Ministry of Finance. Action on recommendations should reduce time taken for disbursements for improved programme delivery rates.

The Inter-Agency ICT Working Group develops and manages UN-wide ICT applications to support programme and operations management functions.

During the final six months of the reporting period, the One UN Virtual Office pilot was completed. The system was designed according to the knowledge management needs of the six participating Working Groups, with the goal of facilitating communication, collaboration and knowledge-sharing across the relevant agencies. The pilot system enabled the storage of common information online for improved access and joint drafting of key strategic documents. According to the satisfaction survey, 94% of respondents acknowledged the need for a common system, with 89% affirming that the Virtual Office met their working group knowledge management requirements.

A bandwidth management solution has also been developed which allows better management and monitoring of internet capacity across the agencies, ensuring high usage by one location does not impact in others. IT staff in all Agencies can also monitor usage and report on network activity over given periods, facilitating the detection of patterns or trends to inform planning for bandwidth needs. The bandwidth management tool provides greater choice and flexibility, with the option of increasing internet capacity for Agencies’ exclusive use at any time.

Another key benefit is increased negotiation capabilities, with a doubling of internet capacity since project inception secured at no extra charge. This results in faster access to corporate applications as well as to the internet. It also represents an average increase in capacity of approximately 200% per user.
COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 4
The UNDAP 2011-2016 includes a common budgetary framework comprised of agency core, agency non-core and One Fund resources. Delivery of the Programme of Cooperation, including the reform agenda, depends upon the successful mobilisation of all three sources of funding.

**Core resources** are provided by member states on a voluntary basis for core (and some programmatic) functions of the agency. These are allocated by headquarters to country offices. Only a few UN agencies can draw upon core funding.

**Non-Core resources** constitute supplementary funding for programmatic (and some core) functions of the agency. These are financed through resource mobilization efforts at headquarter, regional and country level. All UN agencies utilize non-core funding streams.

The **One UN Fund** in Tanzania was established in 2007 under the DaO UN reform agenda, to finance both programmatic and operation functions at the country level. It is managed by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office in New York and resourced through Development partners’ contributions at headquarters through mechanisms such as the Expanded Funding Window as well as at the country-level. Almost all UN agencies contributing to the UNDAP 2011-2016 in Tanzania draw upon the One Fund. Allocations are made on an annual basis by the JSC based upon agreed eligibility and performance criteria, defined in the One UN Fund MOU and Terms of Reference.

The Common Budgetary Framework offers increased transparency. Through the UNDAP web-based Results Monitoring System (http://dad.synisys.com/undaprms), partners may access detailed AWPs, biannual reports and up-to-date information on progress to date across both programmes and operations. Moreover, through the MPTF Office GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/TZ100) partners may access real-time data related to donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to participating UN agencies under the One UN Fund.

**Figure 2: Resource Mobilization at the Country Level**
The UN Country Team utilises a voluntary code of Resource Mobilisation Engagement principles to ensure a transparent, coherent approach to engagement with donors and a clear delineation of responsibilities for the raising of monies for the unfunded elements of the UNDAP 2011-2016. This is complemented by a fully aligned set of donor engagement principles agreed by the Friends of the UN. As supporters of the One UN process in Tanzania, this informal body of Development Partners meets to discuss issues with UN representatives, ranging from the global System-Wide Coherence reform agenda to UN development/humanitarian results at country level. During each AWP period, the RC ensures UN participation in at least two meetings at the level of Heads of Mission, using the fora as an opportunity to share results achieved and secure support for UN initiatives going forward. Further, the Office of the Resident Coordinator engages in at least three meetings per year at the technical level, informing members of the latest developments on the global stage regarding Delivering as One and inviting members of the UNCT to showcase aspects of their programming.

4.1 FINANCIAL DELIVERY

As noted in the introduction, the figures provided in this section are provisional. The data has not been certified by relevant agencies’ headquarters. Authorised figures will only be available in the second quarter of 2015. Data on the commitments, deposits and expenditure of the One Fund will be reported in detail in the DaO Annual Report, in compliance with One UN Fund reporting requirements defined in the MOU. The DaO Report is available in June of each year. Each report is posted on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/TZ100 and UN Tanzania website http://tz.one.un.org

Figure 3: AWP 2013-2014 Allocated Budget and Provisional Expenditure
According to reporting under the Annual Review, the Working Groups not only achieved a high rate of financial delivery during the 2013-2014 AWP period, but also managed to utilise residual or unspent funds from previous years signifying a heightened pace of implementation as the UNDAP cycle passed the half way mark. Figure III shows the rate of financial expenditure against monies allocated for 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014, for each Programme Working Group and combined initiatives under DaO (Communications, PME, Procurement, Human Resources, ICT, HACT/Finance, Gender Equality and Human Rights). Three groupings exceeded the 100% delivery rate, with a further three Programme WGs reaching over 90% delivery. Collectively, the WGs achieved an average delivery rate of 90%, up by 2% in the previous year.

