

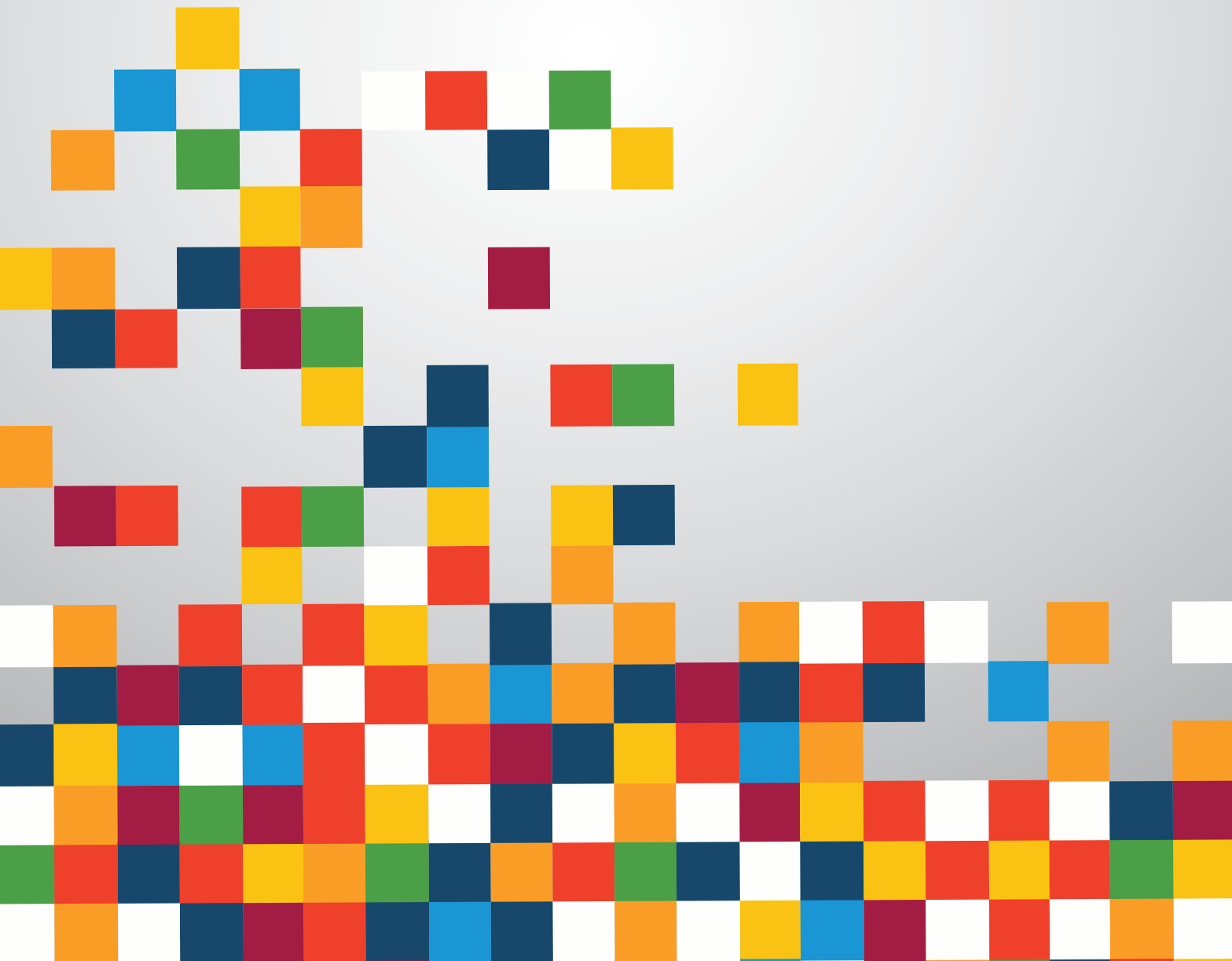


United Nations
TANZANIA
Delivering as One



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN | 2016–2021

(UNDAP II)





United Nations Tanzania
Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Tanzania

United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II
July 2016- June 2021
United Republic of Tanzania

A United Vision: Working Together for the United Republic of Tanzania
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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND UNITED NATIONS JOINT STATEMENT



In 2007, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) formally signalled its interest to become one of eight countries to pilot UN Reform through the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative. Since that time, the Government and the UN have worked together to introduce innovative working practices to increase the UN system's positive impact on Tanzania's development agenda through more coherent programming, reduced transaction costs for national partners and lower overhead costs for the UN system. The exercise has already secured much greater alignment of UN programming and funding to national strategies and priorities. It has also strengthened government leadership and ownership, whilst ensuring improved access to the experience and expertise of a wider range of UN entities to progress our shared vision.

Today, Tanzania is experiencing stable growth and signs of gradual economic transformation, recording an overall 7% rate of growth over the past decade with an estimate growth of 7% in 2015. Notwithstanding this strong showing, challenges remain in terms of translating growth into poverty reduction for the majority. In 2014 Tanzania was ranked 159th out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index, scoring 0.488. Moreover, the poverty rate only marginally declined from 33.3% in 2007 to 28.4% in 2012, with the persistence of significant regional and urban/rural disparities.

These challenges are addressed in the Government of Tanzania's second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II 2016-2021) and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar's MKUZA Successor Strategy 2016-2021, which are due to commence implementation on 1 July 2016. In alignment with the National Visions (the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Vision 2020) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the FYDP II and MKUZA Successor Strategy prioritise inclusive economic growth whilst promoting social well-being and good governance for all citizens. The UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021 shares the same aims; defining a Programme of Cooperation between the Government of Tanzania and the UN Country Team that will enhance opportunities for social, economic and political development which leaves no-one behind.

UNDAP II will build upon the foundations and accomplishments of UNDAP I (2011-2016). Through implementation of the DaO Standard Operating Procedures, the UN system will ensure it is 'fit for purpose', able to respond to the demands of the post-2015 global and domestic agenda, actioned through a streamlined cohesive structure across policy, programme and business operations. In addition to its strong existing ties with central and line ministries, the UN will continue to pursue robust engagement with local government at regional and district levels, complemented by outreach to communities across the country. Cooperation with non-state actors will also be key, further expanding the democratic space to allow for honest and constructive dialogue which secures popular ownership of the development process both nationally and sub-nationally.

As the country enters this new chapter, the Government of Tanzania and the UN Country Team in Tanzania hereby renews their commitment and partnership in a spirit of mutual respect and honesty. The two will work together in common pursuit of the National Visions and the SDGs, in collaboration with and in grateful acknowledgement of the continuing support of Development Partners, to strengthen the advances made to date and realise tangible and lasting improvements in the lives of Tanzanians.

The GoT and UN Tanzania share the same vision of the future. The UNDAP II is among the important tools in achieving that vision, which was well described by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere:

*'Development means the development of people. Not roads, buildings or crop output. They are only the tools of development. But people cannot be developed, they can only develop themselves: by making their own decisions, by increasing their own understanding, knowledge and abilities, by joining in free discussions and participating in subsequent decisions. Development of the people can only be effected by the people.'*¹

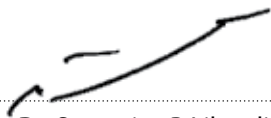
With that vision, and in that spirit, the GoT and UN Tanzania dedicate our efforts, based on a long enduring partnership, to the successful implementation of UNDAP II 2016-2021.

¹ Freedom and Development, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

UNDAP II AGREEMENTS

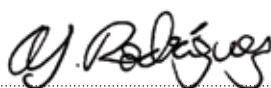
IN THE WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this UNDAP in June 2016 in Dar es Salaam Tanzania.

For the Government of the
United Republic of Tanzania



Dr. Servacius B Likwelile
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Planning

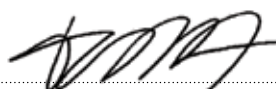
For the UN in Tanzania



Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez
Resident Coordinator of the UN system
Representing: IAEA, ITC, OHCHR, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNODC and UNV



Mr. Patrick Otto
Representative a.i. FAO




Mr. Francisco Pichon
Country Director, IFAD



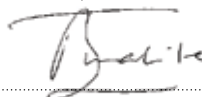
Ms. Mary Kwar
Director, ILO East Africa



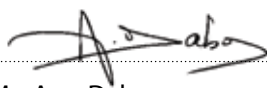
Ms. Anna Collins-Falk
Representative, UNWomen



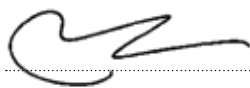
Dr. Warren Naamara
Country Director, UNAIDS



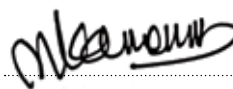
Mr. Peter Malika
Chief Technical Advisor, UNCDF



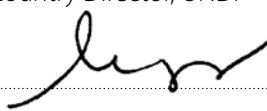
Ms. Awa Dabo
Country Director, UNDP



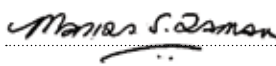
Ms. Zulmira Rodrigues
Representative, UNESCO



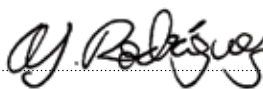
Dr. Natalia Kanem
Representative, UNFPA



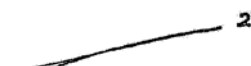
Ms. Chansa Kapaya
Representative, UNHCR



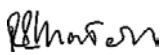
Ms. Maniza Zaman
Representative, UNICEF



Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez
Representative a.i. UNIDO



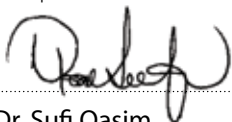
Mr. Richard Ragan
Representative, WFP



Dr. Rufaro Chatora
Representative, WHO

Non-UN commitment

While IOM is not a UN entity, as a full member of the UN Country Management Team and as a close partner of the UN and UNDG, IOM will continue to work in this spirit, aligning its work with UNDAP and participating in the UNDAP II implementation as a cooperating and implementing partner.²



Dr. Sufi Qasim
Head of Mission, IOM

² All legal obligations that follow by signing this UNDAP do not apply for IOM but are arranged separately through IOMs arrangements with the host Government.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



UNDAP II: FORMULATION, PRINCIPLES AND CORE CONTENT

UNDAP II represents both continuity and change in the objectives and working practices of UN Tanzania. It reflects a continued commitment to strong ownership and leadership by national stakeholders, a continued emphasis on the shared values, norms and standards of the UN system and a continued determination to achieve results which will contribute towards a positive difference to the people of Tanzania. UNDAP II therefore maintains and builds upon many of the systems, structures and processes which have facilitated progress towards sustainable development in country. UNDAP II also represents a more holistic, integrated approach to programming and a more explicitly multi-sectoral approach to interventions. Further, there is a heightened focus on the normative agenda, with greater emphasis on policy coherence and the use of data. Finally, there are real efforts to be more strategic in approach, tightening focus to core priorities, whilst remaining much more flexible to respond to changes in national priorities and needs, as and when they arise.

The formulation of UNDAP II was evidence-based and inclusive. Strategic prioritisation for the UN Programme of Cooperation drew upon data from the country's needs and the UN's comparative advantage to act, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations. The process was participatory, with opportunities for Government, Civil Society, Media, Development Partners, the Private Sector and the General Public to contribute. Further, both the formulation and product were guided by the UN key programming principles, namely: Human Rights Based Approach; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Environmental Sustainability; Culture and Development; Capacity Development; Results Based Management.

It was understood by all stakeholders at the outset that the global context, in which the UN and indeed the Government of Tanzania (GoT) would operate post-2015, would change significantly under the transformational agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDAP II must therefore be a Programme of Cooperation which is defined by and supports the country to meet the challenges of the more comprehensive, ambitious and inter-related objectives therein. Moreover, in accordance with the principle of 'leaving no-one behind' and as part of a wider commitment to the realisation of

human rights for all, priority would be given to the most vulnerable and the most marginalised.

Further, if the Programme of Cooperation was to have relevance, national concerns must form the lens through which the SDGs were understood and UNDAP II results defined. The UN Country Team (UNCT) therefore committed to a Situation Analysis that was primarily founded upon nationally led data and analysis with particular emphasis on those SDGs identified by the GoT as priority areas. Moreover, results were to be interpreted in terms of their alignment with the two National Visions (The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Vision 2020), ensuring the longer-term objectives of both were fully reflected in the five year plan. All this was to be undertaken in open and honest dialogue with national stakeholders including civil society, at every step of the formulation process.

Twelve Programme Outcomes emerged from the consultations, grouped under four inter-related, mutually dependent themes which acknowledge that *Inclusive Growth* requires a Healthy Nation, which is Resilient to shocks (both natural and man-made) within the context of transparent and accountable Governance serving citizens' needs. Progress on these four thematic results areas was understood to further the realisation of people-centred and human rights based National Visions.

The 12 Programme Outcomes will be achieved through 4 principal strategies, based upon the UN's areas of comparative advantage:

- i. **Promoting Policy Coherence** - the UN has a distinct role in securing agreement on norms and standards at the global level (including the SDGs) but also supporting government to ensure their integration in national policy dialogue and formulation.
- ii. **Leveraging Partnerships** - building on achievements under UNDAP I, South to South and triangular Cooperation will be further promoted alongside the nurturing of greater ties with civil society and the private sector for a more sustainable form of development.
- iii. **Fostering Learning in Development** - the UN will work with partners to support government to maximise the benefits of the data revolution, facilitating effective data generation and utilisation across sectors to secure better development outcomes for all.

Diagram XII UNDAP II Genesis, Planned Results and Contribution to National Priorities



iv. **Enabling Quality Service Provision** – in priority areas, for the poorest and most vulnerable, the UN will continue to support government on delivery of services, facilitating real life application of concepts and practices which can be scaled-up, replicated and incorporated in policy by government.

Two additional Outcomes encompass the areas of Business Harmonisation and Communications, Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships. The former will

realise increased cost efficiencies and improved service quality through collaboration across the UN agencies in Procurement, ICT, Finance and Human Resources. The latter will serve to enhance internal cohesion, strengthen UN positioning as a principal partner to national stakeholders (both state and non-state) and enable the promulgation of UN norms and values which underpin the very essence of 'leaving no-one behind'.

Diagram XIII UNDAF II Outcomes

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

- The economy is increasingly transformed for greater poverty reduction, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment
- Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning
- Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor and vulnerable

A HEALTHY NATION

- Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services
- Improved, scaled up and equitable use of proven HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions
- Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five
- Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene

RESILIENCE

- Improved environment, natural resources, climate change management, energy access and disaster risk management
- Comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- National Governance is effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive
- Women and girls increasingly participate in political and public life and are elected to leadership positions
- Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children

BUSINESS HARMONISATION

- Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in UN business operations

COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH, ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

- UNCT communication and advocacy is more coherent, effective and results-based

UNDAF II: COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

The Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) provides an overall picture of the financial resources required, available and projected to be mobilized for delivery of the agreed UNDAF II results. It encompasses costs attached to achievement of the One Programme (four thematic areas), Operating as One (business harmonisation) and Communicating as One (communications, outreach, partnerships and advocacy) as well as coordination thereof, across the five year cycle. The consolidated framework is based on: the best estimates of the funding required by each UN entity for achieving the agreed UNDAF II results; a breakdown of the funding available and expected to be available from each United Nations entity; and the remaining funding gaps that require resource mobilization. In accordance with the DaO Standard Operating Procedures, the CBF is designed as a financial planning and management tool for use by the UNCT and other stakeholders, including the Government, supporting transparency by providing a

single reference document and overview of the funding situation of UNDAF II at any given time during the five year period.

The UNDAF 2016-2021 has a total projected budget of USD 1,309,165,282 almost 8% of which will specifically target Zanzibar. Diagram XIV shows the breakdown across the various components.

UNDAF II: MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDAF II management structure also builds upon lessons learnt during UNDAF I. It retains key mechanisms to ensure national ownership and leadership, effective coordination of programme delivery and the promotion of the DaO reform agenda, whilst introducing several innovations which serve to further facilitate alignment with national priorities, reduce parallelism of process, build accountability for delivery of UN programming principles and ensure flexibility to meet emerging demands over the five year programme cycle.

The Joint Government and UN Steering Committee (JSC) and UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) maintain their positions at the apex of the management structure, with groupings such as the Programme and Operations Management Teams, the UN Communications Group (UNCG) and the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG) directly underneath. The formal engagement of the Zanzibar Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee with the UNCMT twice per annum will ensure the necessary space is afforded to Zanzibar specific concerns (priorities and progress) at the highest level, complemented by Zanzibar specific meetings for the four Thematic Results Groups. The latter are established to enhance internal cohesion, encouraging the various UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies to come together on areas such as joint advocacy opportunities and common area-based programming. Each of the key mechanisms directly under the UNCMT (including the four thematic results groups) are required to facilitate the mainstreaming of UN programming principles and are thereby held accountable, thus ensuring this component remains at the forefront of UN delivery. Flexibility is promoted through the explicit freedom afforded to these middle level groupings to establish ad hoc teams to address specific concerns as and when they arise.

Meanwhile, UNDAPI Programme Working Groups are removed. Instead, agencies are expected to engage, wherever possible, with existing Government and Development Partner consultation mechanisms for sectoral specific dialogue, reducing duplication of structure and improving integration of UN initiatives within the broader national context. Joint Programmes can be created throughout the lifetime of UNDAPI II, including those with bridge several Outcome areas, with the necessary tracking devices incorporated into

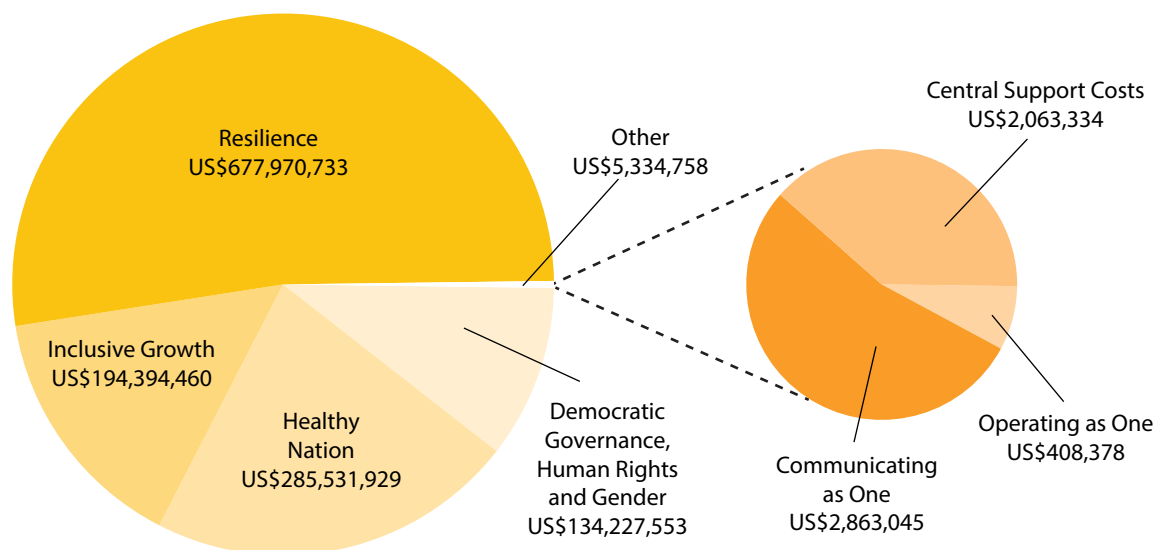
the planning, monitoring and reporting systems and structures.

The integrated planning, review and reporting schema for UNDAPI II will be centred upon rolling costed Joint Work Plans which accommodate multi-year interventions for each of the agreed Outcomes, with pre-defined indicators and annual targets. These will form the basis of biannual monitoring and reporting to assess progress towards UNDAPI II results, according to Results Based Management principles.

A revamped on-line Results Monitoring and Implementation Support System (RMIS) will provide a platform whereby agencies can enter their planned interventions, report against achievements including contributions to the UN's normative agenda, and track funding gaps. The RMIS will retain many of the functionalities of its predecessor (Results Monitoring System, RMS) however some elements will be streamlined to ensure a greater emphasis on results rather than process, with components added to better respond to the business harmonization agenda, strengthen linkages between operations and programmes and track individual donor contributions across programmes.

Internal and external stakeholders can access real-time data online anywhere in the world, with a more user-friendly format providing links to the UN Tanzania website, video diaries/stories from the field and at-a-glance geographical mapping of UN's interventions. The RMIS will therefore serve as an invaluable tool for realizing UN Tanzania's commitment to transparency and accountability, as well as providing essential data for programming, operations and resource mobilization.

Diagram XIV UNDAPI II Common Budgetary Framework



INTRODUCTION



In 2007, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) 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, Uruguay, 2011.

Between 2008-2011, UN Tanzania initiated nine Joint Programmes which addressed some of the development and humanitarian activities of multiple UN Agencies 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 (PUNs) to work together, creating a coherent and holistic approach to programming in areas of common interest. Based on lessons learnt from this first generation of reform, 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 supported the achievement of national development priorities as well as progression towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and helped strengthen the realisation of international human rights in the country.

As UNDAP I nears its end, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and partners have come together to develop its successor: UNDAP II 2016-2021. The new Plan represents both continuity and change. It reflects a continued commitment to strong ownership and leadership by national stakeholders, a continued emphasis on the shared values, norms and standards of the UN system and a continued determination to achieve results which will contribute towards a positive difference to the people of Tanzania. UNDAP II therefore maintains and builds upon many of the systems, structures and processes which have facilitated progress towards sustainable development in country over the past five years. Notwithstanding, UNDAP II also represents a more holistic, integrated approach to programming and a more explicitly multi-sectoral approach to interventions. Further, there is a heightened focus on the normative agenda, with greater emphasis on policy coherence and

the use of data. Finally, there are real efforts to be more strategic in approach, tightening focus to core priorities, whilst remaining much more flexible to respond to changes in national priorities and needs, as and when they arise.

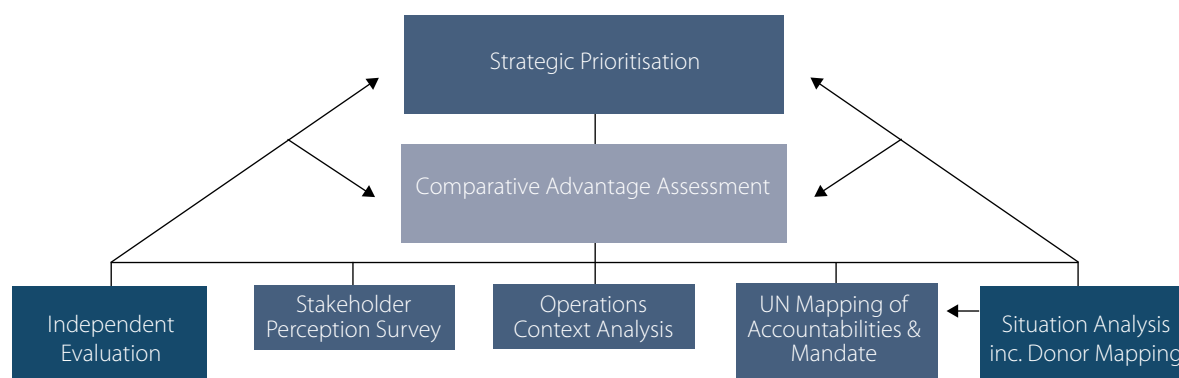
CREATING AN EVIDENCE BASE FOR PRIORITISATION

The formulation of UNDAP II was designed to be evidence-based and inclusive. Strategic prioritisation for the next UN Programme of Cooperation (2016-2021) drew upon data from the country's needs and the UN's comparative advantage to act, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations. The process was participatory, with opportunities for Government, Civil Society, Media, Development Partners, the Private Sector and the General Public to contribute. Further, both the formulation and product were guided by the UN key programming principles, namely: Human Rights Based Approach; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Environmental Sustainability; Culture and Development; Capacity Development; Results Based Management.

The evidence-base for UNDAP II comprised of five key assessments, with participation of both internal and external stakeholders:

- i. UNDAP 2011-2016 Evaluation – an independent appraisal of UN delivery, defining its value addition and supporting learning for the next programme cycle with actionable recommendations for incorporation in UNDAP II
- ii. Stakeholder Perception Survey - an opportunity for stakeholders (government, civil society, development partners, media, general public and UN staff) to provide feedback on UN interventions and suggest priority areas for the next programme cycle
- iii. Operations Context Analysis – an internal study measuring the operational capacity of UN Tanzania, establishing baselines for future business harmonisation interventions and common services
- iv. UN Mapping of Accountabilities and Mandate – an internal exercise charting the accountabilities and mandate of the UN entities operating in Tanzania against the priority development challenges identified in the Situation Analysis
- v. Tanzania Situation Analysis – an independent assessment of priority development challenges

Diagram XV Creating an Evidence Base for Prioritisation



and their underlying causes in country with reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), utilising government-led analytical work (including commitments to international norms and standards with particular attention to Human Rights and Gender Equality issues), encompassing capacity gap analysis plus Development Partner priorities for the next five years

The insights provided by these assessments were used in a series of consultative workshops to determine the UN Country Team’s comparative advantage to respond to Tanzania’s key development challenges in the context of the SDGs and the anticipated results of the next five year Programme of Cooperation. Each process built upon its predecessor to create consensus and ownership of the planned results; a selection based upon evidence of real need and capacity to deliver.

DEFINING UNDAP II RESULTS

Two central themes guided the content of the agreed UNDAP II Results:

- i. The SDGs and the concept of ‘leaving no-one behind’
- ii. National development priorities and the importance of contextualising the SDGs to meet the needs of Tanzanians

With relation to the first, it was understood by all stakeholders at the outset that the global context, in which the UN and indeed the Government of Tanzania would operate post-2015, would change significantly under the transformational agenda of the SDGs. UNDAP II must therefore be a Programme of Cooperation which is defined by and supports the country to meet the challenges of the more comprehensive, ambitious and inter-related objectives therein. Moreover, in accordance with the principle of ‘leaving no-one behind’ and as part of a wider commitment to the realisation of human rights for all, priority would be given to the most vulnerable and the most marginalised.

Further, if the Programme of Cooperation was to have relevance, national concerns must form the lens through which the SDGs were understood and UNDAP II results defined. The UN Country Team (UNCT) therefore committed to a Situation Analysis that was primarily founded upon nationally led data and analysis with particular emphasis on those SDGs identified by the GoT as priority areas. Moreover, results were to be interpreted in terms of their alignment with the two National Visions (The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Vision 2020), ensuring the longer-term objectives of both were fully reflected in the five year plan. All this was to be undertaken in open and honest dialogue with national stakeholders including civil society, at every step of the formulation process.

Twelve Programme Outcomes emerged from the consultations, grouped under four inter-related, mutually dependent themes which acknowledge that Inclusive Growth requires a Healthy Nation which is Resilient to shocks (both natural and man-made) within the context of transparent and accountable Governance serving citizens’ needs. Progress on these four thematic results areas was understood to further the realisation of people-centred and human rights based National Visions.

Diagram XVI UNDAF II Genesis, Planned Results and Contribution to National Priorities



REALISING UNDAF II RESULTS

The 12 Programme Outcomes will be achieved through 4 principal strategies, based upon the UN's areas of comparative advantage:

- i. **Promoting Policy Coherence** - the UN has a distinct role in securing agreement on norms and standards at the global level (including the SDGs) but also supporting government ensuring their integration in national policy dialogue and formulation.
- ii. **Leveraging Partnerships** - building on achievements under UNDAF I, South to South and triangular Cooperation will be further promoted alongside the nurturing of greater ties with civil society and the private sector for a more sustainable form of development.
- iii. **Fostering Learning in Development** – the UN will work with partners to maximise the benefits of the data revolution, facilitating effective data generation and utilisation across sectors to secure better development outcomes for all.
- iv. **Enabling Quality Service Provision** – in priority areas, for the poorest and most vulnerable, the UN will continue to support government on delivery of services, facilitating real life application of concepts and practices which can be scaled-up, replicated and incorporated in policy

Two additional Outcomes encompass the areas of Business Harmonisation and Communications, Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships. The former will realise increased cost efficiencies and improved service quality through collaboration across the UN agencies in Procurement, ICT, Finance and Human Resources. The latter will serve to enhance internal cohesion, strengthen UN positioning as a principal partner to national stakeholders (both state and non-state), and enable the promulgation of UN norms and values which underpin the very essence of 'leaving no-one behind'.

The five year Programme of Cooperation will require a total budget of USD 1,301,107,974, with 8% spent exclusively for the people of Zanzibar.

Diagram XVII UNDAP II Outcomes

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

- The economy is increasingly transformed for greater poverty reduction, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment
- Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning
- Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor and vulnerable

A HEALTHY NATION

- Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services
- Improved, scaled up and equitable use of proven HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions
- Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five
- Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene

RESILIENCE

- Improved environment, natural resources, climate change management, energy access and disaster risk management
- Comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- National Governance is effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive
- Women and girls increasingly participate in political and public life and are elected to leadership positions
- Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children

BUSINESS HARMONISATION

- Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in UN business operations

COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH, ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

- UNCT communication and advocacy is more coherent, effective and results-based

REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is composed of four key sections, providing a comprehensive overview of UNDAP II: the development context, planned results and strategies for implementation. The information therein draws heavily upon the aforementioned Situation Analysis and reflects the priorities emerging from consultations with national stakeholders on both mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar with full integration of the key UN programming principles.

The report opens with a brief summary of the development context in Tanzania. It provides a snapshot of trends and themes which recur across the programme areas. The main body of the report then takes each of the proposed Outcome areas and defines the specific challenges and capacity gaps faced

within the programme or operational area, plus the interventions planned by the UN and its partners to address the priorities identified.

Section Three focuses on the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF), providing a definition, the key objectives driving its creation and expected benefits of formulation. The key figures emerging from the data are also discussed.³ The report concludes with an extensive section on the Management and Accountability Arrangements. This encompasses: UNDAP II Management Structure; the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Schema; requirements under the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT); Resources and Resource Mobilisation; Commitments of the Government.

³ The CBF is fully integrated into the Results and M&E matrix. Breakdown of planned budget, funded and unfunded elements per Outcome can therefore be found in Annex II.



UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT: AN OVERVIEW⁴



There have been significant achievements by Tanzania over the past few years. These include sustained strong economic growth averaging around 7% per annum on both the Mainland and in Zanzibar. On the Mainland this growth has been driven by tourism, mining, financial intermediation, construction and telecoms. The sectorial growth trends show that Tanzania is turning into a service economy while having only limited experience of industrialization. In Zanzibar, transport and communications, mining, financial intermediation and construction have been the leading drivers. The country as a whole has also registered strong progress towards a number of social goals. These include: weight for age malnutrition, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence, malaria incidence, educational enrolment and gender parity in primary and secondary education. In addition, the country has maintained peace and stability in a conflict prone region, undertaken regular conduct of multi-party elections and made advances in women's leadership in the context of a relatively free press. The country has also prepared and implemented a large number of legal, policy and planning reforms.

Notwithstanding these gains, economic, social and political transformation in Tanzania is, affecting people across the economic strata and parts of the country differently. The economy is growing fast but producing few well-paid formal sector jobs to absorb the mass of individuals graduating from the growing number of tertiary and vocational training institutions. In rural areas, poverty, for the most part, remains entrenched with significant variations across regions. Tanzania is experiencing major transformation in social attitudes as a process of modernization takes hold, particularly in urban areas, while deeply entrenched norms and standards still hold sway in more rural settings (Situational Analysis).

The benefits of transformation are largely urban in nature and based in a small number of capital-intensive fast growing sectors with limited linkages to the rest of the economy. The discovery of sizeable gas reserves should provide impetus for the transformation process. However, expectations need to be well managed given significant uncertainties facing the industry including

price movements, technological developments and concerns over profitability/viability.

Four overarching challenges and several supplementary challenges are currently preventing the benefits of economic transformation from being reflected in sustained and rapid poverty reduction. These are:

- i. A relatively untransformed agricultural sector characterized by low productivity and incomes and hampered by the lack of basic inputs such as improved seeds, irrigation, fertilizer and electricity
- ii. The capital-intensive nature of the fast growing sectors and their limited spill-over effects to other sectors
- iii. Poor quality and availability of education, health and other essential social services leading to poor outcomes in the area of human capital development
- iv. Insufficient support in the form of access to working capital and training for the informal sector which houses more than 20% of the working population, especially women, in conditions of low productivity and wages.

Effective implementation of the current mix of policies, plans and strategies remains a significant challenge, rendered difficult by a variety of factors. These include decentralization of implementation to insufficiently equipped LGAs; low wages and poor incentive structures to secure the necessary human resources in the areas where they are most needed; and inadequate human and financial resources relative to needs.

Looking ahead to the next decade, a number of megatrends are already starting to unfold, namely: rapid population growth; rapid urbanisation; the effects of climate change; increasing political dynamism and changes in the aid environment. These give rise to a number of opportunities and challenges that will define how the economy progresses towards equitable growth whilst achieving rapid poverty reduction.

Major Opportunities and Challenges Facing Tanzania

In terms of opportunities, the country has a number of largely untapped resources or contextual factors from which it can benefit, namely:

⁴ Extracts from the Executive Summary of the Situation Analysis

- i. Rapid economic growth and diversification is expected to continue, despite slowing growth in China and unstable growth in Western Europe leading to declining commodity prices. This should provide a steady flow of resources for investment in measures that reduce poverty and inequality
- ii. Investment in productivity enhancing measures for agriculture and development of agro industries has enormous potential, given that 80% of agricultural exports are not currently processed in the country
- iii. Investment in building productivity of the micro, small and medium enterprise sector through increased access to finance, business development services and training
- iv. Taking advantage of the high rates of return on investment in the social sectors to address the challenges of equity, quality and scale
- v. The natural beauty, historical and cultural heritage of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar provide openings for upgrading the tourist sector and branding the country as a destination of choice
- vi. Completion and implementation of the National Social Protection Framework including a social protection floor would provide a means for sharing the benefits of development more widely
- vii. Ensuring adequate environmental protection through strengthening climate change adaptation, building capacity for public education and enforcement of environmental standards and implementing climate change strategies
- viii. Address a number of governance issues, such as women's rights, better protection for vulnerable groups, including violence against women and children, and improving the business environment through the availability of a stable supply of electricity, transparent tax regimes and maintaining ethical standards
- viiii. Manage environmental and climate change challenges through measures for enforcement, mitigation and adaptation.

Going forward there are a number of critical challenges, which the country will have to address to ensure these opportunities are realised. These include the need to:

- i. Significantly enhance capacity at national and sub-national levels to plan, implement and manage interventions and services for all
- ii. Seriously increase the limited revenue collection which has led to low public investment in core sectors and reliance on foreign aid
- iii. Improve the quality and scale of health, education and other social services to deal with the rapid increase in population, in particular marginalised and hard to reach groups, and to facilitate the improvement in human capital needed to compete effectively in regional and global markets
- iv. Address persistent regional disparities – South, Central, Lake and Western Zones, in particular, lag behind national averages on most indicators.
- v. Accelerate the slow pace of job creation for both women and men, relative to growth in the size of the labour market (including decent work)
- vi. Enhance productivity and diversify the product mix and linkages in industry and agriculture to be able to compete regionally and globally

THEMATIC RESULTS AREA: INCLUSIVE GROWTH



Supporting Sustainable Development Goals:

- **Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- **Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 8.** Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
- **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Supporting the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 components:

'Absence of abject poverty...a strong and competitive economy...a diversified and semi-industrialized economy with a substantial industrial sector comparable to typical middle-income countries...an active and competitive player in the regional and world markets with the capacity to articulate and promote national interests and to adjust quickly to regional and global market shifts...

universal primary education, the eradication of illiteracy and the attainment of a level of tertiary education and training that is commensurate with a critical mass of high quality human resources required to effectively respond and master the development challenges at all levels...'

Supporting the Zanzibar Vision 2020 components:

'Enhance social and macro-economic management, promote diversification and transformation of the economy to a competitive one...promote sustainable tourism, fishing and industrial sector, strengthen trade sector, promote human resources development, encourage information and information technology, encourage environmental protection...to set broad goals that guide educational development for promoting academics and intellectual excellency by nurturing sound cognitive development as well as providing education that promotes self-reliance of the recipients... develop social security systems to guarantee access to basic social services, safety in the work places, life and properties...'

Outcomes

The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment

Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning

Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor and vulnerable

Participating UN Entities+

FAO; IFAD; ILO; IOM; ITC; UN Women; UNCDF; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNV; WFP; WHO

Budget

Total: USD 201,315,410

Mainland: USD 164,431,440

Zanzibar: USD 36,883,970

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

UNDAP II Outcome: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The average economic growth of 7% recorded in the past decade for Tanzania is more than double the average documented in the 1980s and 1990s. Five rapidly expanding sectors—communication, internal trade, financial intermediation, manufacturing and mining—account for almost 70% of overall GDP growth. The most restrictive growth constraints identified in 2011 (URT and USAGOV, 2011) remain valid today, from challenges in infrastructure (electricity, roads, railways, port facilities and efficiencies) to limited access to secure land rights, shortages of skilled labour and a weak business environment. With the addition of prevailing uncertainties and risks in the global economy, the outlook for Tanzania to grow beyond the current average of 7% in the medium term is limited.

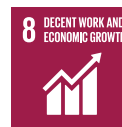
The country was ranked 139th of 189 economies in 2015 for the ease of doing business, improving from 145th in the year before (World Bank 2015). The potential growth barriers emanating from structural bottlenecks in areas of openness, business regulations, access to finance and governance aspects (policy coherence, stability and corruption practices) have to be addressed for Tanzania to maintain continued uninterrupted high growth rates in the medium to long run.

Data on the sectorial shares of growth confirm the dominant role of labour saving capital-intensive sectors in the transformation process. For example, the manufacturing sector has expanded by 51% between 2007 and 2013 but its share of employment increased by only 0.9% over the same period of time. This is what Rodrick (2015) termed as premature de-industrialization, that has potential economic and political ramifications, including lower economic growth and democratic failure.

Growing at 2.7% annually, the population of the country is youthful with a half of it aged less than 18 years. Fertility levels are high with the national average of number of children per woman at 5.2. The proportion of the population aged 15-35 is the second highest age group, accounting for 34.6% of the mainland population and 36.2% of Zanzibar. Tanzania's demographic profile has potential benefits but also poses challenges regarding education and absorption into the formal labour market. Women, in particular, are overwhelmingly operating in the informal sector. Every year there are between 800,000 and 1 million new entrants to the labour market; as of 2014, using the national definition of youth, overall youth

unemployment was estimate at 11.7% with a 28.8% rate in Dar es Salaam. . This represents a tremendous pool of wasted human potential and a potential source of unrest if not addressed.

The agriculture sector has marginally gained from the current economic expansion. The sector remains weakly linked to manufacturing, tourism etc. It is mainly subsistence oriented, heavily dependent on weather and characterized by weak extension services, inadequate infrastructure, low level production technology, minimal value addition, insufficient storage (warehouse) and irrigation facilities, a lack of appropriate financing mechanisms for agriculture, unreliable markets, unfair and uncompetitive farm gate prices and environmental degradation. The significant value adding processing and manufacturing capacity that had previously existed in this sector, for example in cotton, sisal and leather, have not significantly improved. However, given the country's agricultural potential (land, weather conditions, water and available labour), its role in supporting the rural poor and in reducing malnutrition, agriculture has the greatest potential of lifting many out of extreme poverty and hunger. At present, it provides 75% of employment, 25% of GDP (BRN 2015), 30% of exports and 65% of inputs to the industrial sector. (Note, women make up over half of the agriculture sector's work force. They also carry the burden of performing the most labour-intensive tasks, including harvesting, threshing, and transporting produce, while taking care of their families.



Tourism is another significant potential area of economic development, generating currently 5% of GDP. The sector has the potential for further expansion positively impacting on employment and revenue generation if effectively linked with other sub-sectors such as agriculture and craft development. Value addition may also be achieved through the promotion of cultural and eco-tourism. Notwithstanding, attention to cultural heritage is limited by a lack of awareness regarding its value which in turn limits the number of stakeholders including local communities who actively engage in conserving and developing such resources. The creative industry faces similar challenges, with its progress as an economically valuable industry hindered by a lack of a comprehensive national policy and limited understanding of the inter-sectoral linkages necessary for its development. Limited managerial capacities, lack of data and adherence to accountability mechanisms further jeopardize the potential contribution of tourism, cultural heritage and creative industries to economic development.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

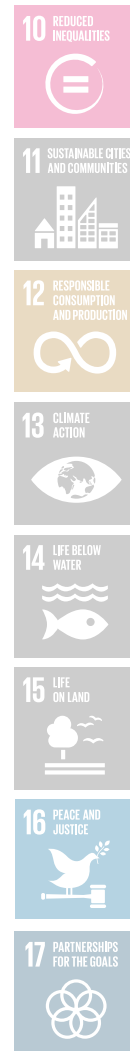
In line with national priorities to continue and accelerate the economic transformation of Tanzania as it moves to Middle Income Status whilst reducing poverty rates, the UN will promote growth which is inclusive, specifically pro-poor and provides opportunities for decent and productive employment, in particular for women and youth, living on both the mainland and Zanzibar.

For the purposes of this results area, assistance will be afforded to review, formulate and monitor socio-economic policies, strategies, plans, programmes and regulatory frameworks which are founded upon robust data sets that are sensitive to decent work and working conditions, maximise opportunities for trade and mainstream gender equality, poverty and environmental concerns. This will include the full integration of the SDGs in National Development Plans and monitoring systems, as well as implementation of recommendations from the latest Diagnostic Trade Integration Study. As a complement, support will be given for the systematic collection, storage, analysis and reporting of appropriately disaggregated data relevant to the service and social productive formal and informal sectors, such as agriculture, tourism (including cultural heritage and creative industries), trade and manufacturing.

Business regulatory bodies, trade/investment institutions and those offering Business Development Services (BDS) will be afforded a host of capacity development support to improve their performance and ensure maximum productivity and income generating opportunities for their clients. At the upstream level, key trade, investment, business environment and legal framework constraints will also be addressed, including those related to financial services, trade facilitation agreements, regional and international business partnerships along global value chains and cross border management. Country assessments of trade performance will be facilitated, with the integration of gender disaggregated data assured and mainstreaming trade-related responsible tourism in Tanzania.

Relevant institutions will also be enabled to strengthen linkages with the private sector, including MSMEs, through the enhancement of public private dialogue mechanisms for productive sectors such as agriculture and tourism as well as women-led enterprises. LGAs and BDS providers will be empowered to develop adequate responses to technical and operational constraints thereby positively influencing the development and operations of the private sector. Further, formal and informal apprenticeship programmes, formal and non-formal TVET opportunities as well as entrepreneurship training will be given a boost with institutions supported to deliver internationally recognised training, as well as assistance to develop their own business plans and management models to sustain their operations.

Institutions in both rural and urban areas will receive assistance to enhance productivity through the improved application of new or innovative technologies, related ICT support services, further development of market information systems alongside generation of data on high value horticulture. Advocacy for the commercialization of agriculture, value addition and its trade in the local/regional export markets will be advanced, as well as support for food security, storage and market access programmes under BRN.



Enterprises—with a focus on those led by youth and women in agriculture, services, manufacturing, tourism, livestock, creative industries and green business—will be directly assisted to expand, add value to their products and move up the value chain with improved access to affordable and sustainable business services, encompassing finance, information, management and technology. Sub-optimally performing enterprises including publicly owned companies, SMEs, farmer groups and business membership organisations will be capacitated to improve productivity and competitiveness across managerial and business operations (including product certification, meeting regulatory requirements and traceability). Such interventions will be complemented by business infrastructure development in focus areas such as small scale power generation, storage facilities, working premises (development of clusters and industrial parks) and water, plus the promotion of local business and technological innovations specifically targeting the youth, women groups and start-ups. National Youth Centres of Excellence (YCEs) will also be established across districts.

Finally, the working conditions and creation of new jobs will receive attention in both the formal and informal sectors, especially for women and youth. Decent employment through better compliance with business and labour related laws and regulations will be advanced with sensitisation of both employers and workers. Multi-sectoral dialogue and coordination mechanisms at national and subnational level for improved working conditions will be established to provide duty bearers and right-holders with an opportunity to work together to improve working conditions and better apply existing tools, such as the integrated Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) and Employment Coordination Units. New skills development for improved employability will also be facilitated through on-the-job mentoring and training.

EDUCATION

UNDAP II Outcome: Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Education is essential for achieving economic growth and development. It has been estimated that an additional year of schooling increases an individual's earnings by 10% and the average annual growth of GDP by 0.37% (UNESCO 2011). Acquisition of skills in literacy, numeracy and critical thinking therefore not only offer a pathway out of poverty for Tanzanian citizens but also contribute to the growth of the nation at the macro level.

Education programmes in Tanzania are largely implemented through LGAs. However, according to the 2010 Public Expenditure Review, these have limited capacity to plan, implement and spend their allocated resources. Between 2007/2008 and 2010/2011 LGA expenditure rates for education fluctuated between 40% and 48%.

Gross enrolment in pre-primary schools in mainland Tanzania in 2012 stood at 40%, rising from 27% in 2000. Meanwhile in Zanzibar, there has been a downward trend in pre-primary enrolment from 37.1% in 2011/12 to 33.0% in 2013/14. According to these figures, the majority of Tanzanians still have no access to pre-primary education. Immediate causes range from the low number of pre-primary facilities (mainly in urban areas and offered by the private sector), limited awareness of the benefits of pre-primary education and a shortage of Early Childhood Education (ECE) qualified teachers (1:124 ECE qualified teachers against the national objective of 1:25, MoEVT 2012). The financial and opportunity costs of sending children to school in a context of poverty may also deter some households from taking advantage of available services.

Although primary school enrolment does not vary among socio-economic classes, gaps in completion between children from the poorest quintile and those from the wealthiest are significant. According to a 2007 study, only 55% of children from the poorest groups complete primary education against 86% from the wealthiest classes. Progress within and transition from one cycle to another is also significantly lower for the poorest children and ultimately, just 1% complete secondary education compared to 9% of their wealthiest peers (UNESCO, 2014).



In 2011, only 0.35% of those enrolled in primary school were children with disabilities. In secondary schools, only 0.3% of boys and 0.25% of girls have disabilities. This compares to an estimated 7.8% of the population with disabilities in Tanzania. Challenges exist within national systems for identification and assessment of children with physical or mental impairments leading to lack of coherent data to track or respond to their needs, preventing responsive policy formulation and implementation. Lack of qualified teachers and inadequate pedagogical and physical infrastructures prevent further scale up of inclusive education.

Only 83% of boys complete primary school against 92% of girls, suggesting early child labour engagement for the former, particularly in pastoralist and fishing communities as well as in the mining sector. At post primary levels, access and completion is skewed against girls with the situation worsening as they progress through the system. Enrolment for girls in lower secondary stands at 41% and completion at 39% against 50% and 48% respectively for boys. At upper secondary level, 3% of girls enrol and complete against 6% of boys. Parents' prioritization of boys' education together with cultural practices of early marriage and high occurrence of teenage pregnancy contribute to girls' exclusion (UNESCO 2014).

Quality of education is a serious concern. Results of Primary School Education Leaving Examinations (PSLE) show that a large number of children do not achieve the intended learning outcomes to pass (in 2013, there was only a 50% success rate). Similarly, less than half, or 43%, of all students obtained the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations (CSEE, URT 2013). The low quality and shortage of essential pedagogical and physical infrastructure, including availability of a qualified teaching workforce are contributing factors. Moreover, the recent national baseline assessment for the 3Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic) reveals great disparities between urban and rural areas in early grade performance. For instance, in reading comprehension 41% of urban students read correctly against 25% from rural schools. Approximately 62% of students in rural areas indicated that textbooks were not used in school compared to 13.7% in Dar es Salaam.

Capacities of young people to compete in the labour market are hampered by low attainment of educational qualifications. Education data of 2013, shows that as many as 54% of learners in Tanzania do not transition from primary to lower secondary, indicating a serious lack of foundation skills to enable young people's professional skills development or absorption by the formal labour market. Only a small proportion of young people completed secondary vocational school (5.1%), post-secondary vocational school (3.6%) and university (1.1%) (UNESCO 2014). The majority of young workers are therefore undereducated for their jobs, limiting both the quality of their contribution and their potential for career advancement.



PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

The education component of UNDAF II adopts a lifelong perspective, enabling quality education for all on both the mainland and in Zanzibar, across basic (including pre-primary), tertiary and adult formal as well as non-formal and technical vocational education, within a safe and conducive learning environment.

At the upstream level, relevant MDAs will be supported to develop and implement the Education Sector Development Plan, including key sub-sector strategies related to inclusive education, out-of-school learning opportunities and gender in education. In the context of the 2014 Education and Training Policy (ETP), the formulation of a comprehensive Adult and Non-Formal Education Strategy as well as TVET Strategy will also be facilitated, as well as the strengthening of Education Management Information Systems. Current shortfalls in complementary capacities such as policy analysis, strategic planning and monitoring will be eased across relevant MDAs, together with select LGAs and CSOs. Moreover, innovative systems for monitoring learning achievements and equity in basic education will be pioneered to inform educational praxis and improve targeting of the most disadvantaged, with particular attention to regional disparities.

To broaden provision (and eventual take-up) of pre-primary education, evidence based advocacy and dialogue will promote increased allocations and more efficient utilisation of resources. This will be supplemented by technical and financial assistance to develop, test and scale-up innovative and cost-effective models of quality early learning programmes, alongside the establishment of satellite pre-primary centres in UN supported locales on both the mainland and Zanzibar.



MDAs will be empowered to review, design and implement quality, context relevant curriculum at basic and post-basic level, which includes the improvement of both teaching and learning of maths and science. Information Communication Technology will be strengthened in teacher training facilities to improve the quality of pre and in-service training. Learner centred pedagogies will also be promoted to improve learning outcomes. Leadership, management and administration capacities will be enhanced to ensure cost effective implementation of the Education Sector Development Plan and encourage utilisation of the Whole of School approach to meet the diverse learning needs of students.

The Education ministries will also be enabled technically and financially to implement inclusive education strategies across the entire basic education cycle. Measures to address violence in schools and socio-cultural practices that impede girls' education will be promoted and mainstreamed through policy guidance, communication and school safety actions.

The proven 3Rs In-Service and Education Training programme package will be scaled up to improve learning outcomes for all children in basic education. Further, education relating to health (including SRH, HIV/AIDS and nutrition), peace, human rights, culture and environment in selected schools will be supported to foster global and local citizenship and impart critical life skills to empower students for improved lifestyle choices.

Further, flexible and innovative alternative learning opportunities for children and adolescents out of primary and secondary schools will be afforded through assistance to MDAs, LGAs and communities, with a particular focus on adolescent girls and children with disabilities. Emphasis will be given to the development of technical and vocational skills in key economic and employment sectors, in alignment with labour market needs while promoting re-entrance in the education system where appropriate. Tailor-made short course programmes targeting out of post-secondary school youth will also be supported. Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and programmes on employability skills will be developed and disseminated to selected schools and training institutions to improve students' preparedness for entry into the labour market.



SOCIAL PROTECTION

UNDAP II Outcome: Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor and vulnerable

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Social protection is defined as a set of formal and informal interventions that support women and men, households and communities to prevent, manage and overcome the social and economic risks threatening their security and wellbeing and to embrace opportunities for their development and contribution towards the development of Tanzania. Social protection policies and programmes are designed specifically to remove barriers to services, build human capital and protect poor and vulnerable groups from external shocks, which could place or keep them mired in poverty. Rather than creating dependency, social protection plays a key role in strengthening individual, family, and community resilience, thereby representing an essential instrument for creating a more inclusive and sustainable growth and development pathway.

Moreover, social protection is a human right for every member of the society as described in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recurring and multiple crises have highlighted the importance of social protection as a buffer against sudden drops in income and employment. In addition, persistent deprivations in health, education and other key elements of wellbeing, rapid rates of urbanization, changes in family and household structures as well as erosion of culturally based solidarity norms and practices, disability, demographic transition and migration call for innovative and multi-sector approaches that are able to protect people in the face of challenges and help them escape multi-dimensional poverty. In doing so, social protection measures can bolster the realization of economic and social rights, but also foster economic development and transformation (UNRISD, 2010 cited in UNWOMEN, 2014).



The need for a social protection system in Tanzania that is comprehensive, integrated and responsive to changing circumstances is now more urgent than ever. A large proportion of Tanzanians remain deprived and extremely vulnerable to small variations in income and other shocks as a result of an income poverty rate of 28.2% by national standards, and 46.6% (World Bank 2011) of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day, endemic low wages which leave significant numbers living near the poverty line, as well as limited access to quality basic services. These deprivations are worse among people with disabilities and people with albinism. Notwithstanding the notable exception of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) that intends to reach all extreme poor population with a combination of cash transfers, public works and livelihood interventions, Tanzania is behind its regional neighbours with respect to adequacy of social protection and labour programmes. The existing six mandatory social security schemes in Tanzania cover less than 1% of the entire population and only 6.5% of the total formal working population (ILO, 2012). Other social assistance schemes, such as TASAF is currently covering 10% of the population. The situation is much more critical in the informal sector where almost all workers lack any form of social security coverage. This is made worse by a lack of awareness and utilization of available programmes among socially excluded groups.

The absence of a National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) as well as lack of sufficient resource allocation and prioritization for social protection has led to the persistence of patchy and fragmented programmes. Today, the GoT recognizes that for real and sustained progress to be made, effective and coordinated implementation of social protection initiatives through an equitable distribution of resources to LGAs must be secured, alongside the formulation of evidence-based and pro-poor plans and programmes which nurture a culture of results. A NSPF is being finalized to guide the nation in, among other things, filling supply side gaps by raising the availability and quality of social services, ensuring a greater integration of social programmes and their rigorous monitoring and evaluation, establishing clear mandates and coordination arrangements, alongside a broadening in understanding of the real and potential benefits of using available social services. In line with the adoption of the SDGs, the NSPF intends to ensure that the poor and vulnerable are protected, inclusive growth is promoted and a minimum acceptable standard of living to all Tanzanians is guaranteed.



PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

UNDAP II will support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to invest in social protection, at the policy, procedural and programmatic level in accordance with the NSPF. Interventions will build upon the foundations of the agreed Arusha Declaration on Social Protection, Zanzibar Social Protection Policy and other national regulatory frameworks such as the People with Disabilities Act of 2010 to serve the needs of all Tanzanians, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. By 2021, the UN, along with other stakeholders in the sector, aim to ensure that 50% of total households living below the basic needs poverty line benefit from social assistance. Moreover, national coverage of key social protection programmes and schemes will be increased for the benefit of all Tanzanians, via the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated social protection system and measures for all at national and sub-national levels including a well-defined social protection floor.

Specifically, relevant MDAs and LGAs will be capacitated to develop and operationalise demand-driven policies and a legal framework which regulates social protection interventions to ensure compliance with international standards. This will encompass steps to harmonise social protection programmes and schemes as well as identify and cost fiscal space options. Coordinated support to the national statistical system for the strengthening of the collection, analysis and use of social protection-related data and evidence across sectors will feed into public policy, budgeting and strategy development to tackle multi-dimensional poverty and deprivation. Further, a multi-sectoral dialogue and coordination mechanism at national and subnational levels will be instituted thereby strengthening sector roles in social protection and ensuring effective inter-ministerial responses to supply side gaps in the provision of quality services.



Institutions and communities will be empowered to enhance the flagship PSSN programme, as well as to design and implement sustainable, inclusive and effective social protection programmes across a range of concerns, such as universal social pensions, health protection, livelihood security, as well as initiatives to eliminate harmful cultural practices, end child labour, and to protect people with albinism. Promotion of African values of solidarity need to go hand in hand with advocacy and sensitisation campaigns using media and mobilising social and cultural leaders at national and local level. As a complement to a Social Protection M&E and Knowledge Management system operating at both national and sub-national level, MIS and M&E systems for specific programmes will also be enhanced and/or created, such as a child labour monitoring system for operationalisation on both the mainland and in Zanzibar. In keeping with the UN's normative agenda in ensuring no-one is left behind, practitioners will also be enabled to mainstream programming principles such as gender equality, disability and HIV/AIDS across their planning, implementing and reporting processes.

Three critical tools for the full integration of social protection policies and programmes will be targeted for assistance. Firstly, the UN will work with the Government to agree and operationalise the NSPF including the creation of a national social protection floor to secure a set of social security rights and transfers which will help extend basic support and protection to those in need. Secondly, a single registry will be introduced with a unified targeting and national referral mechanism to ensure those who most require succour can link into existing social services. Finally, sensitisation and awareness raising initiatives will be undertaken at national and community level which both encourage communities to take up social services and promote positive social behaviours.

The UN will also work closely with other development partners to ensure there is coherence across institutions implementing social protection initiatives to ensure that no one is left behind and avoid duplication of investment. In recognition of the significant task of developing a sustainable social protection system, the UN will also be instrumental in promoting knowledge-sharing among institutions and across countries especially through South-South cooperation.



THEMATIC RESULTS AREA: HEALTHY NATION



Supporting Sustainable Development Goals:

- **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Supporting the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 components:

'Access to quality primary health care for all...access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages...reduction in infant and maternal mortality by three-quarters of current levels...universal access to safe water...'

Supporting the Zanzibar Vision 2020 components:

'The provision of basic health services for all the people without discrimination...to provide special emphasis on the war against the spread of HIV/AIDS through popular mass education programme that will lead the people to change their unsafe sexual behaviours...Priority

shall be directed at preventive services, combating epidemics, special maternal and child care services and the dissemination of health education for all...provide access to productive resources, opportunities and progress towards more socially just forms of agriculture for ensuring basic food security for the nation by improving standards of nutrition, increasing output and quality of food commodities...adequate, affordable and economically accessible and sustained water supplies to all people and sectors using environmentally sound water resource management technologies for continued social and economic growth and development...'

Outcomes

Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services

Improved, scaled up and equitable use of proven HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions

Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five

Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene

Participating UN Entities+

FAO; IAEA; IFAD; ILO; UN Women; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UNODC; WFP; WHO

Budget

Total: USD 282,185,129

Mainland: USD 250,955,355

Zanzibar: USD 31,229,774

HEALTH

UNDAP II Outcome: Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

There are clear pathways from improved health to economic growth, namely: enhanced educational attainment, higher productivity, more savings and investment and an expanded labour force. Notwithstanding, in 2011 Tanzania's health expenditure per capita was estimated at USD 50 or 7.3% of Government expenditure against a target of 15% in the Health Sector Strategic Plan (2009-2015). Closing this resource gap while focusing on a few key bottlenecks in the sector will yield significant benefits for the country's development going forward.

Despite efforts to ensure availability of health services, the sector is faced with various capacity shortfalls, manifested by weak health management information systems, poor governance and health delivery structures. Shortages of competent personnel, medicines and health technologies remain as key implementation bottlenecks, more so in rural areas. Further, substandard, spurious, falsely labelled, falsified and counterfeit medical products serve as additional challenges in the provision of quality healthcare.

Tanzania experiences high maternal mortality rates, currently estimated at 454 per 100,000 live births, with Zanzibar reportedly at 279 deaths per 100,000 live births (TDHS 2010). The common direct causes of maternal mortality are haemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia and infections. These are closely linked to poor maternal nutrition, which in itself is related to women's workload, food taboos stemming from customary beliefs and practices, low educational attainment and weak synergies between tradition and modern health systems. Limited Emergency Obstetric Care facilities often mean long travel to the nearest health centre and reliance on transport which is difficult to find. Complications due to HIV infection and/or Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) may also play a role in weakening the mother. High rates of adolescent pregnancy (44% of women aged 19 are pregnant or have already had children, TDHS 2010) further increase the risk profile of the mother. The trend in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has remained high over recent years, with 50.5% on the mainland and 54% in Zanzibar (TDHS 2010).

Tanzania attained MDG 4 target before 2015, with a reduction in under-five mortality to an estimated 54 per 1000 live births (2013 UN IGME Report). Despite the tremendous progress that has been made approximately 98,000 children die from preventable causes each year. In mainland Tanzania, malaria remains the leading cause of outpatient and inpatient visits and the primary cause of deaths among children. It is estimated that malaria prevalence among children 6-59 months is 3% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas (THMIS 2011/12). Zanzibar has a malaria prevalence of less than 1% (THMIS 2011/12) indicating good progress in controlling malaria. This is attributed to the successful implementation of three highly effective interventions of prevention, case management and malaria in pregnancy.

Tanzania is among the 22 high TB burden countries in the world. In 2013 mortality associated with TB was estimated at 58 per 100,000 (WHO). TB treatment success rate has remained above 85% for nearly 10 years. The emergence of multi drug-resistant TB however has negatively impacted on gains realized.

According to a survey of youth in Tanzania by Restless Development in 2012/2013, this age group experienced the following challenges in accessing Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH): privacy and confidentiality not prioritized (25%); environment and services not youth friendly (30%); health staff rude and uncooperative (34%); equipment not available (37%); medications in short supply (41%); doctors not available (38%); services are expensive (42%). If youth are to be encouraged to adopt positive health seeking behaviours, more must be done to provide youth-friendly services.



In Tanzania, economic transformation has witnessed social transformation and a change in the burden of disease to include non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular, hypertension diabetes, cancer and respiratory illnesses. The underlying causes of these are unhealthy lifestyles as manifested in poor diets, sedentary lifestyles, alcohol abuse and smoking. At present, there is also insufficient information available to the public regarding such risks.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

In pursuit of the full enjoyment of the Right to Health as a prerequisite for the economic, social and political growth of the nation, UN Tanzania will undertake a broad range of interventions across the health sector at the national, regional and district level on both the mainland and Zanzibar. These will entail support for increased availability of skilled health professionals, medical supplies including vaccines and commodities plus SRH services, as well as the development of robust data-sets, for the quantitative and qualitative improvement of services in particular for the most vulnerable and marginalised.

Working with the two Ministries of Health (mainland and Zanzibar) and the National Health Insurance Fund, performance will be enhanced across human resources, financing and health supplies management, as well as information systems including e-health. Staff shortages and unequal distribution of human resources will be alleviated; stocks of medicines and commodities more efficiently controlled. Relevant MDAs and LGAs will be supported to generate, analyse, report and utilize more robust health sector data for improved programming, through systematic use of reviews, surveys, operational research and evaluations, as well as improved district level information systems including birth, death and cause of death documentation.

Advocacy and support will be provided to establish and monitor the implementation of quality standards and performance in line with the Health Sector Strategic Plan IV and enhance health sector prioritization through improved sector dialogue (SWAp) and common funding mechanisms. Synergies between traditional and modern health systems will be promoted, with strengthened capacities and collaboration between the MoHSW, MUHAS (institute of traditional medicine), Traditional and Alternative Health Practice Council and NIMR. At the policy and strategic level, the Health ministries will be equipped to formulate and monitor implementation of key components of reproductive maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) and immunisation. Technical and financial assistance will also be afforded to build capacity for the control and management of emergency, communicable and non-communicable diseases and strengthen surveillance systems and response.

At the sub-national level, comprehensive quality service delivery of RMNCAH will be strengthened through supervision, mentoring and performance monitoring, with a specific focus on Emergency Obstetric Care, Family Planning, Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV), Violence Against Children (VAC), Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, paediatric HIV treatment, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and provision of quality and effective immunisation through implementation of the Global Vaccine Action Plan. Priority will be afforded to the most hard to reach and vulnerable target groups, namely women, adolescents and children. An e-health provision model fostering the use of ICTs for hard-to-reach rural and remote populations will be developed contributing to both policy and strategy formulation.

To encourage the adoption of more healthy lifestyles and the uptake of health services by communities, the formulation and delivery of culturally appropriate health education programmes—including those related to SRH and HIV/AIDS—will be facilitated through both formal and non-formal education mechanisms. These will be augmented by social and behaviour change communication led by Community Health Workers, traditional health practitioners and the media. All channels will promote the involvement of communities to ensure accountability for services delivered.



HIV/AIDS

UNDAP II Outcome: Improved, scaled up and equitable use of proven HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support interventions

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

It is estimated that 1.5 million people in mainland are living with HIV, of which 894,558 are women, 181,403 are children aged less than 14 years and 163,211 are youth aged 15-24 years. Approximately 6,548 people in Zanzibar are living with HIV. In 2014 Tanzania recorded 69,604 new infections and an estimated 50,219 Tanzanians died from HIV-related conditions. In 2013, there were 1,194,465 orphans due to AIDS (UNAIDS spectrum, 2014).

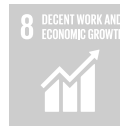
Notwithstanding these figures, progress has been made in responding to the HIV epidemic. HIV prevalence has decreased among adults from 7% in 2003/4 to 5.1% in 2011/12 (THMIS). Although, the latest surveys have identified 8 regions with an increase since 2012. A major achievement is the expansion of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). In 2014, 73% of adults in need were receiving ART based on CD4<350 eligibility criteria. However, children and adolescents continue to be left behind, with only 24% of all HIV positive children receiving ART (UNAIDS spectrum, 2014).

The HIV burden shows marked heterogeneity with regard to epidemiological variables, such as age, gender, socio-economic status and geographical location, with significant differences in prevalence between urban (7.2%) and rural (4.3%) areas. HIV prevalence is higher among women (6.3%) compared to men (3.9%) (UNAIDS Spectrum 2014). Women are particularly at risk of HIV infection in their transition to adulthood: prevalence increases from 1.3% among 15-19 to 4.4% among 20-24. (Women and girls often find it difficult to negotiate safe sex because of structural gender inequality and economic dependency.) Moreover, HIV prevalence amongst the 15-24 group has not declined significantly in the last five years (2.5% in 2007/2008; 2.4% in 2011/2012, THMIS). Adolescents (10–19yrs) is one age group where HIV infections are not decreasing. At present, it is not known how many of the estimated 140,000 adolescents living with HIV in Tanzania are accessing necessary HIV services because service data is insufficiently age-disaggregated.

Nearly a fifth of all HIV new infections in Tanzania are due to mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). Overall, 72% of all HIV positive pregnant women in need of ARV received it in 2014 (UNDAIDS Spectrum). To improve efficiency in health services delivery, PMTCT services have been integrated in routine reproductive health services. A significant proportion (90%) of pregnant women are now tested for HIV during ANC visits. There has therefore been a 50% decrease in MTCT from 30,000 children in 2009 to 15,000 in 2014 (UNAIDS Spectrum 2014).

Available data indicates that HIV prevalence among key populations remains disproportionately high: people who inject drugs (PWIDs) 16%; men who have sex with men (MSM) 22.2%; female sex workers (FSW) 31.4% (THMIS 2011/2012). Zanzibar has higher infection rates in key populations compared to 1.0% in the general population. The prevalence among PWIDs is 11%, MSM 2.6% and FSW 19.3% (ZIHTLP 2012).

Drivers of the epidemic include low rates of condom use during high risk sex (multiple partners, transactional sex and intergenerational sex); early sexual debut; low levels of male circumcision in some regions; lack of comprehensive HIV knowledge (with less than 50% youth having comprehensive knowledge (THMIS 2011/2012); low coverage of safe blood for transfusion; sharing of needles amongst PWID; mobility and migration (with a high HIV vulnerability of mobile populations and the surrounding communities near ports and truck-stops on transport corridors). Discrimination and violence against women and girls are prevalent, fuelled by patriarchal norms, traditions (such as FGM and early marriage) and impunity before the law with an increase in the risk of exposure to HIV (VAC Study 2011).



Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) is vital to ensure adolescents and young people have the knowledge and skills required to prevent HIV. However, CSE is not widespread in the education system and cultural inhibitions prevent parents and caretakers from preparing their children. There is also no provision to for out-of-school young people. Moreover, there are gaps in the training curricula for teachers with some reluctance amongst teachers to consider CSE provision.

HIV related stigma and discrimination remain widespread however, including among health care workers and in the workplace. Only 25% of women and 40% of men on the Mainland expressed accepting attitudes on all four standard indicators used to measure stigma (THMIS 2011/2012).

Further, the low level of domestic financing is a key concern in terms of the sustainability of HIV/AIDS response in country, with 97% currently funded by international sources.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

The HIV/AIDS programme of UN Tanzania is defined by the global effort to reach the three HIV/AIDS zeros, namely zero new deaths, zero new infections, and zero discrimination. Whilst significant advances have been made towards these goals in Tanzania, UNDP II will further renew efforts against the transmission and progression of the disease on the mainland and Zanzibar through better collection and use of strategic information, strengthened government, private sector and community leadership, improved service delivery, elimination of HIV/AIDS related stigma along with attention to the gendered dimensions of the pandemic. These next five years represent a critical window of opportunity to fast track the HIV response to secure an end to AIDS by 2030. UNDP II will therefore focus on the fast track targets of 90-90-90 by 2020 (90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90% of people who know their status have access to treatment and 90% of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads).