Figure IV shows the UNDAP 2011-2016 total budget—revised at the end of Year II to reflect changing programming priorities and funding forecasts—alongside the accumulative expenditure for each Programme Working Group and the DaO Reform initiatives. Provisional expenditure for the first three years of the UNDAP has averaged 52% against the five year UNDAP budget. This figure is very close to the 60% anticipated at this point in the cycle. Given the positive showing on Year III expenditure demonstrated above, it is expected that the UNDAP financial delivery rate will continue to improve.

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* Each Programme WG is required to produce and regularly update a Resource Mobilization Action and Monitoring Plan for capture in the RMS.
CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES: OUR RESPONSE

CHAPTER 5
A number of challenges have influenced the effective and efficient delivery of planned results under the UNDAP. Listed below is the progress on remedial action undertaken to address these concerns. Sector specific constraints are addressed by the Working Groups through initiatives defined in Year IV AWPs. Progress on these is regularly monitored, with a formal assessment made during the Mid Year Review of the AWPs, December 2014-January 2015.

ENHANCE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER SYSTEM

The slow rate of fund disbursement through the Government Exchequer system is often cited as a key challenge in timely implementation. The UNCT endeavours to ensure the timely upload of cash transfer projections on the Aid Management Platform, however this information is not consistently reflected in the Government budget books impeding efficient disbursement to partners. The UNCT has therefore held meetings with the Ministry of Finance on the effective use of the exchequer system to identify areas for improvement. For their part, the Government have agreed to a range of key measures which should facilitate progress towards a permanent solution including a comprehensive review of the whole system and processes of channelling funds through the exchequer system.

Whilst these measures come into effect, the agencies will continue to monitor performance and compile data for reversion to the Ministry. Further, the UN will support the Ministry of Finance to build the capacity of respective Implementing Partners to ensure MTEFs are duly reflected in budget forecasts, subsequently captured in the budget books and the requisite allocation of budget vote numbers secured for timely transfer from the treasury to UN Implementing Partners.

PRIORITISATION AND RENEWED FOCUS ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION BY THE UN

A concern raised by many WGs relates to the availability of resources, both Agency and One Fund, in the current global economic climate, and the potential for full delivery of all 58 Outcomes. Agencies have therefore identified 20 critical areas of focus (Outcomes) to be defined in dialogue with stakeholders as key commitments. Government and Development Partners alike can be reassured that these 20 critical areas will receive the optimum level of resources during the lifetime of the UNDAP.

Economic Growth
- Outcome 3: Relevant MDAS, LGAS and Non State actors enhance structures and policies for promoting viable pro-poor business sectors and SMES
- Outcome 5: Key MDAS and Non State actors enhance skills and entrepreneurship programmes to improve labour productivity and employment creation

Environment & Climate Change Adaptation
- Outcome 1: Key MDAs and LGAs integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in their strategies and plans
- Outcome 2: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environment laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources

Education
- Outcome 3: MoEVET improves quality of teacher education program for Basic Education in priority subjected
- Outcome 8: Relevant MDAs undertake evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance at national, district, ward and school levels
Health and Nutrition

- **Outcome 1:** Relevant MDAs and LGAs develop, implement and monitor policies, plans and budgets for effective delivery of health services
- **Outcome 2:** Tertiary and district health facilities in Zanzibar increase the coverage of quality EMOC, Newborn, child and post natal services

HIV & AIDS

- **Outcome 4:** Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs implement evidence-based HIV prevention programmes
- **Outcome 5:** Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs deliver increased quality of HIV/AIDS care and treatment services

Social Protection

- **Outcome 1:** GoT coordinates a multi-sectoral social protection response to the needs of economically deprived and insecure groups
- **Outcome 4:** GoT addresses priority gaps in legislation, strategies and guidelines to protect children and women from abuse, violence and exploitation