Continuing its strong record of supporting the generation and utilisation of high quality data in the sector, UN Tanzania will enable MDAs, LGAs, CSOs and the private sector to initiate and further invest in studies, surveys and research on HIV/AIDS and apply the information therein to develop evidence-based policy and programmes. This component will focus particularly on those populations currently missing out, with the aim of ensuring more HIV-exposed and infected infants, children, adolescents and young people, as well as HIV positive pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and key populations are able to access quality HIV prevention treatment, care and support services. Moreover, such efforts will be linked and harmonised with national monitoring and evaluation systems, to provide routine, disaggregated HIV programmatic data.

As part of the drive for a sustainable HIV/AIDS response which includes the reduction of stigma and discrimination, technical assistance combined with advocacy will enable the formulation, dissemination and enforcement of policies and guidelines that promote HIV/AIDS prevention care and support, HIV sensitive social protection as well as the human rights of those affected by HIV/AIDS (including compliance in the workplace with laws and policies on HIV/AIDS). As a critical complement to these endeavours, domestic and international resource mobilization efforts will be facilitated, alongside provision of fiscal expertise and South to South professional exchanges of knowledge and technology.

Equitable access to HIV services will be facilitated through, amongst others, support to bio-medical, structural and behavioural interventions (including training), leveraging new scientific development, and strengthening of culturally appropriate community based approaches and diversified media. Appropriately targeted behaviour change communication (with a focus on adolescents, children, women, youth and key populations) will be augmented to improve HIV treatment and retention among people living with HIV, whilst specific initiatives will target the economic empowerment of HIV-affected and vulnerable populations, including those in the informal economy and poor household families.

Continued engagement with and support to the Commissions for HIV/AIDS plus relevant line ministries, for enhanced multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and planning, will help mainstream and sustain results achieved through the programme.



NUTRITION

UNDAP II Outcome: Increased Coverage of Equitable, Quality and Effective Nutrition Services Among Women and Children under Five

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

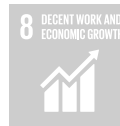
The human and economic costs of malnutrition are significant, falling hardest on vulnerable groups—the very poor, women and children below 5 years of age. In Tanzania, it is a serious underlying factor in child and maternal mortality. Malnutrition is also linked to poor educational performance, intergenerational transfer of poverty and inequality, and lower economic productivity of adults, thereby reducing overall national social and economic development.

Tanzania is demonstrating a gradual decline in the rates of malnutrition. For instance, the prevalence of acute malnutrition or wasting amongst children declined from 4.8% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2014; while corresponding figures for Zanzibar showed a decline from 12% to 7.2%, representing a two-third reduction. Further prevalence of chronic malnutrition or stunting decreased from 42.0% in 2010 to 34.7% in 2014; with a corresponding decline in Zanzibar from 30.2% to 20.4%. This signifies a reduction of 18% since 2010 and 30% since 1992. Nonetheless, in 2015 more than 2,700,000 children under five years of age are still stunted in Tanzania, with 58% of these children living in 10 regions (NNS, 2014).

Coverage of Vitamin A Supplementation among children 6-59 months increased from 61% in 2010 to 72% in 2014. However, coverage for Zanzibar declined from 72% in 2010 to 58% in 2014. Coverage of Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation during pregnancy improved from 3.5% in 2010 to 8.3% in 2014, but the level is still unacceptably low. Indicators of infant and young child feeding suggest that practices have not improved between 2010 and 2014. Only 20% of under-five children receive a minimally acceptable diet of complementary foods, a level that has remained roughly unchanged over the period 2010-2014. Unfortunately, this indicator declined precariously from 19.6% to 8.4% for Zanzibar.

The most immediate causes of poor nutritional outcomes are insufficient nutrient intake related to poor infant feeding practices and household food insecurity. Access to food is a challenge in drought prone regions due to the high cost of transported food and the prevalence of chronic poverty. Other immediate causes are mothers' poor nutritional status during conception and pregnancy due to their workload, poor household food practices among some ethnic groups and the lack of extension workers to provide sound nutritional advice.

At the level of root causes of malnutrition, a key factor is the insufficient allocation and poor distribution of budgetary resources using social and gender criteria, for both health and nutrition. The Public Expenditure Review for Nutrition 2014 indicated that in the period under review, expenditure was inadequate to achieve the stated nutrition goals. Furthermore, of the budget allocated for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 only 22.9% and 23.1% respectively was disbursed. The review also concluded that nutrition expenditure was not targeted at the most vulnerable groups (children under age two and pregnant women).



PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Tanzanians' consistently poor nutritional status demands action. UN Tanzania will therefore support duty bearers to realize a multi-sectoral nutrition response at national, regional and district levels for those living on both the mainland and Zanzibar, supported by an effective nutrition information and surveillance system. The quality and coverage of services for those most at risk of poor nutritional outcomes, namely women and children under five, will also be enhanced.

Key government institutions and select LGAs will be supported to effectively integrate nutrition in their planning and budgeting processes, with emphasis given to a multi-sectoral approach with concomitant resources for coordination. It is anticipated that >80% of all LGAs on the mainland will implement nutrition plans and budget that include at least five nutrition specific or sensitive interventions integrated in their MTEFs by 2021. Regional and district nutrition officers plus health workers will be given regular technical and supervisory training to ensure they meet the highest professional standards whilst agricultural extension workers will be afforded supplies and technical expertise to mainstream nutrition in their food security interventions.



Nutrition services for women and children under five will receive a boost with service providers enabled to promote appropriate Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding methods through counselling and supplies provision, including use of iron-folic acid supplements during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding for infants under five months and provision of vitamin A supplements and deworming for those between 6-59 and 12-59 months respectively. Additional support will be afforded for the treatment of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by health workers, including those operating at the community level. It is anticipated that the numbers of children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition treated in UN supported districts will rise from 5,000 in 2014 to 30,000 by 2021, whilst those treated for SAM will increase from 7,000 to 80,000 over the same five year period. Moreover, small and medium scale producers will be facilitated to provide food fortified with micronutrients specifically Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine.

Implementation of the national Nutrition Action Plan will be monitored through regular sector reviews and remedial action effected where required. Furthermore, regular nutrition surveys at national, regional and district levels will provide timely, quality and disaggregated data for decision-making, resource mobilization and effective programming, with accountability improved through the use of nutrition scorecards across mainland and Zanzibar.



WASH

UNDAP II Outcome: Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

A high proportion of the population of Tanzania face serious challenges as a result of poor access to a safe domestic water supply and adequate sanitation services. This leads to a high prevalence of preventable diseases which contribute to poor health, loss of productivity and intensification of poverty. The Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank estimated the cost of poor sanitation to Tanzania at USD 260 million in 2012 alone.

There are significant differences in clean water coverage and improved sanitation across rural and urban areas and socio-economic status. On the mainland, urban coverage of safe water was estimated at 88.6% while that of rural areas was estimated at 46.8%. For sanitation, the respective coverage was 26% urban and 7% rural.

A household is classified as having access to safe drinking water if it uses private piped water in the housing unit, private piped water outside the housing unit, piped water from a neighbour's housing unit, piped water from a community supply, a protected public well or a protected private well. According to the THMIS 2011/2012 survey, on the Mainland approximately 19 million Tanzanians have no access to safe water (41%) whilst in Zanzibar, more than half (56.2%) of total household water needs are met. A large number of water points are non-functional at any given time. 41% of households asserted in the aforementioned survey that they spend up to 30 minutes collecting water; another 44% indicated that they spend more than 30 minutes on this task. This has negative implications in terms of access to education and decent work for those who are primarily responsible for fetching water, namely women and girls.

A household is considered to have an improved toilet if it is used only by members of one household and if the facility separates the waste from human contact (WHO, 2012). 13% of households in Tanzania use improved toilet facilities not shared with members from other households and 10% of households use facilities that would be considered improved if not shared with members from other households. 41 million are without improved sanitation facilities or 87% of the population (THMIS 2011/2012).



Furthermore, the availability of water and sanitation services in health facilities and schools is limited. Almost two-thirds of all health facilities lack a regular water supply, one third of health centres and almost half of all dispensaries have no safe on-site water supply at all. Over one-third of all health facilities and nearly 30% of hospitals were found to have no latrine facilities for patients. In addition to being an inconvenience to patients, such shortfalls pose a health risk and can lead to disease transmission and inadequate health worker hygiene.

Available data in Tanzania indicates that access to water and sanitation in schools is particularly poor while hygiene practices are inadequate with adverse effects on school attendance. Nearly 38% of the primary schools (both government and public) have no water supply on the school premises, and of those which have a water supply, nearly half are not functional. Moreover, 96% of the schools lack sanitary facilities suitable or accessible to children with disabilities and 84% do not have a functional hand washing facility. Hand washing with soap alone has the highest impact on reducing disease transmission, including diarrhoea (reducing the condition by approximately 47%). However, awareness about the importance of hygiene practices, especially hand washing with soap, is low.

Attributable to limited capacity for maintenance of facilities at village level, there are significant losses due to leakages thereby further reducing available water supply. There is also inadequate coordination amongst principal duty bearers in the sector, which reduces the efficiency of interventions. In common with all other sectors where service delivery has been decentralized, low capacity to plan and manage at the LGA level and below is a major constraint.

Despite the serious situation, there is no separate budget line for sanitation with a tendency to prioritize water supply. The overall budget allocated currently amounts to less than 0.1% of GDP.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

The WASH section of UNDP II focuses on improved access for the most vulnerable groups including those in rural locations, of low socio-economic status and/or utilising health or education facilities on both the mainland and Zanzibar. Interventions encompass support to relevant MDAs as well as LGAs to effectively manage resources, and provide safe and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene to those most in need.

The MoW will receive targeted assistance to roll out the national rural water supply sustainability strategy with full implementation secured by 2021 in Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa and lessons learnt extrapolated for national scale up. Downstream, community operation and maintenance models for rural water supply will be tested, documented and replicated. Such efforts will be augmented by the improved management of water resources, through the creation (and potential scale-up) of models for catchment protection measures including those in and around World Heritage Sites (WHS) and Man and Biosphere Reserves (MABR) and parallel support for a reduction of Non-Revenue Water in Zanzibar urban locations.

Equity sensitive sector plans will be encouraged to reflect the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women and children. Further, allocations to LGAs will be based on access to services which redress current imbalances in provision. 100% of LGAs in UN supported districts on the mainland and Zanzibar will also be enabled to produce and action district level integrated and inclusive WASH plans which are based upon comprehensive MIS data.

Further, the MoHSW will be supported to develop and disseminate the national strategy and guidelines for WASH in health facilities which includes the promotion of sound WASH behaviours and management of medical waste. As a complement, technical and financial assistance will be afforded for the implementation of WASH in priority health facilities alongside schools and communities, with compliance to national guidelines assured. In addition, a National Behaviour Change Communication Strategy for the promotion of sanitation and hygiene will be developed and disseminated.

For improved pollution control and waste management at district level, 15 water utilities will receive support for the development and implementation of water safety plans for both urban and rural water supply. Technical standards and guidelines for decentralized wastewater management and a simplified sewerage system on the mainland will also be reviewed and a national guideline developed based on experiential learning to date.



THEMATIC RESULTS AREA: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Supporting Sustainable Development Goals:

- **Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- **Goal 8.** Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
- **Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Supporting the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 components:

'It is desirable that Tanzanian society should be characterized by: desirable moral and cultural uprightness, strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law, absence of corruption and other vices...[pursue a] learning society which is confident, learns from its own

development experience and that of others and owns and determines its own development agenda...[realise] gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures...'

Supporting the Zanzibar Vision 2020 components:

'Improve and strengthen the systems of governance by creating the capacity for the government to effectively play its planning and regulatory role in influencing the allocation of resources in the public and private sectors, in a liberalized market environment and a truly democratic and pluralistic society...Accountability and transparency are imperative in order to prevent corruption and ensure that available resources are used to the benefit of all people...to ensure [women] equal access to the opportunities that improve their socio-economic status or that engender full participation in the development process...review laws and regulations to eliminate all forms of gender based discrimination and impose severe penalties for sexual and other offences against women...develop an efficient and systematic process for protecting safety of children based on concerted efforts by the public, private sector, religious and non-governmental organizations..'

Outcomes

National Governance is more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive

Women and girls increasingly participate in political and public life and are elected to leadership positions

Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children

Participating UN Entities+

ILO; IOM; UN Women; UNCDF; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNODC

Budget

Total: USD 136,410,603

Mainland: USD 108,502,152

Zanzibar: USD 27,908,451

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

UNDAP II Outcome: National governance is more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Peace and stability, good governance and access to justice are essential elements for sustainable development, as they create the necessary enabling environment for sustainable economic growth, improved service delivery and social wellbeing. Similarly, investments towards gender equality and the empowerment of women can enhance productivity, improve development outcomes for the next generation, and make institutions more representative. While Tanzania has been characterized by relative peace and stability since independence, challenges remain in achieving good governance, access to justice and reducing gender gaps across almost all areas of life.

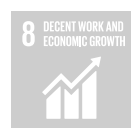
Tanzania is experiencing a major transformation in social attitudes and expectations based on the increasing adoption of global values, reinforced by rural-urban migration. This means that Government needs to adjust to new ways of doing business. In particular, there are more demands for political, social and economic participation. In the context of rapid population growth, there will be further pressure to improve Government performance in service delivery both at national and subnational level.

There has been significant progress in democratic governance as manifested in successive peaceful multiparty elections. Term limits for Presidents are well respected and there have been successive peaceful transfers of leadership. The increasing power of the National Assembly and Zanzibar House of Representatives, growth in self-confidence and assertiveness of political parties and civil society as well as development of a robust media are holding Government to account on a number of key issues relating to management of public finances, strategic direction and delivery of services.

While comprehensive laws are in place and institutions exist to eliminate corruption, weak internal controls and lack of compliance with anti-corruption legislation within different government agencies and the private sector constrain the efforts against corruption. Anti-corruption measures therefore need strengthening, with improved efforts to curb illicit capital flows and greater enforcement of the law. Sensitization of the public and enforcement officials of the laws governing corruption is also essential.

Strengthening the process of decentralization—including devolution of powers, resources and decision-making to the local level—and the capacity of LGAs to efficiently mobilize resources and deliver services is a key challenge. This is compounded by the limited availability and utilization of data to provide an evidence base for policy making and planning as well as limited understanding of the gender equality dimensions of policies which lead to a lack of gender responsive implementation and monitoring (Tanzania reporting on Beijing +20, 2014).

Implementation in the justice sector is held back by corruption, inadequate infrastructure, uneven national coverage, biases against women and children (largely based on cultural practices) as well as insufficient protection of the rights of the poor. Additional obstacles to accessing justice include: cost; limited availability of legal aid; low knowledge and awareness of the law and human rights by the public and law enforcers.



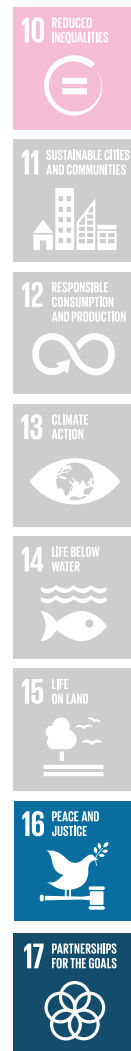
According to the DHS survey of 2010, only 16% of children in Tanzania under the age of 5 have been registered with civil authorities and approximately 8% have a birth certificate, significantly impacting upon the Government's capacity to effectively target services. Registration in Zanzibar is more widespread than on the mainland, 79% versus 15% respectively. Across the mainland, the proportion of births that are registered ranges from 59% in Dar es Salaam to 5% or lower in Lindi, Tabora, Shinyanga and Manyara. The financial and opportunity cost of going to a registration centre are too high for many poor rural families and there is also a general lack of awareness among communities regarding the importance of birth registration. Finally, Tanzania has a very low rate of birth registration and certification – according to the 2012 TPHC, less than 15% of children aged 0-4 have a birth certificate. In order to ensure Tanzania's children realize their Article 7 rights under the CRC, this UNDAP emphasizes improvements to the system of birth registration to increase coverage.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Under UNDAP II, the UN and its partners will support national institutions to promote accountable and transparent governance on both the mainland and Zanzibar. Initiatives will strengthen the performance of core institutions, enhancing civic participation in policy formulation and public access to information, establishing a robust evidence base for decision-making, facilitating compliance with commitments to international human rights norms and standards, and improving access to a more responsive justice system.

Members of Parliament and their caucuses will be supported and their capacity developed to meet their representative, legislative and oversight responsibilities, across both the National Assembly and the House of Representatives, including through greater use of interactive media and stronger research services. Moreover, political parties will be enabled to expand their policy platforms, improve intra and inter-party dialogue and advance women's political empowerment and leadership thereby encouraging a more dynamic, rights and issues-based political discourse. (See overleaf for complementary interventions under the subsequent Outcome area).. Building upon the long history of UN support to Tanzanian elections since 2005 and including the 2015 general elections and using lessons-learnt from these elections including the need to use the "electoral cycle approach", UN will continue to support legal and institutional reform and capacity building for the National and Zanzibar Electoral Commissions, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, Judiciary and the Police. UN will also support efforts to foster effective stakeholder engagement in the electoral process and this will include analysis, advocacy and capacity building especially for the media, CSOs, political parties and specifically addressing gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in elections. UN will also support multi-stakeholder dialogue for future peaceful elections in Tanzania. This will be augmented by greater citizen participation in the wider democratic process (including by women, youth and people with disabilities), with targeted support to media for legal reform in the area of access to information, the safety of journalists and the promotion of press freedom, plus the expansion of Children's Councils to encourage their engagement in sub-national governance mechanisms.

As part of a broader strategy to ensure all aspects of policy-making and programme formulation are evidence-based for effective targeting of those most in need, interventions under this Outcome supplement sector specific assistance (see other Outcomes such as Health and Education for details), by strengthening capacity to collect, analyse and use appropriately disaggregated data across routine administrative data collections and surveys, including the census, civil registration (of those under five) and vital statistics. The creation and operationalisation of the particular systems and processes required for financing, implementing and appraising Tanzania's progress towards the SDGs will also receive support. Moreover, in partnership with other development partners, the UN will support the MoF to address the dwindling foreign aid by tapping into financing for development initiatives that will generate domestic revenues and leverage alternative sources of development financing. Further, the UN will promote pro-poor and gender sensitive planning and budgeting processes at national and sub-national level with the goal of enhancing human capital as a precondition for sustainable growth and development for all.



As a function of the UN's commitment to support government and other actors to promote human rights in-country, UNDAP II will continue providing the government, national human rights institutions and relevant stakeholders with technical and financial assistance to ensure compliance with reporting requirements across the core international treaties as well as the Universal Periodic Review. The focus will be upon realising a truly consultative process, thereby maximising the depth and scope of objective reporting, as well as advancing follow-up on recommendations including the review or drafting of components of the legal framework and operating rules.

Within the Justice System, technical assistance will be afforded for national level transformation, through the production of relevant plans, strategies, tools and guidelines, as well as improved service delivery to meet international norms and standards by frontline institutions, agencies and personnel. In particular, the strengthening of the child justice system will continue and greater emphasis will be placed on the role of allied systems, including health, social protection and education, to ensure identification, referral and case management of vulnerable children across relevant social sectors. Both the general public and the media will be sensitised to their legal rights thereby empowering the former to better access relevant services.

Finally for this Outcome, UN Tanzania will also build national capacity to implement the Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols (UNTOC) as well as other relevant conventions through use of expert assessments, programme design, training and equipment provision. Additional support to address corruption (including sextortion), transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking in terms of law enforcement and prosecution will also be given. This will be attended by awareness-raising among media and communities by relevant Government institutions, supported by UN, regarding the far-reaching negative effects of corruption, thereby mobilising support for its elimination.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

UNDAP II Outcome: Women and girls increasingly participate in political and public life and are elected to leadership positions

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The business case for moving decisively towards gender equality and women's empowerment has never been stronger. To achieve this, development practitioners will need to broaden their horizons and move beyond laws, policies and regulations to influence and change deeply held customary practices. Changing mentality, attitudes and behaviours has never been easy but there are some facilitating factors that could be expected to boost the effort. These include the gradual but steady modernization of the economy, the increasingly youthful nature of the population and the laws and policies already in place.

Tanzania has ratified the main international and regional women's rights instruments including the Beijing Platform of Action, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Maputo Protocol, also known as the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. This guarantees comprehensive rights to women including the right to take part in political processes and enjoy social and political equality with men. Most provisions of the Maputo Protocol have been domesticated. However, despite some notable achievements, several directives continue to be violated in practice. This is largely due to the continued application of customary laws and practices which are oppressive to women and girls, despite being prohibited under the Constitution and other laws.



The Government has made deliberate efforts to implement the CEDAW and Beijing Platform for Action by increasing women’s participation in the political arena, including through affirmative action for women. Tanzania has a constitutional quota system in place whereby no less than 30% of the seats in the National Assembly and at sub-national level are assigned to women. Special seats are reserved for women, and distributed among the political parties in proportion to the electoral results. In 2015, women held 35%-36% of elected leadership positions, against a 50% target. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 lists gender equality and empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures as a target for improving the livelihood of all Tanzanians. In addition, several policies have been established to foster gender equality in the social, cultural, economic, and political spheres.

Notwithstanding, there has been limited access for women to senior management positions and other decision-making roles. According to data available from ILO, only 14.3% of firms in Tanzania have women as their CEO. This compares with 15.3% in Uganda and 13.4% in Kenya, notwithstanding the establishment of the Tanzanian Women’s Chamber of Commerce to safeguard and promote the role of women in business in 2003. One reason for this disparity is the lack of institutions which are actively promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. Even with vocal bodies such as the Tanzania Media Women’s Organization, there are still too few organizations reflecting the daily struggles and the views of women at the grassroots level. More needs to be done in both the private and public sector to advocate for gender equality in the professional world.

In Tanzania, the predominant factors preventing the realization of women’s right to equality still lie in traditional social attitudes and values reflected in the patriarchal ideology and its application through all walks of life. Even policy-making remains insufficiently informed by gender analysis and use of sex disaggregated data (Situational Analysis).



PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Under UNDAF II, the UN and its partners will support national institutions to promote accountable and transparent governance on both the mainland and Zanzibar. Initiatives will strengthen the performance of core institutions, enhancing civic participation in policy formulation and public access to information, establishing a robust evidence base for decision-making, facilitating compliance with commitments to international human rights norms and standards, and improving access to a more responsive justice system.

MDAs and select LGAs will be supported to develop, implement and monitor multi-sectoral gender responsive policies, budgets and plans, through the institutionalisation of gender expertise as well as wider application of tools such as gender-responsive budgeting guidelines. Women’s organisations and networks, as well as the Planning Commissions, will be capacitated and mobilised to lead and influence policy dialogue from the global to community level, with targeted support for the monitoring of gender equality commitments, including public resource allocations. Such processes will be buoyed by civic participation, through coordinated advocacy and lobbying on gender and women’s rights issues, the creation of specific accountability mechanisms to enable dialogue/inputs, and support for women’s participation at the local government level in planning and budgeting. Capacities for gender mainstreaming in management and programme delivery of media institutions will also be strengthened.

Technical and financial assistance will be afforded to various stakeholders at all levels—including the two electoral commissions, media bodies and relevant NGOs—for the promotion of women and girls’ leadership in electoral and decision making processes. Institutional capacities, nationally and locally, will be further developed for the design and delivery of culturally appropriate programmes and services that promote women’s and girl’s empowerment and leadership. Specific initiatives to address attitudinal barriers to women’s and girl’s leadership, through engagement of media, employers, local and religious leaders, men and boys will also feature strongly throughout the five year UNDAF II cycle.



To ensure women and adolescent girls have the capacity to lead and/or participate in electoral and decision-making processes and structures, a programme of mentoring and training of potential leaders will be instituted, with the involvement of youth networks and women with disabilities. Political parties, NGOs and CSOs will also receive assistance to ensure wider engagement by women in democratic dialogue and action, with additional support for women aspirants to stand for election. Literacy and numeracy initiatives addressing barriers for women's participation in political and economic processes will be supported in selected communities. Further, national and community media will be utilised to sensitise the wider public on the important contribution women and girls (can) make to the democratic process.



As a critical complement to the work described above, national institutions, media and communities will be empowered to address discriminatory laws and practices. This will encompass a range of interventions with duty-bearers to enable gender responsive community programming, legal analysis and the review of discriminatory laws and practices (such as those related to SRH, marriage, inheritance, land and property rights) plus the development and enforcement of regulatory frameworks that govern and promote non-discrimination in the workplace. Media capacity to develop and apply policies and products (including print, audio-visual and electronic outputs) that address gender discriminatory laws and practices will be strengthened. Community level advocacy and initiatives on rights and discrimination against women and girls, which encompasses harmful cultural practices, will also be undertaken. Finally, data collection and management systems will be strengthened to better capture progress made and hence enable evidence-based policy formulation and implementation.

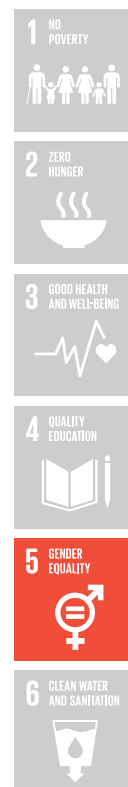
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

UNDAP II Outcome: Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Violence towards women and children remains a significant problem within Tanzanian society. The Tanzania National Violence Against Children Survey 2009 (TVACS) paints a particularly disturbing picture of the prevalence rates of violence against children, with the overwhelming majority of girls and boys surveyed (over 70%) reportedly experiencing some form of violence before the age of 18. Of those surveyed, 28% of girls and 13% of boys experienced some form of sexual violence and approximately one quarter of girls and boys experienced some form of emotional violence. In Zanzibar figures were similar, except there were significantly lower levels of sexual violence and boys were shown to be more at risk than girls. In addition to violence, adolescent girls in Tanzania are also subjected to harmful traditional practices, such as FGM and early marriage. National prevalence rates for FGM are currently 14.6%, whilst Tanzania has one of the highest early marriage rates in the world with almost two out of five girls married before their 18th birthdays. Girls who marry early are more likely to experience violence, abuse, forced sexual relations as well as complications in childbirth.

Violence does not end in childhood. In 2010, 33% of Tanzanian women reported being subjected to physical domestic violence in the last 12 months, with women in rural areas reporting higher rates than urban. Intimate partner violence is also a problem, with 30% of women living in urban areas reportedly victimized at least once in their lifetime. Social and cultural practices at home and school portray women and girls as subordinate to men and boys. The perception is fairly widespread that violence against women and children is a family matter; marital rape is not criminalized. In schools, violence and sexual abuse of children by teachers or other adults occurs frequently, with limited consequences for the perpetrators. Continued efforts to change social mind sets and cultural norms and practices must be part of any actions to address the problem.



Much effort has been made to strengthen the legal and policy framework to address violence against women and children. The Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act of 1998 was enacted to safeguard the dignity, integrity, liberty, and security of women. Likewise the Law of the Child Act 2009 on the Mainland and the Children's Act in Zanzibar protects all children from any form of violence. Regulations and guidelines have been put in place to operationalize the two laws. The Government has also developed a series of national plans of action to address violence against women and children, including the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children 2001-2015, the National Plan of Action on the Prevention and Response to Violence against Children 2013-2016, and the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children 2013-2017. Additionally, a Multi-sectorial Committee to End Violence against Women, Children and Persons with Albinism was launched in 2011 along with a multi-sectorial action plan. In 2009, a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour was adopted to prevent and respond to the worst forms of child labour in Tanzania. In August 2015, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (Centres for Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons) Regulations, 2015 and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Protection and Treatment) Regulations, 2015 were launched.

Despite gains in the legal arena, inadequate protection for victims remains. Although substantial efforts have been made to put in place gender and children's desk in police stations, and there has been progress in capacity building of police, legal aid programmes are still in the nascent stages of development and their outreach limited. As such, women are more likely to seek support from family, in-laws, or religious leaders. Very few seek out assistance from police or the medical profession. Harmful traditions and practices limit willingness to tackle flagrant infringement of physical integrity, demonstrated by the high percentage of FGM, killing of elderly women and mutilations of people with albinism which is compounded by deeply ingrained beliefs. Between 2004 and 2009, around 500 elderly women were reportedly killed in Tanzania. Strategies to tackle these forms of violence have mostly addressed the symptoms rather than cultural dimensions of the causes.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

As an essential component of the UN's culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and rights based approach to programming, in terms of both content and process, UNDP II will intensify efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and children across a range of initiatives on both the mainland and Zanzibar. Interventions will encompass legislative and policy measures, more effective generation and utilisation of data, expansion of social welfare case management and referrals to other service providers, addressing harmful cultural norms and practices whilst reinforcing positive practices at household and community level.

Specifically, UN Tanzania will enable ministries, regional and district authorities as well as non-state actors to finalise a legal and policy framework which is consistent with international standards for the prevention and response to violence against women and children. This will be operationalized through strategies and national plans of actions as appropriate, with implementation guided by regulations, rules, guidelines and standard operating procedures. Significant effort will be placed on human and financial resource mobilization, especially through government's own funding sources.

To monitor the implementation of the National Plans of Action and related strategies plus better inform and maximise service delivery, effective multi-sectoral coordination from national to village level will be facilitated in parallel with the generation of relevant data. The latter will include the incorporation of relevant indicators into national research and surveys to ensure periodic capture of the scale of violations as well as the efficacy of actions to address them, alongside targeted support for district level generation of institutional and community based data on violence against women and children for sectoral collation and national reporting.



Provision of inter-sectoral case management and referral pathways to social welfare, health, police, justice and education as well as services provided by CSOs will be improved, thereby strengthening and scaling up protection services for women and children. (UNDAP II aims for 100% of all reported cases of violence against women and children to receive support and services on both the mainland and Zanzibar by 2021). Moreover, social welfare offices, judiciary, police, health practitioners and other key frontline institutions and professionals will receive both technical and financial assistance to further develop their capacity to prevent and respond to violations against women and children.

Finally, for this Outcome, socio-culturally appropriate models for engaging at the community level with traditional healers and leaders, faith-based leaders, elders, teachers and the media plus parents, caregivers, women, men, girls and boys to reduce violence against women and children will be tried and tested for national scale up. The particular focus will be on the nexus between systems and cultural norms, barriers to entry, and behaviour change that work to prevent violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and strengthen the protective capacities of parents, children and communities.



THEMATIC RESULTS AREA: RESILIENCE



Supporting Sustainable Development Goals:

- **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- **Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Supporting the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 components:

'It is envisaged that fast growth will be pursued while effectively reversing current adverse trends in the loss and degradation of environmental resources (such as forests, fisheries, fresh water, climate, soils, biodiversity) and in the accumulation of hazardous substances... strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law..'

Supporting the Zanzibar Vision 2020 components:

'Conservation and protection of the environment, rational and efficient utilization of natural resources adequate, environmentally sound, alternative and sustained energy supplies for easing socio-economic development... put into place the most efficient and effective disaster preparedness systems and capabilities for post-disaster response in all relevant places and also involve entities such as insurance, social security institutions, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, and scientific communities in disaster prevention and response activities...the Government should put up sound economic and social infrastructure and facilitate good Governance and the rule of law..'

Outcomes

Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management

Comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows⁰

Participating UN Entities+

FAO; ILO; IOM; ITC; UN Women; UNCDF; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; WFP; WHO

Budget

Total: USD 681,196,833

Mainland: USD 668,714,308

Zanzibar: USD 12,482,525

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDAP II Outcome: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Tanzania is among the most biodiverse countries on the planet. Tanzania's environmental resources make a substantial contribution to the economy particularly in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector but also in tourism and mining. Forests provide over 90% of the national energy supply through wood fuel and charcoal (only one in five have access to electricity in Tanzania with considerably lower rates in rural areas) and 75% of the country's demand for construction materials. The rich wildlife serves as a key driver for tourism, with the sector being the principal foreign exchange earner raising USD 2 billion in 2014.

Rapid population growth associated with high dependence on natural resources for livelihoods (including overgrazing) has contributed to loss of biodiversity, high rates of deforestation (annual deforestation rate is at a global high of 1.1%), degradation of water catchment areas with adverse effects such as soil erosion and desertification. Deforestation and degradation is the most severe on village and general land with no properly defined management regime, accounting for more than 17.3 million hectares or a third of total forested land (URT, 2012a).

Competition for land and water in areas adjacent to conservation areas is also causing degradation. These are attractive because of their proximity to water sources and potential sources of employment. Poaching for profit and protein, along with blocking of wildlife corridors by agriculture and human settlement, is leading to a steady degradation of wildlife biodiversity. The 2014 State of Environment report asserts that Tanzania loses 12.5% of its elephant population annually due to poaching. Conflicts on land are also increasing, in particular between pastoralists and farmers with cases of deaths and invasion of conservation areas reported by the media.

At the institutional level there is poor enforcement of environmental policies and legislation and only partial awareness of the critical nature of environmental threats. This is further undermined by low capacity for environmental management and weak coordination of the wide range of stakeholders. Insufficient budgets for biodiversity protection and insufficient engagement with local communities to reach environmentally sound options for livelihoods serve as further obstacles to progress.

Recurring small-scale emergencies in localized areas are increasing in magnitude, frequency and intensity, such as floods in Morogoro, Dodoma and Dar Es Salaam, drought in Shinyanga, Longido, parts of the central regions and Wete, as well as epidemic diseases such as Cholera in Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pwani and Zanzibar. Climate change and human activities have exaggerated the impact of these emergencies, affecting mostly women, children elderly and people with disabilities.

Whilst considerable achievements have been made in strengthening the emergency warning systems under UNDAP I, significant challenges remain. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Tanzania is therefore currently characterized by: disparities between DRM capacities at the central and local level where the latter is severely constrained in most elements along disaster management cycle; poor disaster mapping facilities even in major sources of disasters; weak technical and infrastructure capacities to analyse and disseminate early warning information on natural disasters; inadequate DRM related research and data. The latter is compounded by the absence of a clear mechanism to share information among sectors, with a number of state institutions (e.g. agriculture and health) collecting and holding on to data that are of relevance to disaster management. Meanwhile, late public response to disasters is attributed to limited geographical extension of emergency warning systems, late delivery of information and lack of community awareness in the use of warning signs (including use of weather forecasts).