WASH

- **Outcome 1:** Relevant MDAs provide a coordinated, harmonized response for increased coverage and improved quality of child, girl friendly and accessible school WASH
- **Outcome 5:** Relevant MDAs and LGAs improve coordination and integrate IWRM into their sector plans and have strengthened environmental health related policies, strategies and capacities to undertake environmental health impact assessments

Governance

- **Outcome 5:** Justice System better protects the rights of women and children in contact/conflict with the law and is better able to respond to their needs
- **Outcome 7:** The Election Commissions, National Assembly and House of Representatives better fulfil their responsibilities

Refugees

- **Outcome 1:** Refugees have access to basic services and protection in line with international norms and standards
- **Outcome 2:** Durable solutions for Camp-based Refugees attained

Emergencies

- **Outcome 3:** Relevant MDAs, LGAs, and NSAs are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective intra coordinated response in WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in emergencies
- **Outcome 2:** Communities have access to improved credible emergency information to enable early action
Further, the operationalisation of the UN Tanzania Resource Mobilisation Strategy and Action Plan continues, with the utilisation of a specific module in the UNDAP Results Monitoring System (RMS). The RMS enables up-to-the-minute understanding of the UN’s funding needs and priorities per Programme area, supported by regular mappings of the Development Partner environment (including non-traditional actors) for targeted, effective resource mobilisation.

COMMUNICATING RESULTS
To remain relevant and attract the necessary resources to realise our commitments under the UNDAP, the UNCT has renewed its focus on communication, in particular results. This requires all parts of the UN system in Tanzania to play a role: WGs to capture raw data; the Planning M&E WG to manage the necessary reporting systems and processes and assist formulation in results language; the UN Communication Group to package and support dissemination through a range of media. Year on year, each component has improved on its contribution. This is manifested in the doubling of visitors to the UN Tanzania website and the increased readership of the UMOJA newsletter by over 700%. The UN will continue to find innovative ways to define the value addition brought about by the UN under Delivering as One, not just to our Development Partners but also our client base the people of Tanzania.

RENEWED COMMITMENT FOR REFORM AT HEADQUARTERS
To ensure the Delivering as One Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have demonstrable impact on efficiency, coherence and development effectiveness at the country level, a number of supporting measures have been agreed by the UN Development Group. These have included:

• Endorsement of a revised approval process for Country Programme Documents (Executive Boards of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP)
• Development of a M&E framework to track implementation of the DaO, including a core set of minimum mandatory elements
• Production of common guidance on the design of performance-based One Funds that are based on good practice
• Agreement on the key elements/principles for a joint resource-mobilization strategy based on good practice at the country level
• Incorporation of an enhanced planning and coordination function in the Resident Coordinator Job Description which empowers the RC to propose to UN Country Teams, in full consultation with Government, the amendment of projects and programmes in order to bring them in line with the UNDAP and the broader strategy to respond to national needs and priorities.

Each Executive Head has committed to actively promote implementation through individual agency follow-up and collective monitoring. The result should be even greater coherence across the UN system for improved relevance and delivery of results.
SUPPORTING THE DELIVERING AS ONE GLOBAL AGENDA

CHAPTER 6
As one of the eight countries to pilot DaO, UN Tanzania has been a leading advocate of and contributor to the reform on the global stage. Since 2008, UN Tanzania has participated in a range of DaO-related events and processes which have ensured lessons learnt have been documented, debated and converted into recommendations for progression of the reform agenda. This has borne fruit, with key directives of the QCPR promoting greater harmonisation of agencies’ planning, partner engagement, monitoring and reporting procedures.

6.1 KEY CONTRIBUTIONS (2011-2014)

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF DaO PILOTS

In October 2011, UN Tanzania welcomed a country visit by representatives of the Independent Evaluation team, as one component of a comprehensive and fully independent review of DaO across the eight pilot countries. Covering the period 2006 to 2011, the Evaluation analysed the context, processes and progress of DaO, identifying lessons learned from the pilots’ experiences and remaining challenges of the DaO approach. Systemic issues of UN reform related to or triggered by the DaO approach at headquarters, regional and country levels were also considered. In the final phase of the Evaluation, the UNCT participated in follow-up meetings with the Evaluation Management Group and Secretariat, providing detailed inputs to report drafts. The summary was presented to the President of the General Assembly during the 66th Session, contributing to discussions concerning system-wide coherence under the QCPR.

JOINT DaO AUDIT

UN Tanzania was selected to be the first country team to undergo a joint DaO audit. The Internal Audit Services of seven UN organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, FAO and WFP) undertook a joint audit mission from 20 February to 2 March 2012. The audit reviewed activities and processes under the five DaO pillars, implemented between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2011, thereby encompassing the final 18 months of the Joint Programme period and the first 6 months of the UNDAP. Recommendations by the Audit Office were subsequently integrated in the workplans of relevant inter-agency WGs as well as management bodies for prompt and effective follow-up.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY

In December 2012, UN Tanzania responded to the UNDG call for volunteer pilots of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), with a two year strategy formulated for the final period of the UNDAP. The BOS encompasses joint business operations such as procurement, security, human resources, ICT, transport etc, providing a strategic, medium term focus for the effective planning, implementation and monitoring of related results which are fully integrated into a country’s UNDAF/UNDAP. UN Tanzania has provided feedback in the piloting phase to ensure lessons learnt are incorporated revised guidelines for global application. Moreover, UN Tanzania continues to contribute two RCO staff to a global roster of trainers, which regularly support the development of joint business operations strategies, systems and procedures in UNCTs.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR DaO

In support of the second generation of DaO, with a renewed focus on results for increased accountability and improved outcomes, a High Level Panel was created to formulate Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for the core components of each of the DaO Pillars. UN Tanzania’s Resident Coordinator served on the Panel, contributing lessons learned and good practice grounded in the Tanzanian experience. The SOPs form an integrated package of guidance regarding programming, leadership, business operations, funding and communications for country-level development operations,
which may be adapted for various national contexts. Further, the SOPs afford clear recommendations on critical policy and procedural changes at agency headquarters for reduced transaction costs and improved synergies in delivering for results.

UN Tanzania will continue to provide inputs to the SOP process, with contributions to the attendant guidelines and supporting documents. In addition, it commits to supporting complimentary activities for UNCTs globally, such as the development of a M&E framework to measure UNCT performance in mainstreaming human rights principles in operational activities.
UN Tanzania, under the UNDAP 2011-2016, continues to go from strength to strength. The pace of delivery has accelerated, with successful progression towards the 2016 Outcomes assured. In the three years since the UNDAP was launched, the 23 UN agencies operating in Tanzania—resident and non-resident—have collaborated on a range of initiatives, working with national partners to advance three key contributions to national development in pursuit of the long-term goal of fulfilling human rights in Tanzania. These are:

- reducing income poverty through pro-poor economic growth and enhanced resilience
- improving quality of life and realising social well-being for all, including the most vulnerable
- creating a robust good governance foundation to enable inclusive growth and social well-being