Enhancing resilience at all levels of disaster management in the country requires concerted efforts by all partners. The importance of strengthening coordination for emergency preparedness and response, integrating sectoral plans in the overall national preparedness and response measures, and strengthening early warning systems from national to community level cannot be overstated. Financial, human and material resources are equally required to ensure a robust effective, timely and efficient preparedness and response.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

This Outcome addresses a number of inter-related imperatives for both the mainland and Zanzibar: effective management of natural resources; effective adaptation to climate change; and effective disaster preparedness. It encompasses initiatives to improve multi-sectoral response, coordination and data management. It also endeavours to empower women and men in communities to harness economic and social benefits from natural and cultural resources in a sustainable and equitable way whilst managing risks to lives and livelihoods.

Comprehensive implementation of the two climate change strategies—National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014)—will be supported, at the macro, meso and micro level, in parallel to the establishment and operationalisation of appropriate climate change financing frameworks as a means to resource climate change adaptation in country.

In selected districts, policy, regulatory and institutional arrangements for sustainable community and joint forest management will be strengthened. Sustainable forest and land management systems will also be implemented, safeguarding natural and cultural resources for future generations whilst boosting agricultural productivity. These will be complemented by broader capacity strengthening and awareness raising initiatives for sustainable consumption, production and waste management (including in those areas prone to disasters) with scale up of successful pilots planned. Concomitant support for the generation of quality, gender-sensitive socio-economic data to assess progress made and ensure evidence-based programming by relevant institutions and LGAs will be afforded whilst additional innovative approaches to sustainable land use and protection of cultural resources will also be explored in and around Protected Areas. Models for alternative green business will be promoted as well as environmental education through formal and non-formal mechanisms such as community media, to increase awareness on the importance of adopting sustainable practices and support for environment protection.

Support will be given to combat wildlife crime (with a target of 30% reduction over baseline), monitor wildlife movements as well as develop and operationalize comprehensive management plans in selected biosphere reserves. Further, the UN will support an expanded tourist industry founded upon the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources, which will create jobs, markets for local products and new partnerships for business.

In terms of enhanced protection of environmental and natural resources, the Government will be equipped to meet both national and international environmental commitments, improving public and private sector compliance with agreed standards and certification. Government will also be assisted in its promotion of renewable energy sources, improved energy standards, energy efficient technologies and clean energy practices whilst at the downstream level, the UN, in partnership with the private sector will ensure better access to clean energy for communities through the scale-up of new energy saving technologies (including renewables) targeting the rural poor and female headed households. UN Tanzania will promote the harnessing of available natural gas, solar, wind and other technologies to increase access to electricity for the majority of the country's predominantly rural population, in support of the Government's 2025 objective of ensuring 75% of the population are able to directly benefit from electricity. Such increases in energy generation and access will also spur the development of agro-industries in rural Tanzania.



Technical and financial assistance will also be given at the national and sub-national level to mainstream disaster risk management across policy and planning in agriculture, health, education, livestock and WASH. Support will be afforded to map risk, vulnerability and capacities across sectors, structures and locales with follow-up provided for enhanced resilience at all levels. Local government will be enabled to integrate emergency preparedness into their plans with additional assistance afforded for the scale up of collection, processing, dissemination and use of weather, climatic and hydrological information for early warning systems which inform both authorities and communities alike.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

UNDAP II Outcome: Comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows

HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Given its location—bordering eight countries within Eastern and Southern Africa, some of which are conflict prone—Tanzania is subject to large numbers of refugees and mixed migration flows to, from and through its territory.

Most recently, between April and October 2015, almost 110,000 Burundians fled to Tanzania largely as a result of pre- and post-electoral violence. Consequently overcrowding at the Nyarugusu camp has proven a problem, negatively impacting on the living conditions, dignity and protection of the refugees, leading to tensions between the pre-influx Congolese refugee population (amounting to 63,000+) and the new arrivals. It is estimated that an additional 170,000 individuals will flee to Tanzania by the end of 2016, as political tensions persist in Burundi. The Government has therefore allocated three new sites: Nduta in Kibondo district and Karago and Mtendeli in Kakonko district. Support will be required to prepare these locations, establish infrastructure and facilities, plus ensure adequate protection for all, including reducing the risk of Gender Based Violence.

Due to the protracted situation of the Congolese refugee population in Tanzania, provision of basic assistance is no longer sufficient: 60% are young people, with the majority composed of school drop-outs or unemployed secondary school graduates. Additional support is therefore required to enhance existing livelihood opportunities, reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and create an enabling environment for peaceful co-habitation with the surrounding host communities. As voluntary repatriation is currently discounted, due to continued insecurity in eastern DRC, resettlement is considered as the most viable durable solution at present. Persons with specific needs are prioritized, including survivors of violence, women and girls at risk, severe and chronically ill persons and albinos. As of September 2015, Tanzania had already submitted 4,266 (85%) of its annual submission quota of refugees for resettlement. Plans continue for a US five year+ P2 Resettlement Processing Programme, targeting 30,000 Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp.

In 2014, the Government of Tanzania announced the resumption of the naturalization and local integration process for the 1972 former Burundian Refugees, following a three year suspension. The President directed the relevant authorities to effect the distribution of citizenship certificates to the new Tanzanians while giving them the choice to remain in the so-called Old Settlements or relocate. Whilst the issuing of citizenship certificates has begun there are a number of outstanding legal issues which require action and follow-up, such as the naturalization of minors born after their parents' applications, the processing of appeals and disputed cases. Citizenship and civil education are also required to ensure both authorities and new Tanzanians understand their rights and obligations. Further, there is need to re-designate the status of the three settlements where the new Tanzanians reside, facilitating economic planning, increasing security of tenure and adding value to the land plus rehabilitating existing infrastructure to accommodate the new Tanzanians and neighbouring communities.



With regard to labour migration governance, whilst work has begun on the development and/or review of employment, migration and development policies, as well as implementation of the Employment Regulation Act 2015, additional assistance will be required to realise fundamental human, labour, and social rights of migrant workers, their families, and associated communities of origin and destination on the ground. In particular, the Government has identified several priority challenges confronting Tanzania, namely: the lack of effective data collection, analysis, reporting and exchange systems; lack of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and inter-state/cross border cooperation; and weak capacity to develop and implement labour migration programmes tailored to the national context.

The growing phenomenon of smuggled migrants and irregular migration from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region through Tanzania to South Africa and beyond has also been pinpointed as an issue of concern for the Government. Since 2014, the Tanzanian Government has piloted a Comprehensive Migration Management Strategy to address this, including biometric identification and registration of irregular migrants, who can request regularization of their status on this basis. It will require additional assistance for roll to all regions of Tanzania.

Moreover, Tanzania has been identified as a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficked persons, with most victims being women and children. Notwithstanding, trafficking in Tanzania is largely internal. The country is presently characterized by large movements of migrants from its rural to urban areas; many are at risk of being trafficked and exploited as domestic workers, street beggars, agricultural plantation workers, fishermen, peasant miners and sex workers.

In light of Tanzania's adoption of a modern migration management strategy, the government requires support to build the capacity of border management personnel as well as law enforcement and civil society members to match the demand for ever more specialized services for the range of migrants, asylum seekers and victims of trafficking.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Under UNDP II, UN Tanzania will maintain its commitment to life saving interventions for refugees as well as facilitating durable solutions for those same individuals which enable them to break the cycle of dependence and become productive members of the societies in which they settle. In addition, relevant UN agencies will empower duty bearers to effectively manage labour and complex migration flows to ensure fundamental rights, freedoms and obligations are secured for all concerned.

Specifically the UN, in collaboration with key partners, will deliver basic assistance to camp-based refugees encompassing a range of services and provisions in conformity with international norms and standards, such as: shelter; food and nutrition; health including SRH; education; WASH. Further, SGBV survivors will receive legal and medical assistance, psycho-social counselling and material support whilst the participation of youth, women and men in SGBV prevention and response will be facilitated. An identification, tracing and reunification programme for separated and unaccompanied children will also be run alongside the provision of individual documentation and legal assistance for all refugees and persons of concern. Technical assistance will be afforded for assessment of key components of effective service delivery in the camps covering security, , mainstreaming of age and gender as well as adherence to Core Humanitarian Standards. Further, livelihood support and income-generating activities, which benefit both refugees and surrounding host communities, will be offered.

Durable Solutions for refugees and other persons of concern will be secured through the three modalities of voluntary repatriation, resettlement to third countries and local integration. Those who wish to return to their home countries over the next five years will be assisted to do so in safety and dignity. Likewise those who opt for resettlement will be thus enabled through the identification, submission and coordination of eligible cases up to their arrival in the host countries (includes medical screening and provision of cultural orientation classes).

For those who are permitted to stay in Tanzania, legal documentation will be provided. Targeted development interventions in water, education, health, livelihoods and infrastructure which benefit New Tanzanians and surrounding communities will be delivered. Relevant MDAs and LGAs will be empowered to implement a local integration strategy for effective absorption of the New Tanzanian population, which will be complemented by assistance to de-gazette the settlements and enable access to land for sustainable development.



Technical assistance will be afforded to relevant MDAs to establish coherent (labour) migration policy and procedures, identifying and supporting synergies between the governance of international labour migration and labour market institutions. Labour laws and strategies will be harmonised to ensure conformity with the EAC Common Market Protocol and partners enabled to collect, analyse and share labour market data, including labour migration indicators, as part of a functioning labour market information system. In addition, an electronic work permit issuance system will be introduced for more efficient processing.

Further, central and local government authorities will be provided with capacity development support to aid the protection of irregular migrants and enhance their integration into local communities, including through the scale up of the e-registration system. This will be complemented by sensitisation and awareness-raising on migrants' rights for duty-bearers and rights holders alike. In parallel, the Government will be capacitated to review relevant frameworks and legislation to ensure alignment to international norms and standards whilst border management officials will receive training in asylum and migration management.



OPERATING AS ONE: UN BUSINESS OPERATIONS

OUTCOME: Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in UN business operations

GLOBAL CONTEXT

After almost ten years of reform devoted to system-wide coherence much has been learned regarding harmonisation of business processes, both globally and at country level. The One Office, previously an 'optional' pillar in the DaO pilot phase, has become Operating as One, with much greater emphasis placed on its contribution to sustainable development.

This aspect of the reform received a particular boost in 2012 with the launch (in pilot form) of the Business Operations Strategy (BoS). This is a voluntary framework which encourages UNCTs to take a strategic, results oriented approach to planning, management and implementation of harmonised business processes. The method echoes many of the systems and procedures already adopted by UN Tanzania; the team therefore welcomed its introduction and readily agreed to participate in the piloting phase. As we enter the post-2015 era, the BoS principles and instruments will become further embedded in the UN system's organisational arrangements, critically defining how the UN does business going forward.

Under the current DaO Standard Operating Procedures, five principal objectives are defined for Operating as One (and by extension the BoS) at country level, namely:

- enhanced development results through strengthened linkages between the programme and business operations supporting programme delivery
- strengthened reputation of the UN as a strategic, coherent and (cost-) effective partner working together as One
- reduced operational costs through the reduction of monetary and labour costs realized by leveraging economies of scale, simplifying procedures and reducing duplications in UN operational transactions and processes
- increased quality of business services for both resident and non-resident agencies with reinforced links to UN programme efforts under the One Programme
- enhanced transparency and accountability for the delivery of joint operational results through improved monitoring of expenditures and progress.

Business Operations are loosely defined as "all non-programmatic activities needed to deliver UN programmes efficiently and effectively." This encompasses a range of operational processes, tasks and infrastructure development and maintenance, including but not limited to: procurement, logistics and transport, ICT, human resources, audit, finance, use of HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers) and common premises. It is for each UNCT to define which (if not all) of these will be targeted for greater harmonization. Agency-specific operational support services will continue where it makes sense; harmonization is only pursued where it adds value to the UN System and its partners, in terms of reduced costs or enhanced quality of services.



PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

The Operating as One component of UNDAP II, in line with the requirements of the BoS, explicitly defines a set of prioritised, planned results derived from extensive baseline quantitative and qualitative assessments of existing services. It aims to operationalise or maintain a set of tools and processes which will ensure common business operations contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of UN programme delivery, wherever possible utilising national systems, across procurement, finance, human resources, IT and common premises management.

Under the first component, the Operations Management Team (OMT) will work towards harmonizing procurement mechanisms with options explored for the creation of a Joint Procurement Unit and joint procurement under current and future Joint Programmes. The development and use of Long Term Agreements (LTAs)-both common and agency led-will continue and be extended where practicable. Such agreements enable savings in flat costs for goods or services rendered as well as time spent on procurement processes. Going forward, LTAs will be more systematically managed with the introduction of an on-line LTA and vendor database, working towards more timely renewal and enhanced performance monitoring. Vendors will also be afforded the opportunity to benefit from a new Global Compact E-learning facility, to encourage their adoption of sustainable and socially responsible policies in the areas of human rights, women's empowerment principles, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

Within finance and administration, joint audits as well as macro and micro assessments will enable robust risk analysis of partner capacities and the consequent identification and provision of support interventions. Further, UN Tanzania will continue to work with the Government of Tanzania to reduce the average time spent transferring funds through the exchequer system, thereby encouraging greater take up by not only the UN system but also bilateral donors in-country, in accordance with Paris Declaration commitments. A revision of policies around currency exchange will also employ best practice to capture an estimated 1.2 million USD savings over the UNDAP II cycle.

The Operations Management Team (OMT) will work with human resources personnel to ensure staff understand and can make best use of services available to maximise their motivation and performance. Joint inductions for newcomers and staff training sessions on areas of common interest will be regularly undertaken and UN staff and salary related surveys coordinated. This component will also benefit from the introduction of a new on-line database, which enables the tracking of job applicants and consultants for alternative or additional deployments, thereby reducing recruitment costs and accelerating appointments for short-term assignments.

Cost effective common IT services and knowledge management systems will be established and/or expanded under UNDAP II reducing duplication and increasing efficiencies. These will include 'value for money' internet service provision, common cloud storage for file storage, sharing and collaboration, and integration of communication systems across PBAX, CUG, Radio, Telepresence and Email groups. The UNDG IT strategy and country office common ICT solutions will be implemented where feasible.

Finally under Operating as One, one location for the UN system in Tanzania will remain a key objective. The OMT will continue to work closely with Government to build upon advances made: agreeing financing mechanisms and initiating construction for the Dar es Salaam site. Common service provision for the Zanzibar sub-office will continue, with common IT and telecommunications systems, procurement and security arrangements jointly managed for optimum efficiency and value. Lessons learnt therein will be used to explore options for common fleet management for co-located agencies on the mainland, for potential cost savings and enhanced services.



COMMUNICATING AS ONE: COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH, ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

OUTCOME: UNCT communication and advocacy is more coherent, effective and results-based

GLOBAL CONTEXT

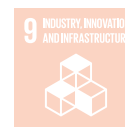
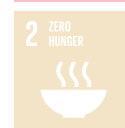
In the post-2015 era, traditional approaches to UN Communications have broadened, with equal emphasis placed on Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships as an integrated package of functions under the 'Communicating as One' Pillar of DaO. Realising the SDGs will require the effective implementation of all four elements to enhance internal cohesion, strengthen UN positioning as a principal development partner to national stakeholders (both state and non-state), and enable the promulgation of UN norms and values which underpin the very essence of 'leaving no-one behind'.

Under the current DaO Standard Operating Procedures, Communicating as One requires the following interrelated tasks at country level:

- coordination of UN agencies' communication efforts, in support of shared objectives under the common country programme (including strengthened outreach of the UN system by pooled efforts)
- transparent communication of actions and results achieved by the UN and its partners (including reinforcement of UN comparative advantage both internally and externally)
- promotion of UN values, norms and standards
- development of common messages and policy positions

Under the Outreach and Partnerships components, UNCTs are charged with encouraging action-oriented engagement in national and sub-national decision-making processes which encompass the full spectrum of actors, from parliamentarians, municipal leaders, human rights activists, academia and representatives of the private sector, to women, youth and marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities. Dialogue on the SDGs specifically calls for the creation of spaces and mechanisms for engagement, not only as a way to strengthen people's basic political rights but also because it helps to create better policies and generate better development outcomes. This requires the utilisation of the full gamut of media—TV, radio, newsprint, social media and mobile phone technology—to raise awareness regarding key development issues, garner support for defining and undertaking appropriate action and thereafter monitoring of the 'success' of interventions.

Beyond conventional bilateral donor relations, as part of its Communicating as One programme, the UN should also contribute to the brokering of transparent and accountable partnerships between Government, the private sector and international financial institutions for the financing of the development agenda. This should include such initiatives which mainstream and facilitate the rights agenda, for example through respect for and promotion of sustainable use of natural resources or international labour laws and regulations.



The aforementioned should be complemented by advocacy around particular issues which are appropriately targeted, in terms of modality and content, to ensure maximum reach and impact. Particularly sensitive issues which run counter to social or cultural norms must employ a whole of system approach, utilising the full leverage wielded at the country, regional and global levels of the UN. It requires the expansion of the political space to engage, building both the political will and means to realise human rights in country through the creation of trust across key actors, the identification and empowerment of the right mix of interlocutors and the securing of reliable data to corroborate UN positions. Coordination among the entities involved is deemed essential if the UN is to speak with one voice and provide a coherent UN approach.

PRIORITY AREAS

The COAP component of UNDAP II will respond to the particular demands of the post-2015 era, through an integrated set of initiatives which deliver coherent messaging around the UN's norms and values as well as results achieved. It will heighten UN visibility and thereby positioning in the country's development context, facilitating opportunities for dialogue by a broader range of actors which includes more robust interaction with civil society and engagement in both traditional and non-traditional stakeholder partnerships to further UNDAP II delivery.

Specifically, UN Tanzania will produce regular newsletters (UMOJA) in English and Swahili, as well as 'Voices from the Field' advocacy booklets and UNDAP II results kits which define its contribution to national development priorities. These will be complemented by UN results documentaries, press releases, briefs on emerging issues and the dissemination of UN stories and articles through the UN Tanzania website and social media platforms.

In addition to regular programme activities, the commemoration of UN days will be used as opportunities for advocacy around particular issues, as will national and sub-national exhibitions such as Saba Saba. Wherever possible, the collaboration of Development Partners will be secured to strengthen messaging on areas of common interest including the UN's normative agenda, utilising both UN and Development Partner events as platforms for joint advocacy.

Outreach (sometime incorporating an element of training) with central and local government, media personnel and local communities will both reinforce messaging around UN norms and values and promote the various actors' involvement in dialogue and action for the achievement of development objectives including the SDGs. Greater local leadership of UN sub-national initiatives will be encouraged, with particular emphasis on the responsibilities of duty-bearers to protect and promote human rights across concerns such as the hosting of refugee populations, the elimination of violence against women and children and prevention of FGM. Particular support will also be afforded to the youth (both in and out of school) to engage in their local community through the resourcing of libraries, assistance to Youth Clubs and Model UNs. Awards and Fellowships which encourage excellence in journalism, ethical reporting and Communication for Development will be promoted as will partnerships with the private sector to support UN initiatives, including through the provision of resources (cash and in-kind), public dissemination of advocacy messages, creation of feedback mechanisms (for example service users of local health facilities) and monitoring of UN delivery.



COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

DEFINITION, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED BENEFITS

The Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) provides an overall picture of the financial resources required, available and projected to be mobilized for delivery of the agreed UNDAP II results. It encompasses costs attached to achievement of the One Programme, Operating as One and Communicating as One as well as coordination thereof, across the five year cycle. The consolidated framework is based on: the best estimates of the funding required by each UN entity for achieving the agreed UNDAP II results; a breakdown of the funding available and expected to be available from each UN entity; and the remaining funding gaps that require resource mobilization.⁵

In accordance with the DaO Standard Operating Procedures, the CBF is designed as a financial planning and management tool for use by the UNCT and other stakeholders, including the Government. It supports increased transparency by providing a single reference document and overview of the funding situation of UNDAP II at any given time during the five year period. By providing a clear projection of need, the CBF enables effective financial resource planning, helps set priorities and match those priorities with funding allocations from resources obtained through agency-specific, coordinated and joint resource mobilization. It forms the foundations of the UNCT joint resource mobilization strategy, maximising opportunities, increasing coherence and facilitating the pooling of funds where appropriate. The CBF constitutes a rational and reasonable budget structure based on realistic projections according to the current funding environment, which can be updated at any time during the cycle. Finally, and most importantly, the CBF contributes to more effective implementation of UNDAP II through better planning, prioritization and monitoring of resources.

For purposes of the UNDAP II CBF, three resource categories are defined accordingly:

- i. **Core Resources** – these are allocated without restrictions to UN entities. Their use and application are directly linked to the UN entities' multilateral

mandates and strategic plans that are approved by the respective governing bodies as part of an established intergovernmental process. Only a few UN entities have access to core funding.

- ii. **Non-Core resources** – these are mostly earmarked and thus restricted in their use and application.⁶ They are normally earmarked attached to a specific theme, geographical area, or project. These resources can originate from the country level or be allocated from regional or headquarter levels, and include resources received from global and vertical funds. All UN entities utilize non-core funding streams.
- iii. **To be mobilized (funding gap)** – this is the difference between resources secured and firmly committed and the required resources to implement UNDAP II. This will form the basis for joint or coordinated resource mobilization efforts.

UNDAP II COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK IN SUMMARY

The UNDAP 2016-2021 has a total projected budget of USD 1,309,165,282, 8% of which will specifically target Zanzibar. As stated above, the total budget reflects the costs associated with delivery of the four Programme Thematic Areas⁷, Operating as One, Communicating as One and coordination thereof. Diagram XVIII shows the breakdown across the various components.

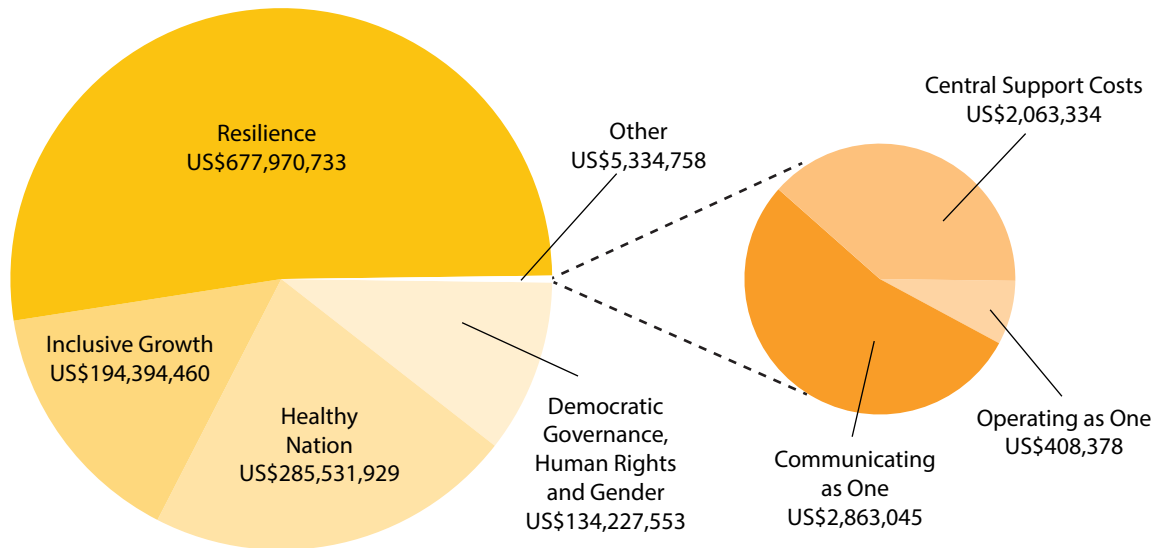
Resilience constitutes the highest budget commitment (52% of the entire UNDAP II budget), largely due to the significant resources required to deliver basic services to refugees which is mostly provide through separate funding streams targeting humanitarian assistance. Healthy Nation (also containing a larger share of direct assistance than the remaining two thematic areas) accounts for 22%. Inclusive Growth and Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality total 15% and 10% respectively, reflecting their primary focus on upstream evidence-based policy work. The remaining components equal 0.4% of the total UNDAP II budget. They represent support provided to the programmes across: central coordination (policy coherence, results

⁵ Rolling Joint Work Plans (updated on an annual basis) will provide a more detailed breakdown of the planned budget, including funds available, funds to be mobilised and funds spent to date per intervention.

⁶ The One UN Fund, first established in Tanzania in 2007, is considered part of Non-Core Resources. Allocations are agreed by the JSC based upon agreed criteria, defined in the One UN Fund MOU and Terms of Reference.

⁷ Programme budgets includes costs associated with overheads and common services

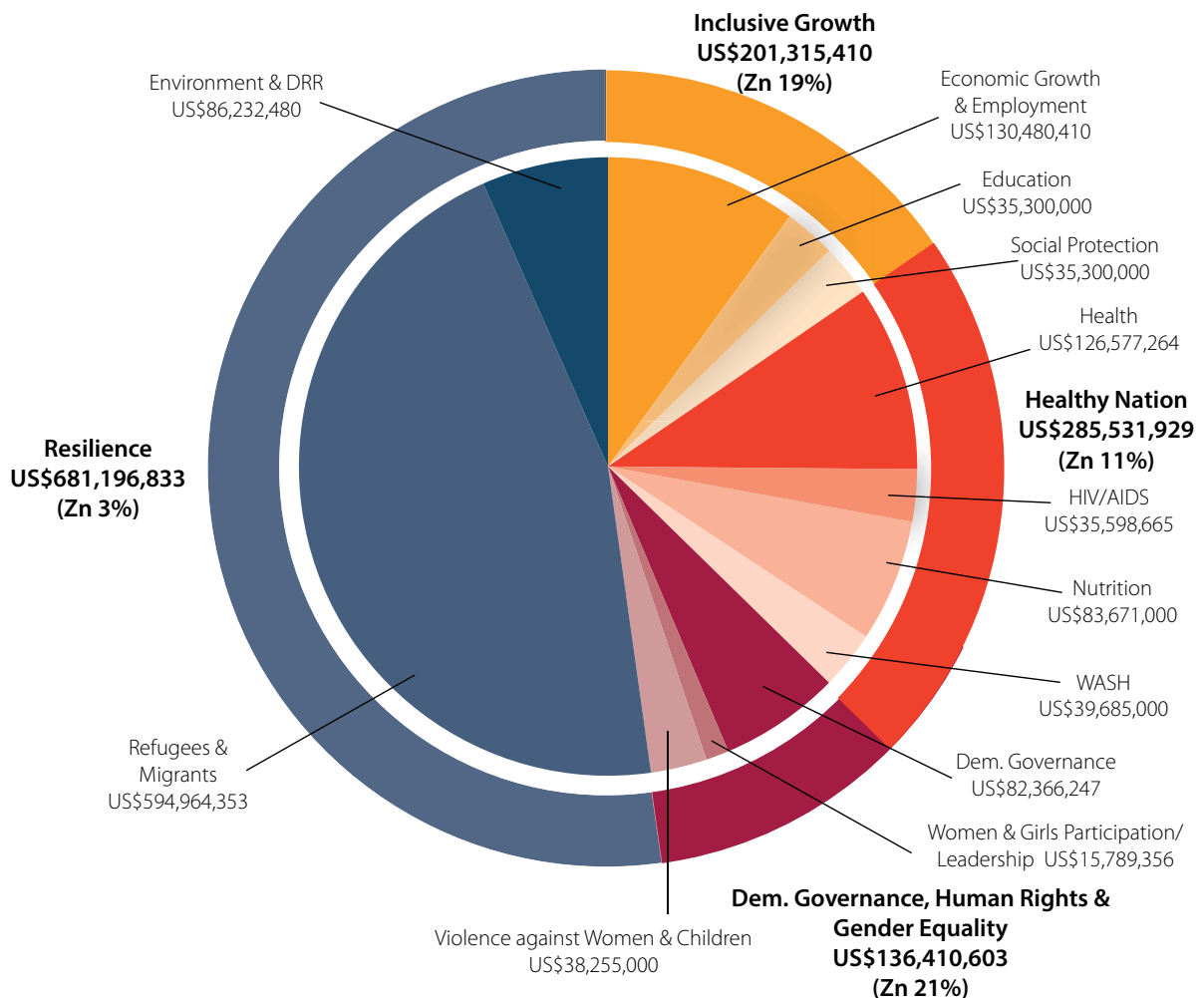
Diagram XVIII UNDAP II Common Budgetary Framework



based management and resource mobilisation); Communicating as One (Communications, Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships); Operating as One (business harmonisation reform).

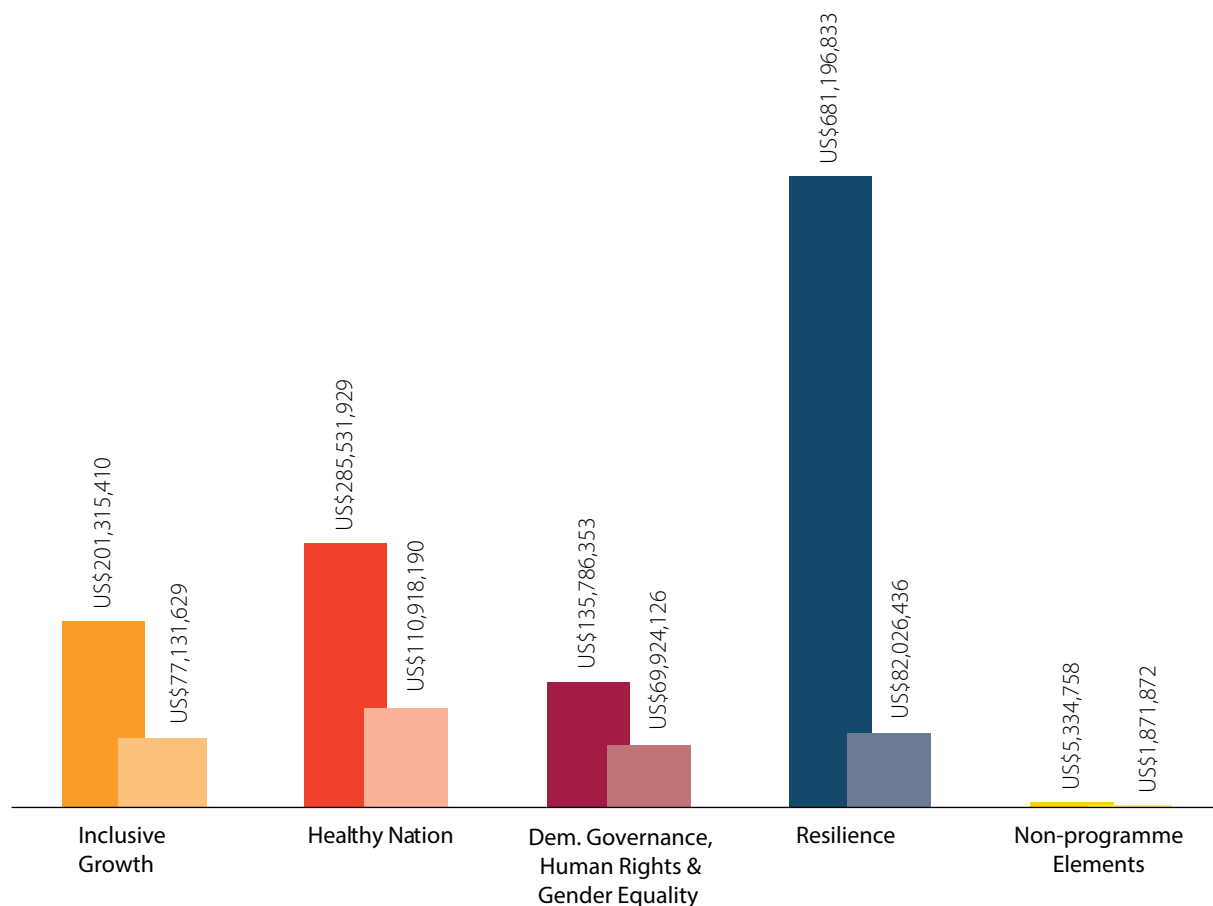
The diagram below provides a further breakdown of the programme element, namely the distribution across the 4 thematic areas (including the percentage of Zanzibar specific allocations) plus the 12 programme areas therein.

Diagram XIX UNDAP II CBF by Thematic Area and Programme Outcome



The final diagram for this section disaggregates the CBF by resources secured (comprised of core and non-core committed resources and shown in solid block colour on the left) and unfunded (remaining balance, shown on the right for each component). These figures will require regular update during the course of UNDAF II implementation.

Diagram XX UNDAF II CBF by Thematic Area and Resources Secured



MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS



UNDAP II MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The UNDAP II management structure builds upon lessons learnt during UNDAP I. It retains key mechanisms to ensure national ownership and leadership, effective coordination of programme delivery and the promotion of the DaO reform agenda, whilst introducing several innovations which serve to further facilitate alignment with national priorities, reduce parallelism of process, build accountability for delivery of UN programming principles and ensure flexibility to meet emerging demands over the five year programme cycle.

The Joint Government and UN Steering Committee (JSC) and UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) maintain their positions at the apex of the management structure, with groupings such as the Programme and Operations Management Teams, the UN Communications Group (UNCG) and the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG) directly underneath. The formal engagement of the Zanzibar Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) with the UNCMT will ensure the necessary space is afforded to Zanzibar specific concerns (priorities and progress) at the highest level, complemented by Zanzibar specific meetings for the Thematic Results Groups. The later are established to enhance internal cohesion, encouraging the various UN Funds,

Programmes and Agencies to come together on areas such as joint advocacy opportunities and common area-based programming.