The preceding chapters have provided highlights of key results under these three areas. As we move forward into Year IV of the UNDAP, UN Tanzania will continue to promote more effective ways of working to realise not only our agreed Outcomes but broader reform in the UN system. UN Tanzania will build upon partnerships forged both externally and within the UN family to elevate our contribution to the country’s development and realise DaO principles across both pilots and self-starters, with all the potential of enhanced UN effectiveness and efficiency it offers.
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANNEX I
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>AMP</td>
<td>Aid Management Platform</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>Anti-Retroviral Therapies</td>
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<td>AWP</td>
<td>Annual Work Plan</td>
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<td>BCC</td>
<td>Behaviour Change Communication</td>
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<td>BOS</td>
<td>Business Operations Strategy</td>
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<td>BRN</td>
<td>Big Results Now</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations</td>
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<td>CHRAGG</td>
<td>Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance</td>
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<td>CMO</td>
<td>Chief Minister's Office (Zanzibar)</td>
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<td>CMO - DMD</td>
<td>Chief Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department</td>
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<td>CMTD</td>
<td>Community Managed Targeting and Distribution</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>DaO</td>
<td>Delivering as One</td>
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<td>DCF</td>
<td>Development Cooperation Framework</td>
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<td>DPG</td>
<td>Development Partners Group</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>EMOC</td>
<td>Emergency Obstetrics Care</td>
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<td>eMTCT</td>
<td>Elimination of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child</td>
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<td>EPRP</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FSN</td>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GEWE</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</td>
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<td>GoT</td>
<td>Government of the United Republic of Tanzania</td>
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<td>HACT</td>
<td>Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>HRBA</td>
<td>Human Rights-Based Approach</td>
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<td>IADG</td>
<td>Internationally Agreed Development Goals</td>
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<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>IAGG</td>
<td>Inter Agency Gender Group</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IECD</td>
<td>Integrated Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>IGCD</td>
<td>Interest Group on Culture and Development</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>INSET</td>
<td>In-Service Education and Training</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
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<td>IPPE</td>
<td>Integrated Post Primary Education</td>
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<td>ITC</td>
<td>International Trade Centre</td>
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<td>JAST</td>
<td>Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania</td>
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<td>JP</td>
<td>Joint Programme</td>
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<td>JSC</td>
<td>Government and UN Joint Steering Committee</td>
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<td>LGAs</td>
<td>Local Government Authorities</td>
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<td>LMIS</td>
<td>Labour Market Information System</td>
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<td>LTA</td>
<td>Long Term Agreement</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MARPs</td>
<td>Most at Risk Persons</td>
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<td>MDAs</td>
<td>Ministries, Departments and Agencies</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>MKUKUTA</td>
<td>Kiswahili acronym of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty</td>
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<td>MKUZA</td>
<td>Kiswahili acronym of the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan</td>
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<td>MLEYD</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>MNCH</td>
<td>Maternal, Newborn and Child Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoEVTV</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Vocational Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>MoHA</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
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<td>MoHSW</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoLDf</td>
<td>Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoNRt</td>
<td>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</td>
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<td>MoTTI</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MPTF</td>
<td>Multi-Partner Trust Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSD</td>
<td>Medical Stores Department</td>
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<td>MTEF</td>
<td>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUCHALI</td>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition Information (Swahili Acronym)</td>
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<td>MVC</td>
<td>Most Vulnerable Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>NCD</td>
<td>Non-Communicable Diseases</td>
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<td>NCPA</td>
<td>National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental organization</td>
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<td>NMSF</td>
<td>National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework</td>
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<td>NOG</td>
<td>National Operational Guidelines</td>
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<td>NPA</td>
<td>National Plan of Action</td>
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<td>NRA</td>
<td>Non-resident Agency</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Overseas Development Assistance</td>
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<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<td>Prime Minister's Office</td>
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<td>PMO-DMD</td>
<td>Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department</td>
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<td>PMO-RALG</td>
<td>Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government</td>
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<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV</td>
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<td>POPC</td>
<td>President's Office Planning Commission</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>PSSN</td>
<td>Productive Social Safety Net</td>
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<td>PUN</td>
<td>Participating UN Organisation</td>
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<td>QCPR</td>
<td>Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBM</td>
<td>Results Based Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>United Nations Resident Coordinator</td>
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<td>RCH</td>
<td>Reproductive and Child Health</td>
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<td>RCO</td>
<td>United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office</td>
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<td>REDD</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
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<td>RGoZ</td>
<td>Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMS</td>
<td>Results Monitoring System</td>
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<td>SAGCOT</td>
<td>Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania</td>
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<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</td>
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<td>Sheias</td>
<td>Zanzibar Local Government Authorities</td>
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<td>SMEs</td>
<td>Small and Medium-sized Enterprises</td>
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<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operational Procedures</td>
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</table>
SRH  Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSRA  Social Security Regulatory Authority
STEM  Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SWAP  Sector Wide Approach to Programming
TACAIDS  Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TANEA  Tanzanian Evaluation Association
THIMS  Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TOPT  Tanzania One Procurement Team
ToR  Terms of Reference
TSED  Tanzania Socio-economic Database
TVET  Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN  United Nations
UNA  United Nations Association
UNAIDS  United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF  United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG  United Nations Communication Group
UNCMT  United Nations Country Management Team
UNCT  United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD  United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF  United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP  UN Development Assistance Plan
UNDG  United Nations Development Group
UNDOCO  United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNEP  United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA  United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT  United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR  United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC  United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF  United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO  United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC  United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV  United Nations Volunteers
UN Women  United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR  Universal Periodic Review
VCT  Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VPO  Vice President's Office
WASH  Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEC  Ward Education Coordinators
WFP  World Food Programme
WG  Working Group
WHO  World Health Organization
WPP  Workplace Programmes
YUNA  Youth of United Nations Association
ZAC  Zanzibar Aids Commission
ZAWA  Zanzibar Water Authority
zMoLPEEC  Ministry of Labour, Peoples Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives
ZSPP  Zanzibar Social Protection Policy