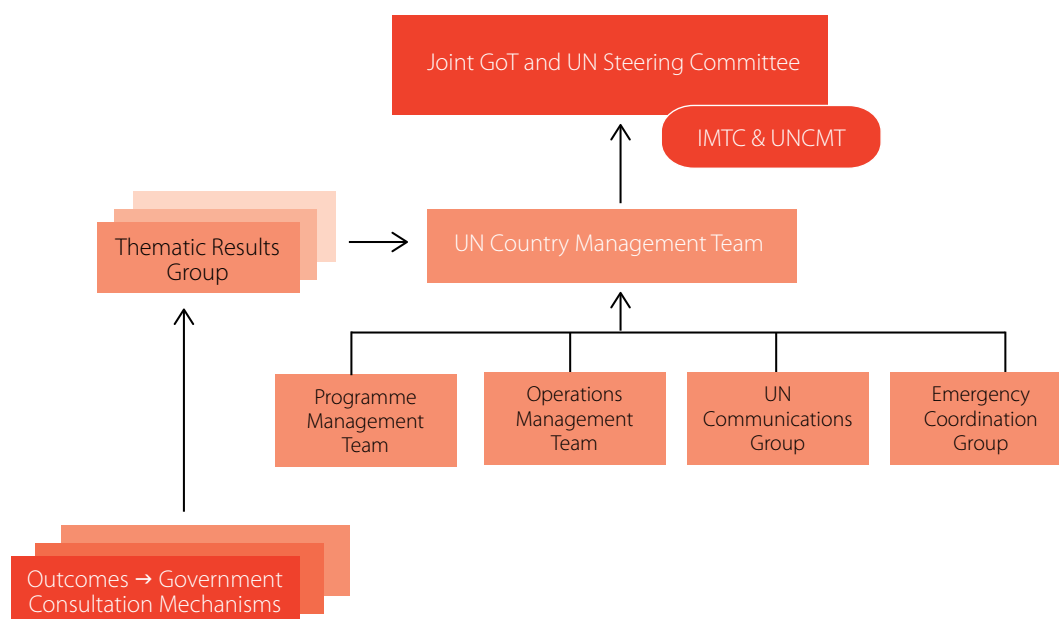
Each of the key mechanisms directly under the UNCMT (including the four thematic results groups) are required to facilitate the mainstreaming of UN programming principles and are thereby held accountable, thus ensuring this component remains at the forefront of UN delivery. Flexibility is promoted through the explicit freedom afforded to these middle level groupings to establish ad hoc teams to address specific concerns as and when they arise.

Meanwhile, UNDAP I Programme Working Groups are removed. Instead, agencies are expected to engage, wherever possible, with existing Government and Development Partner consultation mechanisms for sectoral specific dialogue, reducing duplication of structure and improving integration of UN initiatives within the broader national context. Joint Programmes can be created throughout the lifetime of UNDAP II, including those with bridge several Outcome areas, with the necessary tracking devices incorporated into the planning, monitoring and reporting systems and structures.

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of the Joint Government and UN Steering Committee. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted below. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. UNDAP II will be made operational through the development of Joint Work Plans (JWPs) as per the DaO Standard Operating Procedures and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAP and signed JWPs and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAP and JWPs and project documents.⁸

⁸ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in an work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, co-ordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

Diagram XXI UNDAP II Governance Structure



The Joint Government and UN Steering Committee (JSC)

Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator, the JSC is the highest decision making authority on UNDAP II and DaO reform at country level. The JSC provides policy guidance on matters pertaining to the Plan's alignment with national development priorities, recommends measures for effective delivery and decides on the allocation of resources under the One UN Fund.

Membership comprises of representatives from Government central and line ministries, President's Office-RALG, the Planning Commission Zanzibar and the Principal Secretaries of the Zanzibar Ministries of Finance, Labour and Health. The UNCMT is represented by four of the UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies with rotation on an annual basis. The Chair of the Friends of the UN speaks on behalf of Development Partners.

Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and the UNCMT

This body is designed to meet one week before the JSC to discuss Zanzibar specific concerns which are then tabled for further reflection by the JSC. It provides an opportunity for the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to give specific policy direction for alignment with Zanzibar priorities, update the UN on any emerging issues, as well as monitor implementation of relevant sections of the JWPs.

The IMTC and UN meeting is co-chaired by the Chief Principal Secretary and the UN Resident Coordinator. All Principal Secretaries of the Ministries in Zanzibar are represented, alongside on a rotational basis those Heads of UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies which are operational in Zanzibar.

The UN Country Management Team (UNCMT)

The UNCMT is composed of the UN Resident Coordinator and Heads, Representatives or Country Directors of UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies operational in Tanzania, including Non-Resident Agencies. It directs UNDAP II planning, implementation and reporting processes in line with the agreed UNCMT code of conduct. The members are accountable to each other for the responsible use of resources, achievement of results (including those related to the pursuit of UN programming principles) and progress with DaO reform. This includes responsibility for making available financial, human and other resources needed for the realization of commitments made under UNDAP II.

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC)

Accredited by the UN Secretary General, the RC represents the UNCMT and leads its efforts towards a strategic positioning of the UN System in the national development context. S/he coordinates the UN development assistance in the country and enters into agreements with the Government, Donors and other counterparts on the UNCMT's behalf.

Where the exigencies of the situation so require, the RC, in the role of Humanitarian Coordinator ensures swift and effective use of UN resources for emergency response and assistance, with support from the UNCMT along the modality of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach.

The UN Resident Coordinator is assisted in her/his functions by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). The unit provides strategic support across four principal areas: Policy and Programme Coherence; Communications, Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships, Results Based Management and Business Harmonisation. Each designed to progress results on the SDGs, UN's normative agenda and DaO.

Thematic Results Groups (x4)

The Thematic Results Groups meet on a quarterly basis to discuss areas of common interest for the effective delivery of the programme Outcomes under their purview. They are not designed to enter into sector level discussions on particular technical issues, but rather to promote a coherent UN response across concerns such as: the effective integration and promotion of UN Programming Principles; common area-based programming including Zanzibar; Joint Programmes; joint COAP initiatives and opportunities; common (implementing and development) partner engagement; common operational issues such as joint procurement and consultancies.

Each thematic group will be led by a Head of Agency on a rotational basis, operating on a troika system and reporting to the UNCMT. Senior Programming Staff with relevant sectoral expertise, plus representatives from the Communications Group, Programme and Operations Management Teams and a UN Programming Principles Task Team will serve as members and be expected to provide inputs to or lead agenda items. Ad hoc task teams to manage emerging issues, as well as sub-groups may be created on a needs basis.

A Zanzibar Thematic Results Group will also meet on a quarterly basis, prior to the Tanzania Thematic Results Group meeting, to enable focussed discussion on Zanzibar specific concerns which will feed into the national level grouping.

Programme Management Team (PMT)

Under delegated authority from the UNCMT, the PMT is responsible for providing guidance on UNDAF II programming, encompassing planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes and mainstreaming of programming principles thereof. Under the leadership of a Head of Agency, the most senior programme official of each of the UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies alongside a single representative from the OMT, UN Programming Principles Task Team, Zanzibar sub-Office and RCO compose the PMT. Ad hoc task teams to manage emerging issues may be established when required.

The Operations Management Team (OMT)

Under delegated authority from the UNCMT, the OMT progresses the Operating as One reform agenda towards greater harmonisation of business processes at the country level, as defined in the UNDAF II results matrix. The Chair of the OMT is assumed by a Head of Agency, on a rotational basis. The Team itself is composed of the most senior operations official from each of the UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies, plus a representative from the PMT, UN Programming Principles Task Team, Zanzibar sub-Office and RCO. Their work is supported by ad hoc task teams created for issues around Procurement, ICT, HACT, Finance and common premises, as required.

The Communication Group (UNCG)

The UNCG is the principal vehicle for the delivery of Communicating as One objectives in Tanzania, as outlined in the UNDAF II results matrix. It does not supersede or replace the communication efforts of individual agencies but rather enhances these endeavours by pooling resources and expertise for the production of results based communications, promotion of coherent messaging, coordination of advocacy and outreach campaigns, and support for a strengthened media for enhanced communication for development.

The UNCG is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and comprised of communication officers and focal points from all UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies operating in Tanzania. The UNCG is accountable to the UNCMT, and will report on a regular basis regarding its activities at the country level.

The Emergency Coordination Group / Humanitarian Coordination Group (ECG)

When the cluster system is not activated, the ECG provides a platform to ensure a prompt, effective and coherent UN response to emergencies, in partnership with national authorities and relevant stakeholders. It also provides ongoing technical guidance and support to ensure that UN is prepared to provide necessary relief, through the development and regular update of the inter-agency contingency plan.

The ECG is composed of senior programme experts in relevant agencies responsible for emergency planning and response and a representative from UNDSS. The RCO Emergencies Focal Point serves as an Advisor and Secretariat, whilst a Head of Agency serves as Chair.

Outcome Groupings / Government Consultation Mechanisms

As mentioned above, at the Outcome level, UN Tanzania will make use of existing Government and Development Partner consultation mechanisms for technical level discussions to strengthen alignment with national priorities and reduce duplication of process. For some Outcomes, there may be a direct link with a sectoral dialogue group. For others, there may be opportunities for inputs across several groups. If the relevant national

consultation mechanism is not functioning, the UNCT may consider supporting reinvigoration given its convening role. Only in cases where alignment between an Outcome and a national consultation mechanism is not possible, will the UN utilize distinct project management committees and/or establish their own group. Notwithstanding, agencies may meet outside of the national consultation mechanisms on a needs basis.

UN Participating Agencies will remain accountable for the agreed results and targets established under each of the Outcome areas in UNDAP II. Their representation in the national consultation mechanisms will be defined by the mechanism and lead, active and delegated roles agreed therein.

Friends of the UN

In addition to the formal structures shown in the diagram above, the Friends of the UN is instituted as an informal body of Development Partners which provides political and financial support to UN Tanzania. This meets to discuss issues with UN representatives, ranging from the global System-Wide Coherence reform agenda to UN development/humanitarian results at country level. The RC endeavours to hold at least two meetings per annum 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 RCO engages in at least three meetings per year at the technical level, informing members of the latest developments on the global stage regarding DaO, providing updates on key UN developments at country level such as milestones in UNDAP formulation and implementation and inviting members of the UNCT to showcase aspects of their programming.

UNDAP II PLANNING, MONITORING AND REPORTING SCHEMA

The integrated planning, review and reporting schema for UNDAP II will be centred upon rolling costed JWPs which accommodate multi-year interventions for each of the agreed Outcomes, with pre-defined indicators and annual targets.⁹ These will form the basis of biannual monitoring and reporting to assess progress towards UNDAP II results, according to Results Based Management principles.

The rolling JWPs will be reviewed and updated on a biannual basis. These run from July to the following June in alignment with government's fiscal cycle thereby enabling the UN's meaningful participation in national and sub-national planning and review mechanisms. JWP formulation and revision will involve consultation with partners, followed by quality assurance by the Thematic Results Groups to ensure contribution to UNDAP II Outputs, coherence in planned activities,

due application of cross-cutting considerations and appropriate designation of staff responsible for implementation. The financial section will provide details of planned budgets and expenditure including the percentage of committed resources and by whom, thereby enabling more effective tracking of funding gaps and concomitant resource mobilisation.

Formulation of evidence-based plans, effective monitoring of implementation and production of results-focused reports is more important than ever for UN Tanzania to remain relevant, responsive and attract the required resources for programming. A revamped on-line Results Monitoring and Implementation Support System (RMISS) will therefore provide a platform whereby agencies can enter their planned interventions, report against achievements including contributions to the UN's normative agenda, and track funding gaps. The RMISS will retain many of the functionalities of its predecessor (Results Monitoring System, RMS) however some elements will be streamlined to ensure a greater emphasis on results rather than process, with components added to better respond to the business harmonization agenda, strengthen linkages between operations and programmes and track particular donor contributions across programmes. The format will be more user-friendly, with linkages to the UN Tanzania website, video diaries/stories from the field and at-a-glance geographical mapping of UN's interventions. A 'free marker' system can be employed at any time during the lifetime of UNDAP II to track and extract documents for different components, including new Joint Programmes which require the creation of distinct multi-sectoral plans and reports. Internal and external stakeholders can access real-time data online anywhere in the world. The RMISS will therefore serve as an invaluable tool for realizing UN Tanzania's commitment to transparency and accountability, as well as providing essential data for programming, operations and resource mobilization.

⁹ Flexibility for annual revision to reflect changing programming realities will be retained.

At the mid and end of year, agencies will be required to produce an Output level narrative explaining their results and contribution to UN Programming Principles, constraints/challenges and remedial action planned plus any lessons learned for integration in plans going forward. These reports will be collated and re-presented as a narrative at the Outcome level by the Thematic Results Groups. Also under the Annual Review, agencies will be required to report on delivery against targets. Findings from the Annual Review will enable appropriate strategic, programmatic and operational adjustments, as necessary, for reflection in the JWPs. Plans should demonstrate that lessons of the previous year have been learnt, the problem and causality analysis remains valid and, where appropriate, strategy and/or actions have been amended. This should also include the identification of additional support needs or revision of assumptions made. Thus, UNDAP II will undergo a systematic process of review and (where necessary) renewal to ensure the UN's continued relevance in Tanzania.

The UNDAP II Annual Report will encompass the entire range of UN interventions in Tanzania, including those related to the DaO reform agenda. Agency specific reporting, as required from their respective governing bodies, will be based on the UNDAP annual report and reviews.

The monitoring and reporting system will itself be subject to periodic review and update during the lifetime of UNDAP II to ensure the information needs of all stakeholders (internal and external) continue to be met. Monitoring activities will be conducted legally, ethically and with due regard for the welfare of those affected by its findings. Where possible, common approaches to field monitoring will be established and implemented, in conjunction with common Quality Assurance mechanisms under HACT.

A mid-term assessment of UNDAP II will be undertaken to enable the timely integration of lessons learnt in the current and successive programme cycle. An end-of-term assessment of results delivery will also be undertaken, created from a synthesis of agency specific evaluations, to ensure UN accountability commitments are met.

HARMONIZED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFERS (HACT)

The HACT is coordinated by the local committee established by the UNCMT under the OMT. The leadership is rotated annually among participating agencies. In line with the mandate on HACT framework of operations, agencies will confirm the participation of HACT modality under UNDAP II.

For those agencies applying HACT (currently in Tanzania: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP), all cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in the Work Plans can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. **Direct cash transfers** – Funds are transferred by the agency to the IP before the IP incurs obligations and expenditures to support activities agreed in the work plan;
2. **Direct payments** – Funds are paid by the agency directly to vendors and other third parties for obligations and expenditures incurred by the IP to support activities agreed in the work plan; and
3. **Reimbursements** – Funds are provided by the agency to the IP for obligations made and expenditures incurred in support of activities agreed in work plan.

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies'
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

Where cash transfers are made to Government Implementing Partners the preferred method is through the exchequer system, whereas the Treasury shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner for timely implementation of activities.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner on a quarterly basis.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within reasonable time frame.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and

auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. The SAI in consultation with UN agencies might outsource the audit services to qualified audit firms. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the relevant UN organization will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the relevant UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;

- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UN organization. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organization that provided cash and SAI so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UN organization.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies and to the SAI on a quarterly basis or as agreed.

RESOURCES AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Agencies will operate resource mobilization strategies consistent with their global mandate and partnerships' requirements. This will be complemented by the continued use of the One Fund as well as joint funding mechanisms to support partnership and resource mobilization under UNDAP II.

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAP, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental and Civil Society organizations as agreed within the framework of the Work Plans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system

agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAP. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAP and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in [name of country]; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in [name of country] to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph [x above in the section on Basis of the Relationship].

The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- a. "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".
- b. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

ANNEX I: GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA AND UN AGENCIES LEGAL AGREEMENT(S)



Whereas the Government of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a. WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) [or other agreement depending on country], which was signed by both parties on 30 May 1978). Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAP together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAP, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b. With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 26 September 1994.
- c. With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 10 July 1991.
- d. With the World Food Programme (WFP) a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the WFP, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 30 March 2006.
- e. “The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 30 May 1978 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA in Tanzania. This UNDAP together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAP and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the programme document as referred to in the Basic Agreement. References in the Basic Agreement to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner” as such term is defined in the Financial Regulations of UNFPA and used in this UNDAP and any work plans concluded hereunder”.
- f. The United Republic of Tanzania ratified the UNIDO Constitution in October 1980 and became a member (when the constitution became into force) in June 1985. Originally, UNIDO was integrated with the field representation of UNDP. Although a UNIDO Field Office was established later, no separate agreement was signed between UNIDO and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- g. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Tanzania in October 1977.
- h. With the World Health Organisation (WHO) a Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and WHO on 3rd July 1962 to facilitate the preparation of plans for program operation. The Parties to the Agreement desired to give effect to the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and of the WHO relating to technical advisory assistance. Both parties declared that their mutual responsibilities shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly co-operation. As per Article 1 sub article 1 of the Basic Agreement, WHO shall render technical advisory assistance to the Government, subject to budgetary limitation or the availability of the necessary funds.
- i. On 24 November 2009 the Government of Tanzania signed The Nairobi Declaration and confirmed its

readiness to cooperate and undertake joint activities with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's technical assistance aimed at countering illicit trafficking, organised crime and terrorism, fighting corruption and promoting justice and integrity and improving health and human development.

- j. The legal basis of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is based on the UNDP host agreement.
- k. With the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Government of the then Tanganyika entered into a Host Country Agreement (HCA) to establish an East African Field Office in Dar es Salaam on 2 March 1962 in Geneva and on 3 March 1962 in Dar es Salaam. The government committed to securing the necessary facilities for the establishment of an ILO field office. On its part the ILO committed to furnish, at the request of any government of the area within its scope of activity, technical assistance coming within the functions of the ILO as provided by its Constitution, as well as technical assistance in conformity with the principles governing the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and the operation of the Special Fund.
- l. Recalling that United Republic of Tanzania has been a member of UNESCO since 6 March 1962, considering that the establishment of a UNESCO office in Tanzania is conducive to consolidating the process of decentralising UNESCO's programmes, and strengthening co-operation with this Member State, its National Commission, other national partners, institutional partners of the United Nations System and NGO's, wishing to settle matters relating

to the establishment of the headquarters of the Office and consequently to specify the privileges and immunities relating thereto in United Republic of Tanzania, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation hereinafter referred to as 'UNESCO' and the Government of United Republic of Tanzania hereinafter referred to as 'the Government' agreed to the following articles on 28 January 2005; I) Definitions II) Legal personality of UNESCO III) Status and Administration of the Office IV) Functions of the Office V) Staff VI) Premises, Equipment and Facilities VII) Privileges and Immunities VIII) UNESCO, its Property, Funds and Assets, IX) Arrangements and Communications X) UNESCO Officials XI) Experts on Mission XII) Other persons performing duties on UNESCO's behalf, XIII) Communication of Names, XIV) Waiver of Immunity XV) Access to the UNESCO Office XVI) Laissez-passer XVII) Settlement of Disputes XVIII) General Provisions.

- m. For all agencies (inclusive of IAEA, IFAD, ITC, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNV): Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The UNDAP will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

ANNEX II: UNDAP II RESULTS AND MONITORING & EVALUATION MATRIX



Annex II: UNDP II Results and Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix

UNDP II Programmatic Results

Thematic Area: Inclusive Growth

SDGs:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025: 'Absence of abject poverty...a strong and competitive economy...a diversified and semi-industrialized economy with a substantial industrial sector comparable to typical middle-income countries...an active and competitive player in the regional and world markets with the capacity to articulate and promote national interests and to adjust quickly to regional and global market shifts...universal primary education, the eradication of illiteracy and the attainment of a level of tertiary education and training that is commensurate with a critical mass of high quality human resources required to effectively respond and master the development challenges at all levels....'

Zanzibar Vision 2020: 'Enhance social and macro-economic management, promote diversification and transformation of the economy to a competitive one... promote sustainable tourism, fishing and industrial sector, strengthen trade sector, promote human resources development, encourage information and information technology, encourage environmental protection...to set broad goals that guide educational development for promoting academics and intellectual excellence by nurturing sound cognitive development as well as providing education that promotes self-reliance of the recipients...develop social security systems to guarantee access to basic social services, safety in the work places, life and properties...'

Outcome: Economic Growth and Employment

Outcome statement: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved

Un-funded: USD 78,941,501

Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2021:
# UN supported registered enterprises which comply with labour laws in selected sectors	Annual Labour Administration and Inspection Reports	3,095	>15,000
# of decent jobs facilitated with direct and indirect UN support during UNDP II	Consolidated reports from MOLE and Tanzania Employment Services Agency	0	>50,000 in total: >5,000 (30% women) in the public sector and >33,000 (50% women) in self-employment in Mainland Tanzania and 2,000 (30% women) in public sector and 10,000 (50% women) in self-employment in Zanzibar
# of women and men who report an increase in their income levels as a result of UN supported initiatives during UNDP II	Programme Reports	0	> 1 million rural women (includes 100,000 in Zanzibar) and 500,000 young people in urban areas
# of UN supported business start-ups or enterprises enabled to expand under UNDP II that are still operating 24 months later	Business Registration Bodies and Authority (Local and National Levels); Progress Reports; Special audit/assessment/evaluation reports; the UN Joint Program on Youth Employment and other ILO TC projects beneficiary database	0	>5,000 benefitting 100,000 individuals includes: minimum 30,000 women in rural and 30,000 women in urban areas between 18 and 50 years; minimum 20,000 young men in rural and 20,000 in urban areas between 18 -35 years
Output: Evidence-based policies, strategies, programmes and regulatory frameworks formulated, reviewed and operationalized for pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness plus decent and productive employment		Budget: USD 35,948,460	Mainland: 80% Zanzibar: 20%

Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction
 Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use
 Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of Economic Sector related policies and programmes, including mainstreaming of gender equality, women's empowerment and youth concerns	National Employment Policy (NEP); Trade Policy; Entrepreneurship Policy; National Employment Creation Programme (NECP); Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (ZYEAP); Tourism Policy; Culture Policy; Agriculture Sector Development Plan	National Employment Policy (NEP) 2008; Trade Policy [date]; Entrepreneurship Policy [date]; National Employment Creation Programme (NECP) [date]; Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (ZYEAP, 2014); Tourism Policy [date]; Culture Policy [date]; Agriculture Sector Development Plan 2014; Gender and Youth are referred to in most of the selected policies but effective targeting strategies addressing the two groups' specific needs are not fully articulated and plans to guide implementation do not exist	Revised NEP finalized with full mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns and submitted for approval; Remaining policies reviewed and reformulation initiated, including the mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns; implementation of NECP and ZYEAP take into account gender concerns	(Re)formulation of Policies and Plans finalised and approved, including the mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns; Monitoring system established to track implementation of commitments; Mid term review of national youth employment programme and Zanzibar youth employment action conducted	Continued support for implementation of commitments; Development of good practice models demonstrating application at sub-national level	Review of implementation	Evaluation of the National Employment Policy conducted; Good practice models finalised
Status of trade mainstreaming in selected sector strategies and plans	MITI/zMITIM reports, Updated Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS); Aid for Trade Project Documents; Sector Strategies and Plans; Tanzania Trade Integration Strategy (TTIS) 2003; Trade Sector Development Programme (TSDP)	Tanzania Trade Integration Strategy (TTIS) developed in 2008; DTIS 2004	DTIS updated	Two Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Tier II projects developed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Status of Annual Surveys of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) reports	ASIP and related analytical reports; ILFS Surveys	ASIP produced irregularly with no analytical report; ILFS 2014	ASIP produced according to International Standards with analytical report	ASIP improved with some data disaggregated by sex and age	ASIP and analytical report produced with remaining data disaggregated by sex and age	Minimal support provided to NBS/MITI/MOFPP to produce ASIP and reports with quality; ILFS 2020 conducted with sex concerns mainstreamed	NBS/MITI/MOFPP need no support to produce ASIP and reports with quality; ILFS 2020 finalised including sex and age disaggregated data, printed and disseminated
Status of SDG mainstreaming in Economic Sector Development Plans	SDGs; Economic Sector Development Plans	No mainstreaming undertaken	Agree review process, including identification	Review and revision of sectoral plans related to	Development of additional tools for	Monitoring of implementation at	N/A

	of key areas, support required and timetable across the sectors of Agriculture, Tourism, and Industry	Employment, Tourism, Agriculture, Trade and Industry	application/integration in LGA plans	LGA level
Output: Key institutions, including business regulatory bodies, trade/investment institutions and BDS, enabled to improve performance with increased outreach, simplified regulation and efficient administration				
Assumptions: Registration and regulatory requirements remain constant or are eased in line with international standards				
Conductive regional and global markets, with competitive pricing of key commodities				
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:
# of institutions delivering skills development programmes to address market demands	Programme reports; MOU; Reports of TISIs provided with advisory services for product and market development; Reports of Border & Customs Management officials provided with advisory services on international best practices	4 institutions	11	15
			Target 2019:	Target 2020:
			16	17
				Target 2021:
				18
# of working youth with upgraded and certified skills in UN-Supported districts	Programme Reports; Vocational Authority Reports; Labour Surveys	-	1,000	3,000
Operational status of Public Private Dialogue Mechanisms (PPDM) in Tourism, Culture, Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Employment and Labour	TNBC, SAGCOT, ESFR Reports; Evaluation surveys	None existent	Tourism, Trade and Industry and Horticulture PPDMs meet minimum of once p.a. with clear recommendations produced; Labour and Social Economic Council (LESCO) PPDM meets minimum of twice p.a. with clear recommendations produced; Culture PPDM and National Apprenticeship Board formalised	Tourism, Trade and Industry, Horticulture and Culture PPDMs meet minimum of once p.a. with clear recommendations produced; Labour and Social Economic Council (LESCO) PPDM and National Apprenticeship Board meets minimum of twice p.a. with clear recommendations produced
			5,000	7,000
				10,000
# of UN supported manufacturing companies accessing the services of industrial support (R&D) organizations	Monitoring Survey; ASIP	5 (to be confirmed)	10	15
				25
				40
				50
# of accreditations obtained by UN supported institutions which enable them to provide	Reports on mapped services of access to	2	4; Assessment of 3 institutions undertaken	2; Capacity building of 3 assessed institutions
			7	7
				2; Monitoring of products of 3
				4; Monitoring of the products of the 3

Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction
 Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use
 Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of Economic Sector related policies and programmes, including mainstreaming of gender equality, women's empowerment and youth concerns	National Employment Policy (NEP); Trade Policy; Entrepreneurship Policy; National Employment Creation Programme (NECP); Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (ZYEAP); Tourism Policy; Culture Policy; Agriculture Sector Development Plan	National Employment Policy (NEP) 2008; Trade Policy [date]; Entrepreneurship Policy [date]; National Employment Creation Programme (NECP) [date]; Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (ZYEAP, 2014); Tourism Policy [date]; Culture Policy [date]; Agriculture Sector Development Plan 2014; Gender and Youth are referred to in most of the selected policies but effective targeting strategies addressing the two groups' specific needs are not fully articulated and plans to guide implementation do not exist	Revised NEP finalized with full mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns and submitted for approval; Remaining policies reviewed and reformulation initiated, including the mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns; implementation of NECP and ZYEAP take into account gender concerns	(Re)formulation of Policies and Plans finalised and approved, including the mainstreaming of gender and youth concerns; Monitoring system established to track implementation of commitments; Mid term review of national youth employment programme and Zanzibar youth employment action conducted	Continued support for implementation of commitments; Development of good practice models demonstrating application at sub-national level	Review of implementation	Evaluation of the National Employment Policy conducted; Good practice models finalised
Status of trade mainstreaming in selected sector strategies and plans	MITI/zMITIM reports, Updated Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS); Aid for Trade Project Documents; Sector Strategies and Plans; Tanzania Trade Integration Strategy (TTIS) 2003; Trade Sector Development Programme (TSDP)	Tanzania Trade Integration Strategy (TTIS) developed in 2008; DTIS 2004	DTIS updated	Two Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Tier II projects developed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Status of Annual Surveys of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) reports	ASIP and related analytical reports; ILFS Surveys	ASIP produced irregularly with no analytical report; ILFS 2014	ASIP produced according to International Standards with analytical report	ASIP improved with some data disaggregated by sex and age	ASIP and analytical report produced with remaining data disaggregated by sex and age	Minimal support provided to NBS/MITI/MOFPP to produce ASIP and reports with quality; ILFS 2020 finalised including sex and age disaggregated data, printed and disseminated	NBS/MITI/MOFPP need no support to produce ASIP and reports with quality; ILFS 2020 finalised including sex and age disaggregated data, printed and disseminated
Status of SDG mainstreaming in Economic Sector Development Plans	SDGs; Economic Sector Development Plans	No mainstreaming undertaken	Agree review process, including identification	Review and revision of sectoral plans related to	Development of additional tools for	Monitoring of implementation at	N/A

audit/assessment/ evaluation reports					
Output: Enterprises enhanced to improve working conditions and create new jobs, in formal and informal sectors, especially for youth and women		Budget: USD 7,168,000	Mainland: 72%	Zanzibar: 28%	
Assumptions: Private sector commitment to decent work agenda Macroeconomic stability maintained					
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
% increase in male and female workers reporting improved working conditions following UN interventions	Job Quality Survey; Decent Work Profile for Tanzania	37.7% of those surveyed in 2009	No survey undertaken	50% of those surveyed (in mainland and in Zanzibar)	No survey undertaken
% increase in labour inspections of selected sectors (define sectors)	Annual Labour Administration and Inspection Report	Commerce Industry and Trade 25%; Hotel and Domestic Services 24%; Education 5.1%; Health 4.2%; Transport and Communication 19%; Private Security Services 4%; Agriculture 2.3%; Construction 4.8%; Mining 1%; Marine and Fishing 0.4%; Other Economic Activities 4.4%	Commerce Industry and Trade 40%; Hotel and Domestic Services 40%; Education 15%; Health 15%; Transport and Communication 40%; Private Security Services 15%; Agriculture 10%; Construction 15%; Mining 10%; Marine and Fishing 10%; Other Economic Activities 15%	Commerce Industry and Trade 60%; Hotel and Domestic Services 60%; Education 40%; Health 40%; Transport and Communication 60%; Private Security Services 40%; Agriculture 25%; Construction 40%; Mining 25%; Marine and Fishing 25%; Other Economic Activities 40%	Commerce Industry and Trade 70%; Hotel and Domestic Services 70%; Education 60%; Health 60%; Transport and Communication 70%; Private Security Services 60%; Agriculture 50%; Construction 60%; Mining 50%; Marine and Fishing 50%; Other Economic Activities 60%
Status of policies and regulations to improve labour law compliance	Annual Labour Administration and Inspection Report	Labour laws in place but regulations to enforce them are lacking	3 pieces of regulations are drafted	Draft regulations are discussed and validated by stakeholders	Draft regulations approved by LESCO and recommendations for gazetting sent to the Minister
# of male and female workers and employers with increased capacity to understand and adhere to labour laws	PMOPPALEYD/Labour Commission reports, ATE/ZANEMA reports, ZATUC/TUCTA reports	ILO/UNDAP Activity Reports 2013/14, 2014/15	500 workers, 50 employers	800 workers, 80 employers	1,000 workers, 100 employers
Outcome: Education					
Outcome statement : Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning					
Outcome Indicator:		MoV:	Funded: USD 17,880,000		
% pre-primary net enrolment rate (Mainland and Zanzibar)		BEST, National budget speeches, Annual statistical abstract	Baseline:		
% of standard 2 learners achieving the national benchmark on reading with comprehension (Mainland)		National 3Rs Assessment	Mainland: Total: 35.5%; M: 35.3%; F 35.7% ZNZ: TT: 30.7%; M: 30.6%; F: 30.8%		
# of children of primary school age out of school (Mainland and Zanzibar)		Census, Out of School Study	8% (2013)		
			Mainland: Total: 40.5%; M: 40.3%; F 40.7% ZNZ: Total: 35.7%; M: 35.6%; F: 35.8%		
			20%		
			Mainland: Primary M: 716,890 F: 716,890 Secondary: M: 649,370 F: 649,370 ZNZ: Primary M: 2,500 F: 2,500 Secondary M: 1,500 F: 1,500		

% gross completion rate for girls and boys secondary education (O-level) (Mainland)	BEST	M: 46.5% F: 38.5% T: 42.4%	M: 51.5%; F: 48.5%; T: 50%
Drop out rate in primary education (Zanzibar)	Annual statistical abstract	20%	5%
% of national budget allocated to education (Mainland)	BEST and national budget speeches	Mainland 17.4% (2012/2013)	Mainland 20%
% of adult enrolled and retained in alternative innovative learning modalities in UN-supported districts (Mainland)	BEST Assessment/Evaluation Reports	-	15%
Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs and communities have enhanced capacities to deliver quality and relevant formal and non formal basic and post-basic education			
Assumptions: Strong relationship between education and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021). Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural). Buy-in of local leaders and community members			
Output indicator:	Mov:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
# of satellite pre-primary centres in UN-supported regions	BEST and activity reports	Mainland: 200	Mainland: 300
# of pre-primary teachers/facilitators with certified pre-primary training in UN-supported regions	BEST; Activity reports	Mainland: 150 Zanzibar: 100 teachers	Mainland: 400 Zanzibar: 200 teachers
# of Standard 1 and 2 teachers who have completed the 9 months school based 3Rs INSET in UN-supported regions	T-Mwalimu; Activity reports	Mainland: 1,000 Zanzibar: 200	Mainland: 2,000 Zanzibar: 300
# of teachers trained on life skills based health and nutrition education methodologies in UN-supported regions	Activity reports	Mainland: 0 Zanzibar: 0	Mainland: 3,000 Zanzibar: 400
# of Teacher Colleges on the Mainland using blended learning modalities in teaching and learning Maths and Science subjects (physics, chemistry, biology) in UN supported regions	Assessment/Evaluation Reports	6	7
Revision status of basic and post-basic curricula per education level	Revised Curriculum (Grade 1-6; Ordinary and Advance Secondary Curriculum)	Grade 5 & 6 curricula revised	Ordinary secondary school curriculum revised
% of students passing maths and science subjects in Form IV	BEST	2% over baseline for both boys and girls	3% over baseline for both boys and girls
		1% over baseline for both boys and girls	4% over baseline for both boys and girls
		Grade 3 & 4 curricula revised; TC Grade 3 curriculum revised	Revision of Advanced level secondary education curriculum initiated
		Revised Grade 1-2 curricula	Revision of Advanced level secondary education curriculum completed
		BEST 2014, NECTA results 2012	5% over baseline for both boys and girls
		Basic Maths: M:14.8%; F:7%	
		Biology: M: 36.4%; F:23.3%	
		Physics: M: 48.7%; F: 31.8%;	
		Chemistry: M:52.7%; F: 36.4%	
Output: Relevant MDAs, schools and communities have increased capacities to ensure inclusive access and completion of basic education, especially for the most vulnerable children and adolescents, in a safe and protective environment			
Assumptions: Poverty levels do not push children out of school into early employment			
Cultural bias towards favoring education of able-bodied boys is overcome and girls and children with disabilities are also supported to benefit from educational opportunities			
		Budget: USD 14,125,000	Mainland: 66% Zanzibar: 34%

Communities recognise the value of and contribute to the functioning of their schools, including censure of unethical or illegal behaviour by those in authority						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2021:
# of out-of-school children and adolescents enrolled in alternative learning programmes including ICT modalities in UN-supported regions	Activity reports	Mainland: 2,441 (M:1,138; F: 1,303) ZNZ: 0	Mainland: 2,441 (M:1,138; F: 1,303) ZNZ: 0	Mainland: 25,000 (M: 12,500; F:12,500) ZNZ: 1,250 (M: 625; F: 625)	Mainland: 35,000 (M: 17,500; F: 17,500) ZNZ: 3,750 (M: 1,250; F: 1,250)	Mainland: 45,000 (M: 22,500; F: 22,500) ZNZ: 5,000 (M: 2,500; F: 2,500)
% of schools with at least one primary teacher trained on disabilities in UN-supported regions	T-Mwalimu, Activity reports	Mainland: 0 ZNZ: 0	Mainland: 20% ZNZ: 10%	Mainland: 40% ZNZ: 15%	Mainland: 60% ZNZ: 20%	Mainland: 80% ZNZ: 25%
# of primary and secondary teachers (including guidance counsellors) trained on the comprehensive gender and protection package (violence, GRP, teachers' code of conduct, re-entry policy) in UN-supported regions	T-Mwalimu, Activity reports	Mainland: 0 ZNZ: 0	Mainland: 0 ZNZ: 0	Mainland: Primary: 1,000, Secondary: 250 ZNZ: Primary: 75; Secondary: 25	Mainland: Primary: 2,000, Secondary: 500 ZNZ: Primary: 150; Secondary: 50	Mainland: Primary: 4,000; Secondary: 1,000 ZNZ: Primary: 225; Secondary: 200
# of grade one children learning through innovative technology in UN-supported regions	Programme Reports	500 (400 Mainland; 100 Zanzibar)	1,500 (1,200 Mainland; 30 Zanzibar)	2,500 (2,000 Mainland; 500 Zanzibar)	3,000 (2,400 Mainland; 600 Zanzibar)	4,000 (3,200 Mainland; 800 Zanzibar)
Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs and CSOs have improved capacities to formulate, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies and plans						
Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction						
Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use						
Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2021:
Status of ANFE and TVET Sub-Sector Plans	Assessment Reports/reviews; ANFE and TVET Sub-Sector Plans and Mid-Term Review and Evaluation Reports	No ANFE or TVET Sub-Sector Plans	Support drafting of quality Education Sub-Sector Plans (ANFE & TVET)	Monitoring ANFE & TVET implementation	Mid Term Review of ANFE & TVET	Monitoring ANFE & TVET implementation
% of schools with head teachers certified on CELMA package in UN-supported regions	T-Mwalimu	Mainland: 0 ZNZ: 0	Mainland: 20% ZNZ: 20%	Mainland: 40% ZNZ: 40%	Mainland: 60% ZNZ: 60%	Mainland: 80% ZNZ: 80%
% of education budget allocated to pre-primary education	BEST and national budget speeches	Mainland and ZNZ: Pre-primary allocations are not tracked	1%	2%	3%	4%
# IP MDAs, LGAs and NGOs officials certified in policy analysis and strategic planning, monitoring and local accountability in UN supported regions	Activity reports	Mainland: 0 ZNZ: 0	Mainland: MDAs 10, LGAs 11, NGOs 3, ZNZ: MDAs 10, LGAs 10, NGOs 3	Mainland: MDAs 30, LGAs 44, NGOs 10 ZNZ: MDAs 20, LGAs 20, NGOs 6	Mainland: MDAs 45, LGAs 66 NGOs 15 ZNZ: MDAs 20, LGAs 30, NGOs 6	Mainland: MDAs 75, LGAs 110, NGOs 25 ZNZ: MDAs 20, LGAs 50, NGOs 6
Output: Relevant MDAs, selected LGAs and CSOs have improved capacities to provide relevant formal, non-formal, Technical, Vocational Education and Training for young women and men aligned with the labour market and economic development opportunities						
Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction						
Skills provided are responsive to changing/emerging labour market demands equal to the standards required by a modern economy (including ICT skills)						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2021:
# of out school young people participating in tailor made short course programmes developed and implemented in selected Folk Development Colleges (FDCs), Vocational Education Training (VET) and community	Evaluation/Assessment Implementation Reports	-	2,000 (1,800 Mainland 200 Zanzibar) 35% boys; 65% girls	2,000 (1,980 Mainland; 220 Zanzibar); 35% boys; 65% girls	2,500 (2,250 mainland; 250 Zanzibar) 35% boys; 65% girls	3,500 (3,150 mainland; 350 Zanzibar) 35% girls; 65% boys

centres in UN supported districts						15 (10 Mainland, 5 Znz)	75 (59 Mainland; 16 Znz)	145 (120 Mainland; 30 Znz)	240 (190 Mainland; 50 Znz)	335 (265 Mainland; 70 Znz)
# of schools and training institutions implementing Information Education Communication (IEC) strategy to enhance employability skills in UN supported regions	Evaluation/Assessment ; IEC strategy and materials	-	15 (10 Mainland, 5 Znz)	75 (59 Mainland; 16 Znz)	145 (120 Mainland; 30 Znz)	240 (190 Mainland; 50 Znz)	335 (265 Mainland; 70 Znz)			
Outcome: Social Protection										
Outcome statement: Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor, and the vulnerable	Funded: USD 7,712,720									
Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2021:								
# of poor and vulnerable HHs benefiting from social assistance	TASAF reports, other social assistance programmes' reports	1,250,000 (i.e. 50% of total HHs living below the basic needs poverty line)								
# of poor and vulnerable children benefitting from social protection	TASAF reports, reports from social sector ministries, other SP programmes' reports	6,500,000 (i.e. 50% of total children living below the basic needs poverty line)								
% of women and men in active age group covered by social security schemes (disaggregated by scheme)	Social Protection Expenditure Review (2009); Bi-annual actuarial assessments of the social security schemes	10%								
% of older women and men benefitting from social protection schemes	Social Protection Expenditure Review (2009); MOLE (2010) study by HelpAge	15%								
Public social protection expenditure as % of GDP	MoFP budget documents	2%								
% of social protection expenditure in the national budget	MoFP budget documents	4%								
Output: Relevant MIDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to develop, adapt, regulate and monitor costed inclusive social protection policies and strategies	Budget: USD 3,855,000	Mainland: 79% Zanzibar: 21%								
Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction. Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)										
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:				
Status of National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) operationalisation	Costed NSPF, implementation plan, strategies and programmes, M&E framework, coordination mechanism	Costed implementation plan and M&E framework developed and coordination mechanism defined	Mechanisms for data collection strengthened; capacity building of key coordination and implementation structures (development of training tools and manuals)	Capacity building is rolled out nationwide; M&E tools are fully digitalised	Evaluation of NSPF conducted and lessons reflected for system strengthening	Evidence-based implementation plan fully executed, M&E framework fully operational and functional coordination mechanism in place				
Output: Relevant MIDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor sustainable and inclusive social protection programmes	Budget: USD 27,250,000	Mainland: 96% Zanzibar: 4%								
Assumptions: Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable										
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:				
Status of SP programmes supported by the UN	SP programme documents (Programme priorities identified by Government in NSPF)	Design or enhancement of key SP programmes conducted; M&E frameworks in place; capacity building tools for implementers to incorporate key cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV/AIDS, disability incl albinism).	Piloting or rolling out of key SP programmes, incl. key cross-cutting issues; related M&E frameworks fully operational; capacity of key implementers built accordingly.	Piloting or rolling out continue with technical assistance by UN	Evaluation of key programmes is carried out with findings informing design and implementation.	Quality design and nation-wide coverage of key inclusive social protection programmes is achieved				
Status of a child labour monitoring system	Reports of the Child	Non-existent	System in place within	System fully	System evaluated	System is fully				

labour department; Labour inspection reports, Child Labour Monitoring System Reports	system initiated	MOLE	implemented	functional and optimised in both mainland and Zanzibar
Output: Tools for the integration of social protection policies and programmes available and operationalized				
Budget: USD 4,430,000				
Mainland: 74% Zanzibar: 26%				
Assumptions: Effective coordination amongst MDAs Buy-in of local leaders and community members				
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
Status of defining a National Social Protection Floor	None Existent	18-months of the Assessment-based National Dialogue (ABND) completed (including situational analysis of national SP Floor)	Adjustment towards national SP Floor negotiations ongoing	Adjustment towards national SP Floor negotiations ongoing
MoV: Reports of SSRA				
Status of single registry, unified targeting and national integrated referral system	Not existent	single registry design developed	single registry established; unified targeting designed	single registry evaluated and optimised; unified targeting piloted
Extent to which SP access indicators are integrated in planned national household and panel data surveys	2015 DHS, 2014/15 NPS	Indicators defined, endorsed and included in the 2017 HBS	Indicators defined, endorsed and included in the 2018-19 NPS	Review of relevance and appropriateness of indicators.
Status of community awareness raising and communication for development strategies to increase demand for basic services and promote positive behaviours in (but not limited to) health, nutrition and WASH	Community awareness raising and promotion of positive behaviours are not systematically implemented in connection with receipt of transfers	Assessment conducted and needs identified	Community education package developed and piloted	Strategies and tools implemented in selected pilot areas
% of identified key decision makers and relevant stakeholders sensitized on SP and benefitted from UN-sponsored capacity building on NSPF	-	Mapping conducted based on coordination/institutional arrangements defined by NSPF	Tools for sensitisation and capacity building developed, tested and finalised	75% of identified decision makers reached and sensitized
			Tools evaluated	Tools evaluated
				Effective tools are in place and 100% of the target group (based on mapping) reached

Thematic Area: Healthy Nation

SDGs:

- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025: 'Access to quality primary health care for all...access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages...reduction in infant and maternal mortality by three-quarters of current levels...universal access to safe water...'

Zanzibar Vision 2020: 'The provision of basic health services for all the people without discrimination...to provide special emphasis on the war against the spread of HIV/AIDS through popular mass education programme that will lead the people to change their unsafe sexual behaviours...Priority shall be directed at preventive services, combating epidemics, special maternal and child care services and the dissemination of health education for all...provide access to productive resources, opportunities and progress towards more socially just forms of agriculture for ensuring basic food security for the nation by improving standards of nutrition, increasing output and quality of food commodities...adequate, affordable and economically accessible and sustained water supplies to all people and sectors using environmentally sound water resource management technologies for continued social and economic growth and development...'

Outcome: Health

Outcome statement: Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services	Funded: USD 59,587,520	Un-funded: USD 63,860,944
Outcome Indicator: % of national budget allocated for Health	MoV: National Health Account; PER-AJHSR 2014 report; MoFP budget report	Target 2021: Mainland 15%; Zanzibar 15%
% of health facilities with skilled HRH according to establishment	Human Resource for Health Strategic Plan 2014-2019	Mainland 70%; Zanzibar 70%
% of births attended by skilled personnel	TDHS; HMIS	Mainland 80%; Zanzibar 80%
% of facilities with no stock out of essential tracer medicines, vaccines and commodities	LMIS; Service Delivery Point Survey; Tracer Medicines Survey 2014; End user verification reports	Mainland: 60% Zanzibar: 60%
% of children fully immunized (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)	DHIS; HMIS	Tanzania : 95% Mainland Tanzania:95% Zanzibar:95%
% of Births occurring in health facilities	DHIS;TDHS	Tanzania 80%; Mainland 80%; Zanzibar 80%
% of demand for modern Contraceptives satisfied	DHIS; HMIS	85% for Both Mainland and Zanzibar

Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs are better able to formulate and monitor implementation of evidence-based, equitable health policies, strategies and guidelines

Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction

Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of development and review of key national health policies and strategies for both mainland and Zanzibar	Health Sector Performance Report	HSSP IV in place; RMNCH Plan II (Mainland and Zanzibar), Malaria Strategic Plan, NTD Master Plan in place (Mainland and Draft Plan in Zanzibar) NCD	Timely health Sector performance report/JAHSR produced	Timely health Sector performance report/JAHSR produced	Mid-term review for HSSP IV /zHSSP III /RMNCH One Plan II (Mainland and Zanzibar), Malaria Strategic Plan, NTD Master Plan and NCD Strategies	Timely health Sector performance report/JAHSR produced	Evaluation of HSSP IV /zHSSP III /OneRMNCAH Plan II/zOneRMNCAH Plan; Development of HSSP V/zHSSP IV/One Plan

Strategic Plans in Place (Mainland and Zanzibar)	undertaken; Timely health Sector performance report/JAHSR produced	III; Timely health Sector performance report/JAHSR produced
% of districts capacitated to effectively incorporate NTD and NCD in their CCHP and monitoring (mainland and Zanzibar)	NTD, NCD annual report, CCHP report	100% Mainland; 100% Zanzibar
Status of service delivery guidelines	NCD, NTD, TB, Malaria, RMNCAH annual report	90% Mainland; 100% Zanzibar
	30% of all districts on the Mainland and 50% of all districts in Zanzibar	
	3 guidelines reviewed	
	At least 2 guidelines reviewed for each programme (Mainland)	
	At least 4 guidelines reviewed for each programme (3 mainland and 1 for Zanzibar)	
	At least 6 guidelines reviewed for each programme (4 in mainland and 2 for Zanzibar)	
	At least 8 guidelines reviewed for each programme (5 for mainland and 3 for Zanzibar)	
	At least 10 guidelines reviewed for each programme (6 for mainland and 4 for Zanzibar)	
Output: Relevant MDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to generate, analyse, report and utilize health sector data for improved programming	Budget: USD 2,711,632	Mainland: 88% Zanzibar: 12%
Assumptions: Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable		
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:
# of periodic National health surveys, research, studies including surveillance on mainland and Zanzibar	3	3
	MoV: Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA); EmONC assessment; Maternal and RH Commodities; TDHS; Tanzania Service Provision Assessment (TSPA); THMIS; SiTan; T-Watoto; STEP survey; IDSR Reports	
% of districts producing complete reports on time using electronic management systems (eLMIS, VIMS dHIS 2, eIDSR, and HRIS) including Data Quality assessment	50% Mainland; 95% Zanzibar	70% Mainland; 97% Zanzibar
% of UN supported districts reporting on non-communicable diseases according to national guidelines on the mainland and Zanzibar	20% (Mainland); 10% Zanzibar	50% Mainland; 30% Zanzibar
	MoHCDGEC Statistical Abstracts; Health Sector Performance Reports of MOHCDGEC and MOH	
# of regions supported to roll out innovative health technologies to facilitate health system data management	2 Regions implementing eCRVS for Mainland; 2 districts in the process of developing the electronic database in Zanzibar	2 Mainland regions; 5 Zanzibar districts
	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	2 regions in Mainland; 7 districts in Zanzibar
	Electronic Data Base; Computerized Community Based Pregnancy Tracking System	Districts in Zanzibar
Output: Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs have enhanced capacity to improve health service delivery systems across RMCAH, HRH, essential medicines and commodities	Budget: USD 58,324,313	Mainland: 89% Zanzibar: 11%
Assumptions: Strong relationship between health and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021) Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented)		

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
% of targeted health centres providing EmONC services (BEmONC and CEmONC) in selected districts (mainland and Zanzibar)	SARA; EmONC Assessment Report	Mainland 48% (2012); Zanzibar 9% (2012)	Mainland 50%; Zanzibar 25%	Mainland 55%; Zanzibar 30%	Mainland 60%; Zanzibar 40%	Mainland 65%; Zanzibar: 50%	Mainland 70%; Zanzibar 70%
% of budget allocation for RMNCAH in Comprehensive Council Health Plans (CCHPs) nationally	CCHP Tracer Report	Mainland 9.7% (2014); Zanzibar No baseline, not disaggregated	10%	12%	14%	15%	Mainland Tanzania: 16%
# of users of Modern family planning methods in UN supported districts	DHIS	3,357,904 Mainland; Zanzibar No baseline	4,197,381	5,036,857	6,044,229	7,253,074	8,703,689
% of districts with Traditional Health Practitioners sensitized in the traditional medicine legal framework in both mainland and Zanzibar	CCHP Tracer Report	0% Mainland; No baseline in Zanzibar	5%	8%	12%	16%	25%
Output: Communities are better informed to adopt healthy lifestyles and uptake of health services							
Assumptions: Socio-cultural barriers to seek health services are diminished/overcome							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of implementation of Community Based Health Care (CHWs & Community Medical attendant) programme in UN supported regions on the mainland	RMNCAH Report	Not operationalized	Operation plan piloted with 150 Community medical attendant (CMA) trained in Mainland	150 CMA deployed	The performance of CMA monitored/assessed; Review and revise the CHW, CMA plan	# of CHW and CMA scaled up according to HSSP IV	Review the CBHC programme
% of districts with trained Health Promotion focal persons on the mainland	PORALG-Admin Data MoHCDGEC Health Promotion unit	0	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
% of schools with teachers who have received training and taught comprehensive sexuality education in UN supported districts on the mainland	EMIS - Basic Education Statistic in Tanzania (MESTVT and PORALG - Education, UNESCO Sida report)	3% (UNESCO Sida project progress report)	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
# of UN supported community radios airing SRH education programs in Tanzania	COMNETA monthly report	3 mainland; 0 Zanzibar	7 mainland; 0 Zanzibar	12 mainland; 3 Zanzibar	17 mainland; 3 Zanzibar	20 mainland; 5 Zanzibar	23 mainland; 5 Zanzibar
Outcome: HIV/AIDS							
Outcome statement: Improved, scaled up and equitable use of proven HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support interventions				Funded: USD 59,587,520			
Outcome Indicator:				Baseline:			
% of women and men who have more than one sexual partner who used a condom at last sexual intercourse, by sex and age (WHO SI Guidelines PREV.1.d)				Mainland 15-49 years: 27% (Female); 27% (Male) Mainland 15-24 years: 34% (Female), 41% (Male) Mainland 49+ baseline data not available Zanzibar 15-49 years: % (Female data not available); 16% (Male) Zanzibar 15-24 years: data available Zanzibar 49+: data not available			
% of women and men receiving ART who have suppressed viral load (WHO SI Guidelines)				Mainland 15-49 years: 60% (Female); 60% (Male) Mainland 15-24 years: 75% (Female); 75% (Male) Mainland 49+: 60% (Female); 60% (Male) Zanzibar 15-49 years: % (Female); % (Male) Zanzibar 15-24 years: % (Female); % (Male) Zanzibar 49+: % (Female); % (Male)			
% of women and men ages 15-49 expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS (WHO SI Guidelines IMP.9)				Will be available end 2016 Mainland: 50% men, 65% women; Zanzibar: 55% men, 63% women			

<p>% of women and men living with HIV/AIDS who report experience of stigma and discrimination towards them (WHO SI Guidelines IMP 10)</p> <p>% of HIV infected infants among HIV/AIDS exposed children born in the past 12 months</p> <p>Output: Government capacity strengthened for strategic information generation and use for policy development and evidence-based programming</p> <p>Assumptions: Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use</p> <p>Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable</p> <p>Output Indicator:</p>	<p>Stigma Index</p> <p>Routine programme data/surveillance (RCH), THIA</p>	<p>For PLHIV: 49.7% (Dar-es-salaam), 39.4% (Other regions in Mainland) 38.9% (Zanzibar)</p> <p>Mainland (2014) 14.37% Zanzibar (2014) 18.72%</p> <p>Budget: USD 8,042,064</p>	<p>For PLHIV: <10% (Dar-es-salaam); <10% (other regions in Mainland); <10% (Zanzibar)</p> <p>Mainland 4.91% Zanzibar 6.37%</p> <p>Mainland: 80% Zanzibar: 20%</p>			
<p>MoV:</p>	<p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Target 2017:</p>	<p>Target 2018:</p>	<p>Target 2019:</p>	<p>Target 2020:</p>	<p>Target 2021:</p>
<p>Status of Strategic Information products</p>	<p>Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR); HIV Estimates and Projections report 2016; National Health Account (NHA); Tanzania HIV/AIDS Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-2012; Population HIV/AIDS Impact Assessment; Stigma Index Reports Mainland and Zanzibar; Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services in Tanzania IV, 2015; Labour Inspection Report, 2015; Data Quality Assurance reports, 2016; Adolescent Experience report, 2015; Impact Assessment Study: Baseline TASAF Adolescent/Youth Module Report; All-In Assessment Report 2015</p>	<p>Additional documents available: GARPR, 2016; HIV Estimates and Projections report 2017; Population HIV/AIDS Impact Assessment 2016; Stigma Index Report 2013 (Mainland) 2010 (Zanzibar); Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services in Tanzania V 2017; Gender and HIV report 2016; NASA, 2014; Labour Inspection Report, 2015; Data Quality Assurance reports, 2016; Adolescent Experience report, 2015; Impact Assessment Study: Baseline TASAF Adolescent/Youth Module Report; All-In Assessment Report 2015</p>	<p>Additional documents available: GARPR, 2017; HIV Estimates and Projections report 2017; Stigma Index Report 2018 (Mainland); Gender and HIV report 2017; NASA 2018; Labour Inspection Report (2017); Data Quality Assurance reports (2017); Adolescent Experience report (2018)</p>	<p>Additional documents available: GARPR, 2019; HIV Estimates and Projections report 2019; NHA 2019; Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services in Tanzania VI (2019); Gender and HIV report 2019; Labour Inspection Report 2018; Data Quality Assurance reports 2019; Adolescent Experience report (2015)</p>	<p>Additional documents available: GARPR 2020; HIV Estimates and Projections report 2020; NHA, 2015; Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services in Tanzania IV (2015); Gender and HIV report 2020; NASA 2020; Labour Inspection Report 2019; Data Quality Assurance reports 2020</p>	<p>Additional documents available: GARPR 2021; HIV Estimates and Projections report 2021; NHA 2021; Population HIV/AIDS Impact Assessment 2021; Stigma Index Report VII 2021 Mainland & Zanzibar; Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services in Tanzania IV 2021; Gender and HIV report 2021; Labour Inspection Report 2020; Data Quality Assurance reports 2021; Impact Assessment TASAF Adolescent/Youth Module Report</p>
<p>% of partners providing routine HIV/AIDS programmatic data through harmonised M&E systems</p>	<p>60% of partners providing routine HIV programmatic data through harmonised M&E systems</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>90%</p>
<p>Status of key policies, strategies and</p>	<p>National Multi-Sectoral</p>	<p>NMFSF III Review</p>	<p>NMFSF IV approved;</p>	<p>NMFSF IV operationalised</p>	<p>NMFSF IV Review</p>	<p>Fast Track Review</p>

programmes informed by global and national evidence on HIV/AIDS	Framework (NMSF) III; Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSHSP) III; Zanzibar National Strategic Plan (ZNSP) II; Education Sector Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS Code of Conduct (Mainland, Work Place Programmes); National Multi-Sectoral Prevention Strategy for HIV/AIDS 2016-2021; Fast Track Plan; Fast Track Review Report	Sectoral Framework (NMSF) III; Health Sector HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (HSHSP) III; Zanzibar National Strategic Plan (ZNSP) II; Education Sector Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS Code of Conduct (Mainland, Work Place Programmes); National Multi-Sectoral Prevention Strategy for HIV/AIDS 2016-2021; Fast Track Plan	completed; Multisectoral HIV Prevention Roadmap/Plan approved; ZNSP III operationalised; Conduct (Mainland, Work Place Programmes) operationalised; HIV/AIDS Code of Conduct (Zanzibar Work Place Programmes) drafted	HSHSP IV approved; HIV/AIDS Code of Conduct (Zanzibar Work Place Programmes) operationalised	completed	completed
Output: Government, private sector and communities' leadership strengthened for a sustainable HIV/AIDS response, including reduction of stigma and discrimination Budget: USD 8,455,823 Mainland: 76% Zanzibar: 24%						
Assumptions: Cultural attitudes which prevent open acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS are reversed Existing social and cultural beliefs re. working with Key Populations are not perceived as promotion of the individual behaviours of Key Populations Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:
% contribution of domestic public funding to total HIV/AIDS expenditure for mainland and Zanzibar	Annual Public Expenditure Review report, NHA reports, CAG Consolidated annual reports	Less than 10% of the HIV funding are from domestic resources	15%	20%	25%	30%
# of private sector companies which comply with laws and policies on HIV/AIDS through establishment of Work Place Programmes	Labour Inspection Reports	15 formal; 32 informal (2015)	10 additional	20 additional	30 additional	40 additional
Status of NMSF and ZNSP coordination at national and sub-national levels	Index of Coordination Status	40% of coordination index implemented	50% of coordination index implemented	60% of coordination index implemented	70% of coordination index implemented	80% of coordination index implemented
Output: Increased coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services Budget: USD 19,100,778 Mainland: 86% Zanzibar:14%						
Assumptions: Availability of sufficiently qualified personnel Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented) No significant increase in HIV infections due to development projects (eg extractive industries) Socio-cultural barriers to seek services are diminished/overcome Limited changes to programme modalities by partners, without due consultation of UN						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:
# of women and men aged 15–49 who received an HIV/AIDS test in the last 12 months and who know their results	HTC programme data	5,111,296 (47% males; 53% Females) (2014)	8,000,000 (47% males; 53% Females)	9,000,000 (47% males; 53% Females)	10,000,000 (47% males; 53% Females)	11,000,000 (47% males; 53% Females)
Proportion of PLHIV diagnosed	Spectrum data (denominator), HTC database , CTC database for those on Treatment and under	50% (31% males; 69% females)	65% (31% males; 69% females)	80% (31% males; 69% females)	85% (31% males; 69% females)	90% (31% males; 69% females)
						12,000,000 (47% males; 53% Females)

care												
% of PLHIV receiving ART	Spectrum data (denominator), CTC database for those on Treatment	Mainland 41.87% adults 15+ (30% males; 70%females), 24% children 0-14 (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar: 43% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% females); 48% children (2014)	Mainland 76% adults 15+ (30% males; 70%females), 93% children 0-14 (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar 84% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% females), 60% children	Mainland 78% (30% males; 70% females), 97% children (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar 84% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% females), 64% children	Mainland 79% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% females), 96% children (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar 84% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% children	Mainland 81% adults15+ (30% males; 70% females), 98% children (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar 84% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% children	Mainland 81% adults15+ (30% males; 70% females), 98% children (48% males; 52% females); Zanzibar 84% adults 15+ (30% males; 70% children					
% of PLHIV on ART who are retained on ART 12 months after initiation	ART data cohort analysis reports	74% (males 39%; females 61%) (2014)	80% (males 39%; females 61%)	85% (males 39%; females 61%)	90% (males 39%; females 61%)	90% (males 39%; females 61%)						
# of voluntary medical male circumcisions performed within the last 12 months according to the national standards	VMMC programme data	1,226,374 (2014)	2,090,000	2,400,000	2,700,000	3,000,000						
# of structured groups who received external economic support in the UN supported districts per annum	Sectoral reports, implementing partners reports	-	700 (20% males; 80% females)	700 (20% males; 80% females)	700 (20% males; 80% females)	700 (20% males; 80% females)						
Outcome: Nutrition												
Outcome statement: Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five												
Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:										
% of girls and boys age 6 – 59 months who receive vitamin A supplement during the previous 6 months	TDHS, National Nutrition surveys	National : 72.2% (TNNS, 2014) Mainland: 72.6% (TNNS, 2014) Zanzibar: 58.2% (TNNS, 2014)										
% of pregnant women who receive iron-folic acid supplement for at least 90 days	TDHS, National nutrition surveys	National : 8.3% (TNNS, 2014) Mainland: 8.3% (TNNS, 2014) Zanzibar: 9.7% (TNNS, 2014)										
% of infants 0 – 5 months (girls and boys) who are exclusively breastfed	TDHS, National Nutrition surveys	National : 41.1% (TNNS, 2014) Mainland: 41.8% (TNNS, 2014) Zanzibar: 19.7% (TNNS, 2014)										
% of children aged 0 – 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) appropriately treated	HMIS, IMAM Program Reports	National : <5% (TFNC, 2014) Mainland: <5% (TFNC, 2014) Zanzibar: 25% (ZMOH 2014)										
Output: Improved nutrition specific services for women and children under five available												
Budget: USD 60,105,000												
Mainland: 90% Zanzibar: 10%												
Assumptions: Availability of sufficiently qualified personnel Adequate funding available Availability of adequate commodities Pregnant and lactating mothers and caretakers participate in program activities												
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2017:										
% of targeted districts with at least 90% of children age 6 – 59 months covered with two annual doses of vitamin A supplement	VAS Program Report (TFNC 2014) Zanzibar: 45% (n=9), (ZMOH 2014)	Mainland: 80% (n=148), (TFNC 2014) Zanzibar: 82% (n=9), (ZMOH 2014)										
Target 2018:												
Mainland: 85% Zanzibar: 85%												
Target 2019:												
Mainland: 86% Zanzibar: 86%												
Target 2020:												
Mainland: 88% Zanzibar: 88%												
Target 2021:												
Mainland: 90% Zanzibar: 90%												

% of small and medium scale millers fortifying flour in UN Supported Districts in mainland	Project reports	0% (2014)	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
% of mothers/caregivers of children 0 – 23 months who participate in counselling sessions on IYCF in UN Supported Districts	Project reports	Mainland: 5% (2014) Zanzibar: 0% (2014)	Mainland: 25% Zanzibar: 25%	Mainland: 50% Zanzibar: 50%	Mainland: 70% Zanzibar: 70%	Mainland: 75% Zanzibar: 75%	Mainland: 75% Zanzibar: 75%
# of SAM children treated according to WHO guidelines in UN Supported Districts	IMAM program reports	National: 7,000 (2014) Mainland: 5,800 Zanzibar: 1,200	National: 10,000 Mainland: 8,500 Zanzibar: 1,500	National: 15,000 Mainland: 13,000 Zanzibar: 2,000	National: 25,000 Mainland: 22,500 Zanzibar: 2,500	National: 50,000 Mainland: 57,000 Zanzibar: 3,000	National: 80,000 Mainland: 76,000 Zanzibar: 4,000
# of MAM children treated in UN Supported Districts in mainland	Project reports	5,000 (2013)	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
% of children 6-23 months participating in supplementary feeding programme in UN Supported Districts in mainland	Projects Reports	0	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%
Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs are better able to realize a multi-sectoral nutrition response at national, regional and district level			Budget: USD 17,530,000	Mainland: 98%	Zanzibar: 2%		
<p>Assumptions: High level political engagement, budgetary allocations and commitment to scaling up nutrition interventions will be sustained</p> <p>Multisectoral coordination mechanisms will function adequately</p> <p>Strong relationship between good nutrition and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021)</p> <p>Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)</p> <p>Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented)</p>							
Output Indicator:	Mov:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
% of districts on the mainland with nutrition plan and budget that includes at least five nutrition specific or sensitive interventions integrated in MTEF	Nutrition sector review	62% (2013/14)	65%	68%	70%	75%	80%
% of LGA budgets on the mainland allocated to nutrition activities	Public expenditure review on nutrition ; Nutrition Sector Review reports	0.3% (2013)	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1%
Output: Operationalised multi-sectoral nutrition information and surveillance systems			Budget: USD 5,818,000	Mainland: 90%	Zanzibar: 10%		
<p>Assumptions: Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable populations</p>							
Output Indicator:	Mov:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of National Nutrition Survey	TDHS, TNNS	1 National Nutrition Survey conducted in Mainland and Zanzibar	0	1 National Nutrition Survey conducted in Mainland and Zanzibar	0	1 National Nutrition Survey conducted in Mainland and Zanzibar	0
% of regions producing Multi-sectoral nutrition score cards every quarter	Project reports	0 (2014)	Mainland: 10% Zanzibar (one score card for all Zanzibar)	Mainland: 25% Zanzibar (one score card for all Zanzibar)	Mainland: 40% Zanzibar (one score card for all Zanzibar)	Mainland: 50% Zanzibar (one score card for all Zanzibar)	Mainland: 75% Zanzibar (one score card for all Zanzibar)
# of districts on the mainland reporting on nutrition indicators in DHIS	Project reports , DHIS	0 (2014)	10	15	20	25	30
Outcome: WASH							
Outcome statement: Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene							
Outcome Indicator:		Mov:	Funded: USD 18,899,772	Baseline:	Target 2021:	Un-funded: USD 20,785,228	
% of population using improved safe drinking water source		2012 Census/TDHS; NBS		Tanzania: 57.4%; urban 83.2%; rural 44.6%; female headed HH 59.1 % Mainland total: 56.6%; Zanzibar		Tanzania 90%, urban 95%; rural 80%, female headed HH 80%, Mainland total 90%,	

<p>total: 84.7%;</p> <p>Using improved toilets: Tanzania 34.1%, urban 71.9%; rural 15%, female headed HH total 34.4%; Mainland 32.8%</p> <p>Open defecation (OD): Tanzania 7.8%; Mainland 7.5%; Zanzibar 19.3%</p> <p>Budget: USD 8,205,000</p>	<p>Zanzibar total: 95%</p> <p>Using improved toilets: Tanzania 50%; urban 85%; rural 30%; female headed HH 54%; Mainland 50%; Zanzibar 80%</p> <p>Open defecation (OD): Tanzania <4%; Mainland <4%; Zanzibar <10%</p> <p>Mainland: 85% Zanzibar: 15%</p>					
<p>Output: Select MIDAs are better able to formulate policies, plans and guidelines for the sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene</p>	<p>Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction</p> <p>Minimal Staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use</p> <p>Strong relationship between good nutrition and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021)</p> <p>Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)</p>					
<p>Output Indicator:</p>	<p>MoV:</p> <p>Annual sector reports; National Sustainability Strategy for Rural Water Supply</p> <p>WASH behaviour change communication strategy document; Annual sector reports</p> <p>WASH Sector annual report; WASH sector plans/guidelines/strategies with climate considerations</p> <p>Sector annual report</p>					
<p>Status of national sustainability strategy for rural water supply (Mainland)</p>	<p>Baseline: Draft strategy in place</p>	<p>Target 2017: National sustainability strategy approved</p>	<p>Target 2018: Strategy rolled out to 1 region</p>	<p>Target 2019: Strategy rolled out to 3 regions</p>	<p>Target 2020: Strategy rolled out to 3 regions</p>	<p>Target 2021: Fully implemented and evaluated strategy in Mbeya, Niombe and Iringa</p>
<p>Status of national WASH behaviour change communication (BCC) strategies</p>	<p>No strategy in place</p>	<p>Development and approval of strategy for Mainland Zanzibar</p>	<p>Rolling out Strategy in 1 region + 2 LGAs Zanzibar.</p>	<p>Rolling out Strategy in 2 regions + 3 LGAs in Zanzibar.</p>	<p>Rolling out Strategy in 3 regions + 5 LGAs in Zanzibar.</p>	<p>Fully implemented and evaluated strategy</p>
<p># of utilities on the mainland with new WASH sector guidelines plans and strategies with integrated Climate Change considerations</p>	<p>2 draft guidelines</p>	<p>2 approved guidelines</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out in 2 utilities</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out in 5 utilities</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out in 10 utilities</p>	<p>Guidelines implemented across one region (all utilities)</p>
<p>Extent to which sector plans have incorporated targets related to vulnerable groups and groups with special needs on the mainland and Zanzibar</p>	<p>32% budget disbursement rural WASH, 2% budget disbursement sanitation and hygiene, 22% budget disbursement to regions in poorest access quintile.</p>	<p>34% budget disbursement rural WASH, 3% budget disbursement sanitation and hygiene, 24% budget disbursement to regions in poorest access quintile.</p>	<p>38% budget disbursement rural WASH, 8% budget disbursement sanitation and hygiene, 27% budget disbursement to regions in poorest access quintile.</p>	<p>40% budget disbursement rural WASH, 10% budget disbursement sanitation and hygiene, 29% budget disbursement to regions in poorest access quintile.</p>	<p>41% budget disbursement rural WASH, 12% budget disbursement sanitation and hygiene, 30% budget disbursement to regions in poorest access quintile.</p>	<p>Sector plans are equity sensitive and reflect needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women and children; allocation of resources to LGAs is equitable based on population access to services</p>
<p>Status of National Health Facilities' WASH Guidelines</p>	<p>No Guidelines</p>	<p>Guidelines and tool kits drafted</p>	<p>Guidelines and toolkits approved</p>	<p>Implementation rolled out to one region</p>	<p>Implementation rolled out to three regions</p>	<p>Guidelines uniformly applied across country</p>
<p>Status of National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (mainland only)</p>	<p>Draft developed but needs updating</p>	<p>Draft Policy updated</p>	<p>Sanitation Policy approved</p>	<p>Implementation rolled out to one region</p>	<p>Implementation rolled out to two regions</p>	<p>Uniformly applied across three regions</p>
<p>Status of Drinking Water Quality Guidelines</p>	<p>Final guideline document; Sector reports including roll out status</p>	<p>Guidelines approved</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out to 1 region</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out to 2 regions</p>	<p>Guidelines rolled out to 3 regions</p>	<p>Guidelines reviewed</p>

out status		Budget: USD 27,930,000	Mainland: 86%	Zanzibar: 14%
Output: Select LGAs have enhanced capacity to plan and implement sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services				
Assumptions: Robust sex and age disaggregated data is available and informs effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable				
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
% of selected LGAs implementing activities based on a comprehensive MIS-informed local plan for WASH	0 for both Mainland & Zanzibar	10% increase for mainland and Zanzibar	25% increase for mainland and Zanzibar	50% increase for mainland and Zanzibar
% of schools with a functional WASH package meeting national guidelines in UN supported districts	38% mainland, 13.2% Zanzibar, 20% Zanzibar, Guidelines	Mainland 40% Zanzibar	45% mainland 30% Zanzibar	55% mainland 50% Zanzibar
% of health care facilities complying with national health WASH guidelines in UN supported districts	WASH annual report that include availability of soap for hand washing in Health facilities. Assessment in health facilities)	62% Mainland(1 region), 65% 1 LGA Zanzibar	67% Mainland(2 regions), 70% Zanzibar (3 LGAs)	75% Mainland(3 regions), 78% Zanzibar(5 LGAs)
% of water points which are functional (national)	Sector MIS	65%	70%	80%
Output: Improved water resources management systems in select catchment basins				
Assumptions: Availability of sufficiently qualified personnel Climate change does not affect sustainability of water supply				
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
Level of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in five UN supported urban locations of Zanzibar	UN-Habitat study in 2010 estimated level of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in Zanzibar to be about 90% (the same level is assumed in the selected five urban locations)	Reduction of NRW in five locations by at least 4% in each location	Reduction of NRW in five locations by at least 8% in each location	Reduction of NRW in five locations by at least 12% in each location
Output: Strengthened systems for pollution control and waste management in select districts				
Assumptions: Strong relationship between good hygiene and sanitation and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021) Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented)				
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:
# of water utilities (Urban and Rural) with functioning water safety plans on the mainland	0 water utilities with functioning Water Safety Plan	total 2: urban 1; rural 1	additional 2: urban 1; rural 1	additional 2: urban 1; rural 3
Status of technical support and capacity building for decentralized wastewater management and simplified sewerage system on the mainland	Final Guideline Document, Baseline & KAP survey reports, Materials and modules for Training and Capacity Building; Project progress reports; Project	No technical guidelines; no materials and modules for Training and Capacity Building on decentralized wastewater management and simplified sewerage system,	Technical support and capacity building for implementation of decentralized wastewater management in 3 locations of Dar and simplified sewer system	Technical support and capacity building for the scaling up the decentralized wastewater treatment and simplified sewerage system in additional standards and guidelines based on lessons learned and experience gained reviewed and national guideline developed

Completion Reports

in 3 locations and 20 schools of Mwanza 50% completed

in 3 locations and 20 schools of Mwanza continued 75% completed

in 3 locations and 20 schools of Mwanza continued 100% completed

UN supported locations provided

Thematic Area: Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality

SDGs:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025: 'It is desirable that Tanzanian society should be characterized by: desirable moral and cultural uprightiness, strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law, absence of corruption and other vices...[pursue a] learning society which is confident, learns from its own development experience and that of others and owns and determines its own development agenda...[realise] gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures...'

Zanzibar Vision 2020: 'Improve and strengthen the systems of governance by creating the capacity for the government to effectively play its planning and regulatory role in influencing the allocation of resources in the public and private sectors, in a liberalized market environment and a truly democratic and pluralistic society...Accountability and transparency are imperative in order to prevent corruption and ensure that available resources are used to the benefit of all people...to ensure [women] equal access to the opportunities that improve their socio-economic status or that engender full participation in the development process...review laws and regulations to eliminate all forms of gender based discrimination and impose severe penalties for sexual and other offences against women...develop an efficient and systematic process for protecting safety of children based on concerted efforts by the public, private sector, religious and non-governmental organizations...'

Outcome: Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality

Outcome statement: National Governance is more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive

Funded: USD 44,264,690

Un-funded: USD 38,001,557

Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2021:
% of bills presented before parliament for which field hearing is conducted	National Assembly Reports; Zanzibar House of Representatives Reports	-	NA: >30% ZHOR: >30 %
Voter turnout at national election	EMB reports	Union Presidential: 42.84% (8,626,283)(2010) Zanzibar Presidential: 89.52% (364,924)(2010)	>60% (2020) >90% (2020)
% of Open Government Partnership commitments either completed or substantial progress delivered	Open Government Partnerships Annual Reports	28% (2013)	>60%
% of population (women and men) in selected districts who express confidence in the ability of the police and judiciary to effectively deal with cases of violence against women and children	T-Watoto Survey (Baseline and Endline)	2015 T-Watoto Survey results TBD	Mainland: >20% Zanzibar: > 20%
Status of anti-corruption action plan/strategy including M&E framework in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar	National anti-corruption action plan and M&E framework Zanzibar Integrated Strategy for Integrity and Anti-corruption	NACSAP III under development Zanzibar Integrated Strategy for Integrity and Anti-corruption developed	NACSAP III finalized and implemented as per plan, includes M&E framework Zanzibar Integrated Strategy for Integrity and Anti-corruption implemented

Output: Parliaments and electoral bodies are better able to perform core functions for improved transparency, accountability and citizen participation

Budget: USD 19,100,000

Mainland: 74%

Zanzibar: 26%

Assumptions: Political will for improvement continues
Citizens have the knowledge and tools to participate

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# of CSOs and Research Institutions involved in roundtable discussions with National Assembly and Zanzibar House of Representatives pa..	National Assembly Committee Reports; Zanzibar House of Representatives Committee Reports	NA = 7 ZHoR = 3	NA = 5 ZHoR = 3	NA = 5 ZHoR = 3	NA = 5 ZHoR = 3	NA = 5 ZHoR = 3	NA = 5 ZHoR = 3
# of debates launched by the women's parliamentary group members related to women's rights and gender equality in National Assembly and Zanzibar house of representatives	Parliamentary documents (Hansard)	1 (2015)-Mainland 0-Zanzibar	An additional 5-Zanzibar	An additional 5-Additional 2 for Zanzibar	An additional 5-Additional 2 for Zanzibar	An additional 5-Additional 2 for Zanzibar	An additional 5-Additional 2 for Zanzibar

<p>% of eligible voters who are registered to vote</p>	<p>EMB reports</p>	<p>Union: 95% (2010) 21,189,992 eligible voters (2010) 20,137,303 voters registered (2010)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>Union: 95% (2020) (disaggregated for Mainland and Zanzibar provided when 2015 baseline is available)</p>
<p>Status of policies and strategies for in support of womens leadership and political participation adopted by key institutions including (EMBs, ORPP, political parties)</p>	<p>Partner reports; Codes of Ethics for Political Parties, Voter Education Guidelines (NEC and ZEC); Code of Practice on GSI for Political Parties, Nomination Guidelines, Amended Political parties laws and regulations (ORPP)</p>	<p>Gender and social inclusion (GSI) policy in Zanzibar adopted, on the Mainland discussions have started regarding the development of GSI policy (EMBs). An amended for the Elections Act is not in place (ORPP) A GSI sensitive Code of ethics for Political Parties has been adopted (ORPP/political parties) Code of Practice/ GSI policy for ORPP drafted Harmonized Nomination Guidelines drafted (ORPP/political parties)</p>	<p>Implementation plan for the GSI policy in Zanzibar drafted, GSI policy for Mainland adopted Code of ethics for Political Parties adopted Code of Practice on GSI for ORPP adopted Harmonized Nomination Guidelines with a gender perspective adopted</p>	<p>Implementation plan for the GSI policy in Mainland drafted Code of Practice on GSI for ORPP adopted and implemented developed Implementation plan for harmonized Nomination Guidelines developed Amended Elections Act adopted</p>	<p>Knowledge of the Code of Practice raised within ORPP and 50% of political parties harmonized Nomination Guidelines within ORPP and 50% of political parties implemented plan for Parties with a gender perspective adopted</p>	<p>Knowledge of the Code of Practice on GSI raised within ORPP and 100% of political parties utilised Knowledge of the harmonized Nomination Guidelines within ORPP and 100% of political parties and utilised knowledge of the regulations for Political Parties with a gender perspective adopted within ORPP and 100% of political parties and utilised</p>	<p>Utilization of the Code of Practice on GSI assessed Utilization of the Harmonized Nomination Guidelines assessed Regulations for Political Parties with a gender perspective assessed</p>
<p>Output: Citizens have improved access to and are better served by the justice system</p>							
<p>Budget: USD 20,858,429</p>							
<p>Zanzibar: 19%</p>							
<p>Mainland: 81%</p>							
<p>Target 2021:</p>							
<p>3,500 CMA; 550 LC; 180 DHU; 35 ZIC; 700 PMOPPALEYD; 250 MSPOLPS</p>							
<p>Target 2020:</p>							
<p>3,000 CMA; 500 LC; 150 DHU; 30 ZIC; 600 PMOPPALEYD; 200 MSPOLPS</p>							
<p>Target 2019:</p>							
<p>2,500 CMA; 400 LC; 120 DHU; 25 ZIC; 500 PMOPPALEYD; 150 MSPOLPS</p>							
<p>Target 2018:</p>							
<p>2,000 CMA; 300 LC; 100 DHU; 20 ZIC; 400 PMOPPALEYD; 100 MSPOLPS</p>							
<p>Target 2017:</p>							
<p>Country Report on the Performance of Various Mechanisms and Processes for Prevention and Resolution of Individual Labour Disputes, June 2015</p>							
<p>Baseline:</p>							
<p>Country Report on the Performance of Various Mechanisms and Processes for Prevention and Resolution of Individual Labour Disputes, June 2015</p>							
<p>MoV:</p>							
<p>Labour Court (LC) reports; Zanzibar Industrial Court (ZIC) reports; Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA) reports; Dispute Handling Unit-Zanzibar (DHU) reports; Prime Minister's Office Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth and Disabled (PMOPPALEYD) reports; Ministry of State President Office Labour and Public Service-Zanzibar</p>							
<p>Assumptions: Justice system is willing to reform Citizens will use knowledge and tools to take advantage of improvement in the justice system Cultural impediments related to access to justice can be addressed</p>							
<p>Output Indicator:</p>							
<p># of cases on violations of labour rights handled/decided by the judiciary and the quasi judicial labour institutions pa.</p>							

		(MSPOLPS) reports; ILO Reports					
# of compliance orders issued on violations of labour laws reported by workers and employers on the mainland	Annual Labour Administration and Inspection Reports, ILO Reports	414 compliance orders issued on violation of labour laws	500 compliance orders	600 compliance orders	700 compliance orders	800 compliance orders	900 compliance orders
# of women and children in contact with the justice system provided with legal aid in UN supported districts	Programme Reports, Child Justice Strategy Annual Implementation and Evaluation Reports.	Mainland Tanzania: 540 children in conflict with the law provided with legal aid (2014-15) 4,700 (2014, UN Women partner records for Mainland) Zanzibar: 0 children in conflict with the law provided with legal aid (2014-15)	Mainland: 3,750 (750 children; 3,000 women) Zanzibar: 525 (25 children; 500 women)	Mainland: 3,950 (950 children; 3,000 women) Zanzibar: 550 (50 children; 500 women)	Mainland: 4,150 (1,150 children; 3,000 women) Zanzibar: 575 (75 children; 500 women)	Mainland: 4,350 (1,350 children; 3,000 women) Zanzibar: 600 (100 children; 500 women)	Mainland: 4,550 (1,550 children; 3,000 women) Zanzibar: 625 (125 children; 500 women)
# of cases involving violence against women and children reported to the Police in UN supported districts	Programme Reports, TPF Action Plan for GCD and implementation reports, Child Justice Strategy Annual Implementation and Evaluation Reports	Mainland Tanzania: 1,1650 (cases reported to the Police in 2014-15) Zanzibar: 1303 cases of violence against children reported to the Police in 2013-14 (Baseline for number of cases of violence against women reported to the Police in Zanzibar not available)	Mainland Tanzania: 11,750 Zanzibar: 1,450	Mainland Tanzania: 11,850 Zanzibar: 1,650	Mainland Tanzania: 11,950 Zanzibar: 1,900	Mainland Tanzania: 12,500 Zanzibar: 2,200	Mainland Tanzania: 13,550 Zanzibar: 2,350
% of cases involving violence against women and children reported to the Police where the accused is prosecuted in UN supported districts	Programme Reports, TPF Action Plan for GCD and implementation reports, Child Justice Strategy Annual Implementation and Evaluation Reports	Mainland: 44.3% of reported cases were prosecuted in 2014-15 Zanzibar: 11% of all cases of violence against children reported to the Police were referred to the DPP for prosecution in 2013-14	Mainland: 50% Zanzibar 15%	Mainland: 55% Zanzibar 20%	Mainland: 60% Zanzibar 25%	Mainland: 65% Zanzibar 30%	Mainland: 70% Zanzibar 35%
Status of legislative and policy framework plus operational tools that enable access to justice for all in mainland and Zanzibar	Project reports; independent project evaluations; Annual reports of the LC tripartite users committee, LC reports, ZIC reports, CMA/DHU annual reports, ILO activity reports	2 access to justice assessments completed; Tools for implementation of labour legislation (by judiciary and quasi judicial institutions) are lacking; Operational Standard Guidelines for VAW cases under discussion with partner (MOCLA)	Strategy/Action plan adopted; Development and finalization of the Operational manuals, Training Manuals and guidelines on dispute resolution; Operational Standards Guidelines for VAW cases drafted	Annual review of action plan conducted; targets defined in action plan met; workshop set; Development of Case Management Guides and Operational Standards for dissemination of jurisprudence; Operational Standards Guidelines for VAW cases finalised and adopted	Annual review of action plan conducted; targets defined in action plan met; workshop set; Development of various rules and regulations on enforcement of rights; Implementation tools for Operational Standards Guidelines developed and used by relevant institutions for VAW cases	Annual review of action plan conducted; targets defined in action plan met; workshop set; Review of operational manuals, training manuals, rules, regulations, and codes of conduct; Implementation tools for Operational Standards Guidelines	Final review of action plan conducted; targets set in action plan met; Evaluation of the institutions of labour dispute resolution conducted; Review of implementation of Operational Standards Guidelines for VAW

							developed and used by relevant institutions for VAW cases.	
Output: Government and human rights institutions have enhanced capacity to meet international human rights reporting requirements and implementation of UPR, treaty body and special procedures recommendations	Budget: USD 3,379,429	Mainland: 75%	Zanzibar: 25%					
Assumptions: Government recognises its full obligations under international treaties and has the political will for improvement National human rights institutions and advocates actively engage								
Output Indicator:	Mov:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
% of reports submitted on time to UPR, treaty body, special procedures and supervisory bodies	UPR Info; UN Tanzania human rights group PMOPPALEYD/MSPOLP S/Labour Commission reports, TUCTA/ZATUC reports, ATE/ZANEMA reports, LESCO/LAB reports, Wage Board Reports, ILO reports	30% (2015)	40%	50%	70%	100%	100%	
% of Universal Periodic Review recommendations requiring UN Country Team action or support to Government of Tanzania implemented	UPR Info; UN Tanzania human rights group	0 (2016)	>20%	>30%	>40%	>60%	>70%	
# of cases of human rights violations, including labour rights; reported to CHRAGG with GoT implementation of CHRAGG recommendations	CHRAGG report	<5%	>20%	>40%	>60%	>70%	>80%	
# of ILO supervisory bodies' recommendations actioned pa.	PMOPPALEYD/MSPOLP S/Labour Commission reports, TUCTA/ZATUC reports, ATE/ZANEMA reports, LESCO/LAB reports, Wage Board Reports, ILO reports		2 CEACR recommendations on Conventions on freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	2 CEACR recommendations on the abolition of child labour	2 CEACR recommendations on the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	2 CEACR recommendations on the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour	2 CEACR recommendations on Conventions on domestic workers and private employment agencies/agents	
Output: Key Public institutions and private sector companies are better able to address organised crime and corruption	Budget: USD 9,957,540	Mainland: 83%	Zanzibar: 17%					
Assumptions: Political will to address corruption improves The private sector increases its commitment to fight corruption and organized crime								
Output Indicator:	Mov:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
# of UN supported MDAs and private institutions that have adopted and implemented strategies and action plans to end corruption, including sextortion/sexual harassment	PCCB; ZAECA; project reports.	Mainland: 0 Zanzibar: 0	Mainland: 2 Zanzibar: 2	Mainland: 2 Zanzibar: 2	Mainland: 2 Zanzibar: 2	Mainland: 2 Zanzibar: 2	Mainland: 2 Zanzibar: 2	
Harmonisation status of key domestic legislation with Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols (UNTOC)-	Criminal Code; Transnational Organised Crime Act; Anti-Trafficking Act; PCCB Act; UNCAC; UNTOC; Assessment of domestic legislation	Assessment of domestic legislation completed with recommendations produced	Priority legislation identified and agreed with GoT	Legislative changes drafted	Legislative changes introduced to Parliament	Legislative changes passed into law	N/A	
Output: Government has enhanced capacity to craft evidence-based policies, programme and budgets that meet the needs of	Budget: USD 29,070,849	Mainland: 75%	Zanzibar: 25%					

women, children, the poor and other marginalised groups

Assumptions: Policy makers recognise the needs of women, children, the poor and other marginalized groups and have the will to plan and budget accordingly
Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Status of Census Preparations and Reporting	Census General Report; PHC Thematic report	2012 Census undertaken (to be added to) Ten reports of census 2012 completed of 14 reports (Economic Activity, Fertility and Nuptiality, Population Distribution, Literacy and education, Migration and Urbanisation, Housing condition & Assets, Basic Demographic & Socio Economic Profile, Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio Economic Key findings, Population Distribution by age and sex, Population Distribution by Administrative Areas); For 2022 census preparation, the preparations of Administrative Census Documents and Enumeration Areas initiated	3 thematic reports completed: 2012 census methodological report; 2012 census evaluation report; 2012 census population projections report Zoning of census conducted in 16% of regions	Establishment of census structure Zoning of census conducted in additional 29% of regions	Enumeration areas demarcations 25% coverage Zoning of census conducted in additional 32% of regions	Enumeration areas demarcations 50% coverage Zoning of census conducted in additional 23% of regions	Enumeration areas demarcations 25% coverage Groundtooth of Enumeration Areas completed
Status of Development Cooperation Framework (DCF) and Action Plan guiding the operationalization of a Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF)	DCF, Action Plan, MA framework, minutes of meetings, reports	Draft DCF, no Action Plan, no MAF	DCF approved	DCF action plan and MAF available	Mid-term review of the DCF	DCF operational and 75% of actions implemented	DCF fully operational/implemented
Status of aid management system owned by GoT which captures information on development cooperation and finance flow in line with the IATI standard	ODA report, other reports, minutes, IATI standard	Aid Management Platform in place, but not fully integrated into Public Finance Management systems; lack of sustainability plan	Aid Information Management System (AIMS) upgraded with new modules	Development of a roadmap and operational plan to integrate a GoT fully funded AIMS to Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)	AIMS integrates additional and new financial flows	Pilot phase for integration completed	AIMS is integrated to the IFMS
% of the 31 regions which implement projects with transformational investments funded by domestic capital	Councils'/LGAs' Reports and LFI Programme Reports	0	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%
Status of mechanisms to enable children and youth to influence local and national	Young Reporters Network (YRN) quarterly activity	5 YRN groups in 7 regions of mainland and 1 YRN in 2 regions of	Mapping and establishment of database of existing CCs	Children's Councils established at district level in 4 regions of	Children's Councils established at district level in 9 regions of	Children's Councils established at district level in 18 regions on	Strategy for Children's Councils fully implemented;

development agendas	reports; Strategic Plan for Children's Councils; Junior Council of the United Republic of Tanzania (JCURT) reports	Zanzibar; YRN strategic plan to promote self-sustainability approved; Strategic Plan for Children's Councils not in place; lack of systematic documentation of existing CCs	in mainland and Zanzibar; Strategic Plan for CCS developed	mainland and 1 region of Zanzibar; partnership established with one national radio station to broadcast YRN programmes	mainland and 1 region of Zanzibar; YRN functional in 8 regions (6 mainland and 2 Zanzibar)	mainland and 2 regions on Zanzibar; YRN functional in 9 regions (7 mainland and 2 Zanzibar)	Children's Councils fully functional in every region and every district; YRN functional and self-sustainable in 10 regions (8 mainland and 2 Zanzibar)
Status of sub-national evidence-based participatory planning and budgeting processes in UN-supported regions	Sub-national plans and budgets; District Profiles; Local Government Monitoring Database (LGMD) reports; Planning and Budgeting Tools	District profiles and strategic plans are in place in 7 districts but not linked to planning and budgeting processes; participatory bottom-up planning mechanism (Opportunities and Obstacles to Development, O&OD) is in place but not implemented effectively	Review/assessment of existing planning and budgeting tools and processes	Tools and processes for planning and budgeting are revised and approved	LGAs supported to implement open data initiatives (LGMD) to capture timely data in one region through roll out of revised tools and processes	LGAs supported to implement open data initiatives (LGMD) to capture timely data in two regions in total, through roll out of revised tools and processes	LGAs supported to implement open data initiatives (LGMD) to capture timely data in three regions in total, through roll out of revised tools and processes
Status of UN-supported national government surveys and MIS producing sex-disaggregated data and indicators on the situation of women, children and marginalised groups including persons with disability (PWD) and people with albinism (PWA), with secondary analysis	Survey reports; reports of secondary analysis; Datasets from updated sector databases such as HMIS-DHS2, EMIS, MAJIS, LGMD	Sex-disaggregated data available from different surveys such as 2011/12 THMIS; 2012/13 NPS; 2014 ILFS with IIMITed data on PWD and PWA, limited capacity to analyse data	Standard module for measurement of child disability introduced for use in National Household Surveys; Reports on 2015 DHS and 2013/14 NPS completed with sex disaggregated data and required indicators	Report on 2016 THIS and 2017 HBS completed with sex disaggregated data and required indicators	Report on 2016/17 NPS completed with sex disaggregated data and required indicators	DHS containing data on children with disability and SDG indicators on situation of women and children	Standard module for measurement of child disability used in at least one national household survey and census; National household surveys incorporate SDG indicators; 2019/20 NPS and 2020 DHS-MIS completed with sex disaggregated data and required indicators
% of children under five years of age who are registered and hold birth certificates in UN supported regions on the mainland	Under 5 registration dashboard; joint M&E report; MoHCDGEC report MTUHA reports; THMIS (2011/12)	Mara region- 11.3%; Iringa region- 5.3%; Njombe- 7.7%; Geita: 10.6%; Shinyanga: 2.5%; Simiyu: 2.4%; Tabora: 2.9%; Kagera: 10.6%; Kigoma: 24.3%; Dodoma: 8.0%	90% children of age 0-1 registered in 4 regions and 70% of children between 1-5 years registered in 4 regions	90% children of age 0-1 registered in 6 regions and 70% of children between 1-5 years registered in 6 regions	90% children of age 0-1 registered in 7 regions and 70% of children between 1-5 years registered in 7 regions	90% children of age 0-1 registered in 8 regions and 70% of children between 1-5 years registered in 8 regions	95% children of age 0-1 registered in 10 regions and 75% of children between 1-5 years registered in 10 regions
Outcome: Women's Political Participation and Leadership							
Outcome statement: Women and girls increasingly participate in political and public life and are elected to leadership positions				Funded: USD 7,272,479		Un-funded: USD 7,892,627	
Outcome Indicator: # of women that stand for elections at Parliament and Council local level				Baseline: • Mainland/Parliament: 193 (2010)		Target 2021: Mainland/Parliament: 250	
MoV: EMB election reports							

(mainland and Zanzibar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zanzibar/Parliament: 16 (2010) • Mainland/Council: 172 (2010) • Zanzibar/Council: 17 (2010) 	Zanzibar/Parliament: 25 Mainland/Council: 200 Zanzibar/Council: 34		
Status of national gender policies that promote GEWE and address discrimination against women and girls (Mainland and Zanzibar).	National Gender Policies for Zanzibar and mainland. Implementation will include strategic plan and budget.	The Zanzibar policy is fully funded and operationalised The Mainland policy is fully funded and operationalised		
% of women in ministerial positions	MCDGC annual internal reports (produced for budget sessions)	Mainland: 23%, 31 Ministers and 25 Deputies in total, of which 13 are women (2015) Zanzibar: 25%, 16 Ministers and 16 Deputies in total, of which there are 4 female Ministers and 4 Deputy female Ministers		
Ratio of women PS and Deputy PS (mainland and Zanzibar)	MCDGC annual internal reports (produced for budget sessions)	PSs for Mainland: 4 out of 22 (2015) PSs for Zanzibar: 2 out of 18 Deputy PSs for Mainland: 11 out of 16 (2015) Deputy PSs for Zanzibar: 2 out of 17		
Ratio of women parliamentarians and councillors (Mainland and Zanzibar)	Parliamentary reports/ EMB reports	Parliamentarians for Mainland: 127 out of 351 (2015) Parliamentarians for Zanzibar: 7 out of 55 Councillors for Mainland: 1,356 out of 3,335 Councillors for Zanzibar: 69 out of 141		
Ratio of women judges (Mainland and Zanzibar)	MCDGC annual internal reports (produced for budget sessions). TAWAJA	Women Judges for Mainland: 24 out of 67 (2015) Women Judges for Zanzibar: 2 out of 5		
Output: National institutions, media and communities have enhanced capacities to promote women's and girls' leadership	Budget: USD 3,025,000	Mainland: 83% Zanzibar: 17%		
Assumptions: Political support for the contribution of women and girls to good governance and economic transformation priorities is sustained Girls and women realise the necessary self-confidence and gain the trust of their constituents				
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2017: Target 2018: Target 2019: Target 2020: Target 2021:		
Status of reforms for select laws regarding women's leadership and political participation in Tanzania	Amended laws-Political Parties Act, Elections Expenses Act, Elections Act	Gender gaps in election and political participation laws (Political Parties, Election and Election Expenses Act) identified; The Political Parties Act and Expenses Act have been reviewed and draft amendments are in place; An amended for the Elections Act is not in place (2015)	Amended Political Parties Act, Expenses Act and Elections Act integrated into relevant guidelines and policies	Implementation of amended PP Act, Expenses Act and Elections Act laws assessed
# of UN supported media institutions with public information programming related to women's and girls' leadership and political participation, on a minimum quarterly basis, on the mainland and Zanzibar	Implementing partner reports; radio programmes and news articles; media training reports	National level media: 11 newspapers, 10 radios (2015) Community level media: 11	National level media: an additional 2 Community level media: 19	National level media: an additional 2 Community level media: 21
# of wards where local and religious leaders adopt plans in support of women's leadership and political participation	Implementing partner reports; Community Action Plans	7 (in 5 regions on the mainland and 2 regions in Zanzibar)	an addition 15 (in 8 regions in mainland and 4 regions in Zanzibar.)	an addition 15 (in 8 regions in mainland and 4 regions in Zanzibar.)

Output: National institutions, media and communities have enhanced capacities to address discriminatory laws and practices				Budget: USD 3,859,603	Mainland: 75%	Zanzibar: 25%
Assumptions: Traditional norms and standards which accept or even promote discrimination are reversed						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2021:
Status of discriminatory laws related to marriage, inheritance, land and property rights in Tanzania	Implementing partner reports; Parliamentary Committee Reports; Government Gazette; Law of Marriage Act; Inheritance Law; Land Act	Low understanding of the rational and urgency/importance of amending discriminatory laws	Advocacy strategy finalised to guide engagement of key stakeholders in review processes	Implementation of advocacy strategy of experts/task force to lead the process of drafting revised legislation. Timeline for rollout of the law review process drafted. Preparation of guidelines for the review in place.	Revised bills drafted and ready for dialogue advocacy and awareness raising on the importance of the issues among the general public and parliament, aimed, at gaining by in.	Revised legislation tabled at the parliament for approval
% of completed household labour inspections nationally	Working Conditions Survey Reports/Labour Inspection Reports	Working conditions survey in place but not enforced. Employment and Labour Relations Act but implementation is limited. (2015)	Labour inspections complete for 1% of households.	Labour inspections complete for 2.5% of households	Labour inspections complete for 4% of households	Labour inspections complete for 9% of households
# of UN supported media institutions with public information programming related to discriminatory laws and practices, on a minimum quarterly basis on the mainland and Zanzibar	Implementing Partner reports	Baseline for national level media: 15 (14 Mainland & 1 Zanzibar) Baseline for community level media: 8 (2015)	Target for national level media: 15 Target for community level media: 10	Target for national level media: 15 Target for community level media: 18	Target for national level media: 15 Target for community level media: 24	Target for national level media: 15 Target for community level media: 28
# of community leaders (elders, traditional leaders, religious leaders) engaged in addressing discriminatory practices, including harmful cultural practices, in UN targeted districts on the mainland	Implementing partner reports; Community Action Plans	170	an additional 150	an additional 150	an additional 150	an additional 150
Output: Women and adolescent girls have enhanced capacities to lead and participate in electoral and decision-making processes and structures at all levels				Budget: USD 3,360,770	Mainland: 83%	Zanzibar: 17%
Assumptions: Cultural bias towards male leadership roles are overcome; women and girls are also supported to contribute to decision-making processes						
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2021:
# of women and girls participating in UN supported initiatives for assumption of leadership and decision-making roles	Implementing partner reports	1,200 (2015)	an additional 1,000-800 Mainland and 200 Zanzibar	an additional 1,000-800 Mainland and 200 Zanzibar	an additional 1,000-800 Mainland and 200 Zanzibar	an additional 1,000-800 Mainland and 200 Zanzibar
# of women aspirants supported by the UN to stand for election	Implementing partner reports	Baseline: 873 Aspirants trained in Mainland and 355 in Zanzibar in 2015	N/A	Identification of aspirants initiated with political party inputs	List of aspirants verified; 1200 aspirants trained 900 from mainland and 300 from Zanzibar	500 women candidates trained; 400 from mainland and 100 from Zanzibar
# of adolescent girls that attest to increased knowledge of electoral processes and added value of engagement in public life and leadership, as a result of UN supported advocacy and communication initiatives on the mainland	Partner surveys and reports	0 (2015)	5,000	an additional 1,000	an additional 1,000	an additional 1,000

Output: Select MDAs and LGAs are better able to develop, implement and monitor gender responsive policies, budgets and plans with civil society participation in formulation, implementation and monitoring		Budget: USD 5,543,983	Mainland: 83%	Zanzibar: 17%			
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Extent to which gender equality and women's empowerment is mainstreamed and monitored in national multi-sectoral development policies, plans and strategies	National SDG framework and annual reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New 5 Year Development Plan MKUZA 111 Zanzibar Results For Prosperity (RFP) Minutes of the National Employment Policy technical review committee BRN annual reports Results For Prosperity Reports 	A draft of the national SDG framework includes a standalone goal on gender as well as gender indicators in other areas for both mainland and Zanzibar. (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current 5 Year Development plan is gender blind, a new plan will be formulated in 2016 (2015) The 2008 National Employment Policy, however implementation has been limited, it is not well aligned with other relevant policies and does not incorporate sex-disaggregated data (2015). Guidelines for incorporating GEWE into the BRN exist but are not well utilised. 	Finalised SDG framework which incorporates GEWE specific results and indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft new 5 Year Development Plan which is aligned to the SDG GEWE commitments. A revised policy National Employment Policy has been drafted, reflecting alignment to other relevant policies and incorporates sex-disaggregated data. GEWE responsive plans and indicators for BRN and RFP are in place. 	Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the 5 Year Development Plan and MKUZA 111 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Employment Policy validated and approved. Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the BRN and RFP 	Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the 5 Year Development Plan and MKUZA 111 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Employment Policy validated and approved. Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the BRN and RFP 	Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the 5 Year Development Plan and MKUZA 111 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Employment Policy validated and approved. Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the BRN and RFP 	Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the 5 Year Development Plan and MKUZA 111 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Employment Policy validated and approved. Annual reports which reflect progress towards GEWE commitments under the BRN and RFP
# of select MDAs and LGAs on the mainland and Zanzibar that integrate gender equality and women's empowerment concerns in employment into policies, plans and strategies and/or meet criteria for GRB	MTEFs and District Employment creation reports; partner reports (including analysis using GRB key checklist and monitoring budget guidelines)	6 MDAs have existing commitments but implementation is weak (2015); 3 LGAs have integrated gender (poverty and environment) concerns (2015); MTEFs do not include a gender perspective regarding employment in their plans; Finalised gender responsive checklist and MOFP guidelines and coordinated implementation plan in place; MTEF and Programme Based Budget (PBB) in Zanzibar	3 MDAs and 15 LGAs mainstream gender and employment perspectives in their plans; 10 LGAs implement gender responsive programme for Local Economic Development projects in their localities; Development of gender responsive guidelines for planning and budgeting	6 MDAs and 24 LGAs mainstream gender and employment perspectives in their plans; 20 LGAs implement gender responsive programmes for Local Economic Development projects in their localities	10 MDAs and 40 LGAs mainstream gender and employment perspectives in their plans; 25 LGAs implement gender responsive programme for Local Economic Development projects in their localities	13 MDAs and 60 LGAs mainstream gender and employment perspectives in their plans; 35 LGAs implement gender responsive programme for Local Economic Development projects in their localities	16 MDAs and 80 LGAs mainstream gender and employment perspectives in their plans; 40 LGAs implement gender responsive programme for Local Economic Development projects in their localities; Public expenditure review on GEWE completed in partnership with relevant MDAs

<p>do not include a gender criteria or directive</p>	<p>CGP, Beijing +20 report, No coordinated reporting exists for BRN, RFP, national development strategies, no coordinated annual report of Gov.t progress on GEWE currently exists.</p>	<p>Establishment of an annual GEWE Government report (coordinated through GMWG-MP & Zanzibar TWG-GM); Inclusion of reporting on GEWE results in BRN, RFP, FYDP II and MKUZA III annual reports/reviews</p>	<p>Gender review and reporting on regional and sub-regional GEWE instruments (SADEC, AU, EAC)</p>	<p>High quality CEDAW report produced and led by MoHCDGEC and MESYWC</p>	<p>Coordinated government report that is evidence based and includes a gender budget statement.</p>	<p>Evidence based gender review of the 5 YDP, coordinated by MoHCDGEC, MESYW&C and Planning Commissions in both mainland and Zanzibar</p>
<p>Status of UN supported gender-related research on the mainland and Zanzibar (including evidence and disaggregated statistics)</p>	<p>Analysis of the DHS, integrated labour force survey, Household budget survey; partner research reports</p>	<p>Ensure secondary gender analysis for these national studies: DHS, integrated labor force survey, household budget survey (ensure info disaggregated by sex and gender inputs into all of these); map and prioritisation of gender specific research issues</p>	<p>Gender specific research development plan in place; Time use study (with a focus in rural areas); study on women's access to and control over resources (including financial); study on decision-making patterns within the household</p>	<p>One new Gender specific research for mainland and one new Gender specific research for Zanzibar</p>	<p>One new Gender specific research for mainland and one new Gender specific research for Zanzibar</p>	<p>One new Gender specific research for mainland and one new Gender specific research for Zanzibar</p>
<p>Status of tools and systems to track and report on public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in select MDA's and LGAs</p>	<p>Implementing partner reports, annual budget guidelines</p>	<p>2015-2016 Budget guidelines include criteria for MDAs and LGAs allocating resources to GEWE (direct MDAs and LGAs to allocate resources to key gender concerns in each sector and use gender disaggregated data); Zanzibar Budget Guidelines 2015-16 does not include specific gender responsive criteria</p>	<p>Revision of relevant fiscal policies, budgetary laws and guidelines; Institutionalisation of an annual gender budget statement by MOFP in mainland; Developed institutionalised capacity for GRB in ZPC</p>	<p>Production of GBSS by sector.</p>	<p>Guidelines for how to cost GEWE specific needs across different sectors approved in both Zanzibar and mainland.</p>	<p>Guidelines for how to cost GEWE specific needs across different sectors utilised.</p>
<p># of districts in which CSOs (including women's groups and organisations) initiate gender responsive budget tracking initiatives at the national level and in UN supported communities</p>	<p>District plans, partner reports, GMWG-MP meeting minutes and reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation reports for national SDGs framework, 5 Year Development Plan, MKUZA, BRN, ZPC 	<p>At District level: 3 additional 3</p> <p>Initiate GRB tracking in 2 districts in Zanzibar (one each in Pemba and Unguja)</p>	<p>At District level: an additional 3 Additional 2 in Zanzibar (one each Pemba and Unguja)</p>	<p>At District level: an additional 3 Additional 2 in Zanzibar (one each Pemba and Unguja)</p>	<p>At District level: an additional 3 Additional 2 in Zanzibar (one each Pemba and Unguja)</p>	<p>At District level: an additional 3 Additional 2 in Zanzibar (one each Pemba and Unguja)</p>

Outcome: Violence against Women and Children

Outcome statement: Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children		Funded: USD 18,286,957	Un-funded: USD18,968,043
Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2021:
% of girls, boys and ever married women experiencing physical, sexual and emotional violence	Tanzania Violence against Children Survey; DHS 2010; DHS 2021; VAC Survey	Girls and boys - Physical 74% females (Zanzibar 61%) 72% males (Zanzibar 71%); Sexual 28% females (Zanzibar 6%) 15% males (Zanzibar 9%); Emotional 24% females (Zanzibar 14%); 28% males (Zanzibar 23%); Ever-married women - Emotional 36% (Zanzibar 8%); Physical 39% (Zanzibar 7%) and sexual 17% (Zanzibar 4%)	Girls and boys - Physical 74% females (Zanzibar 61%) 72% males (Zanzibar 71%); Sexual 28% females (Zanzibar 6%) 15% males (Zanzibar 9%); Emotional 24% females (Zanzibar 14%) 28% males (Zanzibar 23%); Ever-married women - Emotional 36% (Zanzibar 8%) Physical 38% (Zanzibar 7%) and sexual 17% (Zanzibar 4%)
% of child victims of sexual violence who told someone, sought services and obtained them	Tanzania Violence against Children Survey	Mainland: Girls 52%, 22%, and 13% respectively; Boys 31%, 12%, and 4% respectively Zanzibar: Girls 45%, 19%, 13% respectively; Boys 40%, 11% and 6% respectively	Mainland: Girls: 65%, 50%, 40%; Boys: 50%, 40%, 40% Zanzibar: Girls: 55%, 30%, 20%; Boys: 50%, 30%, 20%
% of budget allocated to the ministries of health, social welfare, community development, home affairs and justice to address violence against women and children	Public Expenditure Identification Report; MTEFs	Public Expenditure Identification Report on Child Protection 2011: MOHCDGEC-0.3%; MCDGC-0.1%; MOHA-0.07%; MOCLA-0.0%	MOHCDGEC-5%; MCDGC-2%; MOCLA-1%
% of girls 15-19 undergoing female genital mutilation/cutting in the mainland	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010; DHS 2021	15%	10%
% of women and men aged 20-24 married by 18 years	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey	By 18 - Women: 31.1% Men: 3.7% (2011/12); By 15 - Girls: 5.3% Boys: 0.4% (2011/2012)	By 18 - Women: 25% Men: 3%; By 15 - Girls: 3% Boys: 0.3%
% of women, men, girls and boys who believe wife beating is acceptable in some circumstances	DHS and specific surveys (e.g. National Violence against Children Survey)	Women 54% Men 38% (DHS 2010) Girls 60% Boys 50% (TVACS 2011) Zanzibar: 23.4% Female, 15.3% male (DHS 2010) Girls 41% Boys 46%	44% Women; 25% girls; 25% boys Zanzibar: 18% Women, 35% girls, 40% boys
% of children (girls and boys) who experienced exploitation through child labor in selected districts	Annual Labor Admin Report; integrated labor force survey 2006	21%	10%
Output: Relevant MDAs and elected representatives are better able to develop and implement legislation and evidence-based policies to prevent and respond to violence against women and children		Budget: USD 7,374,163	Mainland: 78% Zanzibar: 22%
Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction Minimal staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root, in data generation, analysis and use Linkages to global normative commitments are acknowledged and respected by Government			
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:
Status of legislation on preventing and responding to violence against women and children consistent with international standards	Enacted laws	Amendments to Law of the Child Act and Marriage Act drafted Zanzibar: Rules and Regulations under the Children's Act adopted and gazetted (Children's Court Rules, Care and Protection Regulations, Foster Care Regulations, Residential Care Regulations)	Amendments to Law of the Child Act and Marriage Act submitted to Parliament Zanzibar: Amendments to the Children's Act 2011 and amendments to the Penal Act 2011 drafted
		10%	15%
% of district level authorities with resources allocated in the MTEF for addressing violence against women and children on the mainland	District Level Authorities MTEF	7.1% (2014)	25%
		10%	40%
		15%	50%

Status of streamlined coordination mechanisms to monitor implementation of relevant national plans of action addressing violence against women and children	Minutes of meetings; programme reports	Multiple overlapping coordination mechanisms in place on GBV, VAC, MVC, child justice, child labour, HIV, etc.	High level national coordination mechanism established (under the Prime Minister's Office on the Mainland and appropriate institution in Zanzibar) to monitor implementation of relevant national plans of action addressing violence against women and children	Both national and Zanzibar coordination mechanisms monitor and reports at least 25% of activities as implemented from the national plans of action addressing violence against women and children	Both national and Zanzibar coordination mechanisms monitor and reports at least 50% of activities as implemented from the national plans of action addressing violence against women and children	Both national and Zanzibar coordination mechanisms monitor and reports at least 75% of activities as implemented from the national plans of action addressing violence against women and children	Both national and Zanzibar coordination mechanisms monitor and reports at least 100% of activities as implemented from the national plans of action addressing violence against women and children
Output: Communities have enhanced capacity to prevent and respond to VAWC							
Assumptions: Cultural attitudes which accept or even promote VAWC are reversed							
Buy-in of local leaders and community members							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# of wards and shehias in selected districts that engaged in dialogue on legislation and policy to prevent and respond to VAWC in selected districts	Programme reports	10	15	20	25	30	35
# of wards and shehias, supported by the UN, that declare the abandonment of traditional harmful practices	Programme reports	10	15	20	25	30	35
% of targeted parents and caregivers who apply positive parenting techniques nationally	Programme reports; post-training evaluation reports	0%	60%	75%	80%	85%	90%
% increase of cases of VAWC reported/referred to the authorities nationally	MVCC registers; District Social Welfare Case Management System; Child Helpline; HMIS; Police registers	< 50 cases	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of targeted boys and girls who can identify 3 ways of improving their protection nationally	Programme reports; post-training evaluation reports	0%	60%	75%	80%	85%	90%
Output: Improved availability and use of data at national and LGA level for prevention and response of violence against women and children							
Assumptions: Robust sex and age disaggregated data is used to inform effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# of districts with annual plans based on data on violence against women and children	Programme reports; annual plans	-	Mainland 30; Zanzibar 2	Mainland 40; Zanzibar 4	Mainland 50; Zanzibar 6	Mainland 60; Zanzibar 8	Mainland 70; Zanzibar 10
# of districts that submit institutional and community based data on violence against women and children on time to the relevant sector for collation and reporting at the national level	Programme reports; DHIS2 Database; Policy desks Reports	-	Mainland 30; Zanzibar 2	Mainland 40; Zanzibar 4	Mainland 50; Zanzibar 6	Mainland 60; Zanzibar 8	Mainland 70; Zanzibar 10
Output: Social welfare case management operational in all LGAs							
Budget: USD 12,720,000							
Mainland: 87%							
Zanzibar: 13%							

Assumptions: Availability of sufficiently qualified personnel							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
% of district authorities with multi-sector protection systems offering preventive and response services to women and children	Programme reports	0	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%
% of reported cases of violence against women and children receiving support and services	District Social Welfare Case Management System; Child Helpline; HMIS; Police registers	30% mainland; Zanzibar TBD	70% mainland; Zanzibar 60%	80% mainland; Zanzibar 70%	90% mainland; Zanzibar 80%	100% mainland; Zanzibar 90%	100% mainland; Zanzibar 100%

Thematic Area: Resilience

SDGs:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025: 'It is envisaged that fast growth will be pursued while effectively reversing current adverse trends in the loss and degradation of environmental resources (such as forests, fisheries, fresh water, climate, soils, biodiversity) and in the accumulation of hazardous substances...strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law...'

Zanzibar Vision 2020: 'Conservation and protection of the environment, rational and efficient utilization of natural resources adequate, environmentally sound, alternative and sustained energy supplies for easing socio-economic development...put into place the most efficient and effective disaster preparedness systems and capabilities for post-disaster response in all relevant places and also involve entities such as insurance, social security institutions, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, and scientific communities in disaster prevention and response activities...the Government should put up sound economic and social infrastructure and facilitate good Governance and the rule of law...'

Outcome: Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome statement: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management

Un-funded: USD 28,700,269

Outcome Indicator:

of measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - implemented to achieve low emission and climate resilience during the UNDAF II cycle

Baseline:

>5 (includes min. 2 in Zanzibar)

Target 2021:

>5 (includes min. 2 in Zanzibar)

Implementation status of sector-specific risk reduction measures at national and sub-national levels

Disaster Risk Management Annual Country Implementation Report; Disaster Management Policy (DMP); IHR Annual Country Profile reports; National Environmental Policy; Climate Change Strategy

Disaster Risk Management Annual Country Implementation report 2021 issued; Local communities in disaster prone areas use DMP and related tools in formulation of EPRPS; 100% of 8 IHR minimum core capacities addressing DRM strategies attained; National Environmental Policy and Climate Change Strategy fully operationalised

Disaster Risk Management Annual Country Implementation report 2021 issued; Local communities in disaster prone areas use DMP and related tools in formulation of EPRPS; 100% of 8 IHR minimum core capacities addressing DRM strategies attained; National Environmental Policy and Climate Change Strategy fully operationalised

Budget: USD 21,859,355

Mainland: 95%

Zanzibar: 5%

Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs are better able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations

Assumptions: Change in Government leadership Following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction Government commitment to international standards of conservation are adhered to, despite seemingly competing economic claims and priorities Robust sex and age disaggregated data is available and informs effective targeting of the most poor and vulnerable Policies are sufficiently responsive to changing needs of rapidly expanding population (urban and rural)

Output Indicator:

% of relevant MDAs with operationalized sustainable environmental and natural resources plans and strategies across mainland and Zanzibar

MoV:

Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, Human Development Reports,

Baseline:

<5% of relevant MDAs with updated sustainable environmental and environmental and natural resources plans

Target 2017:

10% of relevant MDAs with sustainable environmental and natural resources plans

Target 2018:

15% of relevant MDAs with sustainable environmental and natural resources plans

Target 2019:

20% of relevant MDAs with sustainable environmental and natural resources plans

Target 2020:

25% of relevant MDAs with sustainable environmental and environmental and

Target 2021:

30% of relevant MDAs with sustainable environmental and environmental and

	Third Part Reports, Household Survey Reports, BRN reports; district land use plans	natural resources plans and strategies	and strategies	and strategies	and strategies	natural resources plans and strategies	natural resources plans and strategies
% of districts with sustainable environmental and natural resources plans and strategies across mainland and Zanzibar	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, Human Development Reports, Third Party Reports, Household Survey Reports, Districts plans and budgets, BRN reports	<5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%
% of Protected Areas (PAs) with improved management arrangements across mainland and Zanzibar	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Third Party reports	<10%	10% increase over the baseline	15% increase over the baseline	20% increase over the baseline	25% increase over the baseline	30% increase over the baseline
% increase in forest cover across land and forests across selected Protected Areas on the mainland and Zanzibar	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Third Party Reports	Forest cover 48.1m ha in mainland and 86,182 ha in Zanzibar (71,068 ha in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba)	2% increase	3% increase	4% increase	5% increase	6% increase
Output: Select communities are better able to use and benefit from natural and cultural resources for economic and social development in a sustainable and equitable way							
Assumptions: Strong relationship between sustainable use of resources and national economic transformation priorities are acknowledged and maintain political support under Five Year Development Plan II (2016-2021)							
Communities recognise and embrace the value of cultural and natural resources for income generation							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem and cultural goods and services in UN supported districts	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Human Development Reports, Third Party Reports, BRN reports	-	>1,000 jobs created (min. 50% women and youth; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>3,000 jobs created in total (min. 50% women and youth; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>5,000 jobs in total (min. 50% women and youth; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>7,000 jobs in total (min. 50% women and youth; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>9,000 jobs in total (min. 50% women and youth; min. 15% in Zanzibar)
# of households supported to undertake alternative environmentally sustainable income generating activities	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Human Development Reports, Third Party Reports, BRN reports	-	>500 households supported (min. 25% female-headed; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>1,000 households supported (min. 25% female-headed; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>1,500 households supported (min. 25% female-headed; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>2,000 households supported (min. 25% female-headed; min. 15% in Zanzibar)	>2,500 households supported (min. 25% female-headed; min. 15% in Zanzibar)
Quantity of food in tonnes produced and purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Human Development Reports, Third Party Reports, BRN reports, Purchase statistics from National Food Reserve Agency	40,000 Mt of cereals	2% increase over baseline	4% increase over baseline	6% over baseline	8% increase over baseline	10% increase over baseline
# of SMEs adopting Awareness on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP)	Status reports (Baseline and periodic	-	Awareness on Resource Efficient and Cleaner	RECP methodology adopted by at least 3	RECP adopted by at least 4 additional SMEs (3	RECP adopted by at least 5 additional	RECP adopted by at least 5 additional

methodology in UN supported districts for selected intervention areas and beneficiaries).	Production (RECP) methodology enhanced in at least 2 communities and 6 SMEs (4 mainland and 2 Zanzibar)	additional SMEs (2 mainland, 1 Zanzibar)	mainland, 1 Zanzibar)	SMEs (3 mainland, 2 Zanzibar)	SMEs (4 mainland, 1 Zanzibar)		
# of hectares of land improved through soil/water conservation methods in UN supported districts on the mainland	Progress reports, Evaluation reports, Status of Environment Report, MNRT reports, Human Development Reports, Third Party Reports, BRN reports	>1%	3% increase from the established baseline	8% increase from the established baseline	12% increase from the established baseline	13% increase from the established baseline	15% increase from the established baseline
Output: Select LGAs and communities have their capacities strengthened in climate change governance and sustainable energy access							
Assumptions: Limited or slow take-up by additional stakeholders (eg private sector)							
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
Status of climate change financing mechanisms in Mainland and Zanzibar	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar are not in place	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar drafted	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar approved by the Government	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar implemented in selected sectors	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar fully developed and planned resources 50% mobilized	Climate change financing mechanisms for Mainland and Zanzibar fully developed and planned resources 100% mobilized	
% increase in districts with plans and strategies for enhanced resilience to climate change impacts in mainland and Zanzibar	Estimated 29.5% (50 districts) on the mainland	>30% of districts have climate change resilience plans	>35% of districts have climate change resilience plans	>40% of districts have climate change resilience plans	>50% of districts have climate change resilience plans	>55% of districts have climate change resilience plans	
# of villages with enhanced capacity (early warning plans or increased number of community assets that protect from climatic shocks) to adapt to the impacts of climate change in UN supported districts	-	>100 villages (min. 25% in Zanzibar)	>200 villages (min. 25% in Zanzibar)	>300 villages (min. 25% in Zanzibar)	>400 villages (min. 25% in Zanzibar)	>500 villages (min. 25% in Zanzibar)	
# of households sustainable energy or improved energy efficiency solutions through UN supported initiatives per annum	-	250 in total (min. 50 female headed households, 160 mainland, 40 Zanzibar)	290 in total (min. 50 female headed households, 180 mainland, 60 Zanzibar)	330 in total (min. 50 female headed households, 200 mainland, 80 Zanzibar)	330 in total (min. 50 female headed households, 200 mainland, 80 Zanzibar)	290 in total (min. 50 female headed households, 180 mainland, 60 Zanzibar)	
Output: Relevant MDAs, select LGAs and Communities have their capacities strengthened to manage all forms of disasters on timely manner							
Assumptions: Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented) Crop surplus is available for purchase and distribution							
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
% increase of districts on the mainland and Zanzibar with Emergency Response Plans	≤5% of the districts in Zanzibar and mainland	5 % increase	10% increase	15% increase	20% increase	25%	
Output: Relevant MDAs, select LGAs and Communities have their capacities strengthened to manage all forms of disasters on timely manner							
Assumptions: Accountability for use of resources (petty corruption prevented) Crop surplus is available for purchase and distribution							
Output Indicator:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
% increase of districts on the mainland and Zanzibar with Emergency Response Plans	≤5% of the districts in Zanzibar and mainland	5 % increase	10% increase	15% increase	20% increase	25%	

(ERPs) in place	reports, zVPO-DMID reports, TMA reports	have EPRPs (15 districts in mainland and 5 in ZNZ have EPRPs)	>1	>2	>3	>4	>5
# of national policies, plans and strategies incorporating DRM for both mainland and Zanzibar	Multisectoral Technical Working Group meeting reports, National Environmental policy, Disaster Management policy, climate change strategy, Water policy, Agriculture policy, Land policy, Energy policy, Forestry policy	DM policy exists in Zanzibar and mainland	>1	>2	>3	>4	>5
% of the 8 minimum International Health Regulation (IHR) core capacities addressing DRM strategies attained	Disaster Risk Management Annual Country implementation report, IHR Annual country profile reports, Multisectoral IHR TWG minutes and reports	>10%	10%	15%	25%	50%	100%
% of Health facilities instituting preventive interventions based on disaster risk analysis and mapping through UN supported initiatives in the mainland and Zanzibar	Joint risk assessment reports, MOH reports, Evaluation reports, HDR reports, Third Party reports	<5% of Health facilities instituting preventive interventions based on disaster risk analysis and mapping	2% increase of Health facilities over baseline	3% increase of Health facilities over baseline	4% increase of Health facilities over baseline	5% increase of Health facilities over baseline	5% increase of Health facilities over baseline
Outcome: Refugees and Migrants							
Outcome statement: Comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows							
Outcome Indicator:							
% of refugees and Persons of Concern with access to protection and assistance to basic needs in line with international norms and standards. (Cumulative)# of persons who benefit from the three durable solutions; repatriation, resettlement and local integration during UNDP II	Mov:	UNHCR Country Report, Periodic needs assessments and Age Gender Diversity (AGD) reports.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition amongst children aged 6-59months	Mov:	UNHCR Country Report and Summary Protection assessment.	0	0	64,529 (32,910 Females & 31,619 Males)	<5%	
Output: Protection and basic services for refugees and people of concern delivered in line with international norms and standards	MoV:	UNHCR Country Report and Summary Protection assessment.	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Assumptions: Regional political and economic stability Strong UN and partner field presence is sustained High cost of direct delivery is met by international and domestic resources Effective coordination amongst UN and partners	Output Indicator:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of reported Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases receiving psycho-social, medical,	MoV:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Baseline:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2017:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2018:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2019:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2020:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2021:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Baseline:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2017:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2018:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2019:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2020:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target 2021:	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

legal, material support in refugee camps.								
% (Extent) refugee frameworks and legislation is consistent with international protection norms and standards	UNHCR annual report and MHA report	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	
# of refugee children with acute protection concerns identified, traced, reunified and supported with care arrangement (Separated Children/Unaccompanied)	Progress reports from Implementing partner	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Average # of litres of potable water per person per day for the camp-based refugees	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	26	26	26	26	26	26	
% of refugee households living in adequate dwellings with latrine facilities	UNHCR annual reports, Implementing Partner Reports and assessment report	82%	85%	87%	90%	95%	100%	
% of primary school-aged refugee children enrolled in primary education in line with SPHERE standards and CCCs	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	90% (45.5% Girls; 44.5% Boys)	95% (48% Girls; 47% Boys)	96% (48.5 Girls; 47.5% Boys)	98% (49.5 Girls; 48.5% Boys)	99% (51% Girls; 49% Boys)	100%	
Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care in refugee camps	UNHCR and Partner's implementation Report	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	
% of camp based refugees whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	UNHCR report, Partner's implementation Report & AGDM report	75% (38.3 Female; 36.7% Males)	85% (43% Females; 42% Males)	87% (44.4% Females; 42.6% Males)	90% (46% Females; 44% Males)	93% (47.4% Females; 45.6% Males)	95% (48.5% Females & 46.5 Males)	
% of refugees receiving the recommended minimum kcal per day (2,100 kcal per day)	Partners Distribution Reports	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	100% (51% Females; 49% Males)	
Output: Durable Solutions for refugees and other persons of concern facilitated and secured		Budget: USD 90,504,791					Mainland: 100%	Zanzibar: 0%
Assumptions: Refugees willing to apply for durable solutions (as opposed to remaining in the camps) Timely execution of administrative procedures								
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
% of refugees who applied for voluntary repatriation assisted to leave in safety and dignity	UNHCR Report, MHA report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
# of eligible refugees per year submitted for resettlement to a third country	UNHCR Report and Foreign Missions report	3,000 (1,530 Females; 1,470 Males)	6,000 (3,060 Females; 2,940 Males)	6,000 (3,060 Females; 2,940 Males)	6,000 (3,060 Females; 2,940 Males)	6,000 (3,060 Females; 2,940 Males)	6,000 (3,060 Females; 2,940 Males)	
% of departing refugees provided with hot meal rations in departure centres	UNHCR report, WFP report and partner's implementation reports	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
# of persons of concern benefitting from livelihoods and income generating activities	UNHCR report, MHA report and Partner's implementation report	10,000 (5,100 Females; 4,900 Males)	20,000 (10,200 Females; 9,800 Males)	25,000 (12,750 Females; 12,250 Males)	40,000 (20,400 Females; 19,600 Males)	45,000 (22,950 Females; 22,050 Males)	50,000 (25,500 Females; 24,500 Males)	
Output: Eligible irregular migrants' protection and enhanced integration into local communities ensured through registration campaign in North West Tanzania by central, regional and local government authorities		Budget: USD 3,441,073					Mainland: 94%	Zanzibar: 6%
Assumptions: Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction								
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:	
Total (aggregate) # of eligible irregular	IOM reports and	22,282	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	

migrants registered and who have received protection card	immigration database									
Total (aggregate) # of migrants whose status has been regularized by Tanzanian immigration department	IOM reports and immigration database	<100	11,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000			
Output: New Tanzanians documented and integrated in local communities										
Budget: USD 21,191,656										
Mainland: 100%										
Zanzibar: 0%										
Assumptions: Cultural attitudes which prevent acceptance of newly naturalised Tanzanians are reversed										
Change in Government leadership following 2015 Elections does not result in postponement or change in policy direction										
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:			
# of persons per year receiving legal documentation attesting their citizenship	Immigration reports and UNHCR reports	16,2000 (82,620 Females; 79,380 Males)	34529 (17610 Females & 16919 Males)	Project concluded in 2017	Project concluded in 2018	Project concluded in 2018	Project concluded in 2018			
(cumulative) # of New Tanzanians and surrounding communities benefiting from the water, education, infrastructure and health projects	UNHCR and partners' implementation reports	194,400 (99,144 Females; 95,256 Males)	229,000 (116,790 Females; 112,210 Males)	240,000 (122,400 Females; 117,600 Males)	240,000 (122,400 Females; 117,600 Males)	240,000 (122,400 Females; 117,600 Males)	240,000 (122,400 Females; 117,600 Males)			
Output: Relevant MDAs and select LGAs have enhanced capacity to manage labour and complex migration flows										
Budget: USD 26,997,131										
Mainland: 96%										
Zanzibar: 4%										
Assumptions: New constitution defines management of migrants in line with international law										
Robust sex and age disaggregated data is available and used to inform policy development and implementation										
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:			
# of institutions and social partners capacitated on labour migration management in accordance with EAC Common Market Protocol, SADC labour migration regime and other international instruments on labour migration	IOM training reports; ILO activity reports	8	12 (2 from Zanzibar)	18 (3 from Zanzibar)	23 (4 from Zanzibar)	30 (5 from Zanzibar)	34			
# of vulnerable migrants and people of concern including asylum seekers per year identified and immediately referred to the UN for assistance	IOM/UNHCR/Immigration registration lists, periodic reports	>100	Between 100-150 (85% Male; 15% Female)	200 (85% Male; 15% Female)	250 (85% Male; 15% Female)	300 (85% Male; 15% Female)	400 (85% Male; 15% Female)			
% of immigration department officials and police officers who are reporting changes in their management of migration flows following training	Training reports and post-training evaluation surveys	20 (5% from Zanzibar)	30 (5% from Zanzibar)	40 (5% from Zanzibar)	50 (5% from Zanzibar)	60 (5% from Zanzibar)	70			

UNDAP II Non-Programmatic Results

Outcome: Operating as One: UN Business Operations

Outcome statement: Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in UN business operations Funded: USD 151,252 Un-funded: USD 257,127

Outcome Indicator: MoV: BOS report
of good business operations practices applied at country level out of ten (BOS KPI) Baseline: 5 Target 2021: 8

Status of reporting on programme/management ratio per agency Agency ERP; Programme/Management Ratio Report No regular, centralised reporting on programme/management ratio per agency at country level Regular, centralised reporting on programme/management ratio available per agency at country level
% of users surveyed that state they are satisfied or extremely satisfied Common services survey 70.2% >80%

Output: Cost-effective and quality procurement services available Budget: USD 10,000 Mainland: 100% Zanzibar: 0%

Assumptions:

Vendors utilize the registration system
Timely renewal of LTAs
RMS is funded and operationalized in a timely fashion

Output Indicator:

	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# USD avoided in transaction cost (annual)	Annual PO data and process mapping	2014: 596,000; 2015 TBA	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
% of POs (or procurement volume) utilizing LTAs	Annual PO data	2014: 36%; 2015 TBA	40%	45%	50%	50%	50%
% of LTAs renewed before expiry	LTA database	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	90%
% discount on selected goods and services achieved in LTA	LTA contracts	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%
# vendors registered on UN platform (cumulative)	RMS	0	100	150	200	250	250
# of good procurement practices applied at country level out of 9 [scored]	BOS report	5	6	7	8	8	8

Output: Cost effective IT services and Knowledge Management established and expanded Budget: USD 50,000 Mainland: 90% Zanzibar: 10%

Assumptions:

Agencies retain commitment to common ICT platform
Flexibility in agency ICT regulations permits necessary ICT information-sharing or system change
Joint procurement of common ICT services secures a lower price and better range of services than individual agency purchase
Agencies pay their contributions in a timely manner

Expansion of the ICT Services Portfolio (Radio, Mobile Services, Communication, Shared Services, etc.) agreed at country and HQ level

Output Indicator:

	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
% reduction of annual common operational ICT cost/staff	Common ICT budget	USD 15,778	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
% staff satisfied with quality of common ICT services	Satisfaction survey	69.24%	70%	75%	80%	85%	>85%
# mbps delivered within common ICT service	ISP data	14	17	20	20	20	20
Average # of unique visitors/month on common IT platform	User statistics	0	0	50	100	250	250

Output: Joint human resources systems and processes enhanced Budget: USD 40,000 Mainland: 90% Zanzibar: 10%

Assumptions:

The RMISS is funded and operationalized in a timely fashion
Agencies fulfil their commitments to regular timely inputs

Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
# of job adverts uploaded into the One UN website	Website data	0	3	3	3	3	3
# of joint training sessions delivered (per year)	BOS report	0	1	1	1	1	1
Output: Improved timely and cost-effective finance services available							
Budget: USD 30,000							
<p>Assumptions: Implementing Partners send relevant representatives to HACT trainings for effective implementation</p> <p>Minimal staff turnover to enable institutional capacity strengthening measures to take root</p> <p>National Auditor reports are recognized by relevant agencies' headquarters</p> <p>Agencies uniformly adhere to audit recommendations</p> <p>Audit recommendations are implemented in a timely fashion by partners</p> <p>Agencies retain commitment to use of the Exchequer System</p> <p>Agencies rules allows for flexibility in currency exchange practice</p>							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
Average time (days) spent to transfer funds to partners through exchequer system from deposit into the GoT Development Revenue Account until MDA/LGA receives notification of funds received	Exchequer analysis	42	42	40	38	35	30
% of partner audits/micro assessments undertaken jointly	HACT report	8% (2014)	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%
# USD saved through joint micro assessment (cumulative)	Audit costs	0	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
# of training sessions for partners in financial management including using FACE forms (cumulative)	Training reports	0	1	2	2	3	3
# USD saved on exchange rate (cumulative)	Financial reports	0	100,000	250,000	500,000	800,000	1,200,000
Output: Cost effective and quality services in common premises provided							
Budget: USD 0							
<p>Assumptions: Government retains commitment to timely completion of One UN Compound</p> <p>Ownership of designated site is undisputed</p> <p>Agencies are willing to reallocate to One UN Compound</p> <p>Agency branding or alternative for the common fleet is secured</p>							
Output Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:	Target 2019:	Target 2020:	Target 2021:
% reduction of common services cost in UN common compounds (taking into account inflation)	Common services budget	Common services fees DSM - USD 360,593.75 and ZN - USD 349,224.72	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Fleet management cost/staff at the UN compound in Dar es Salaam	Financial reports and staff numbers	Baseline to be provided early 2016 as UN compound was only occupied early 2015.	0%	reduction of 2% from baseline	reduction of 5% from baseline	reduction of 5% from baseline	reduction of 10% from baseline
Outcome: Communicating as One: Communications, Outreach, Advocacy and Partnerships							
Outcome statement: UNCT communication and advocacy is more coherent, effective and results-based							
Funded: USD 798,875							
Un-funded: USD 2,064,170							
Outcome Indicator:	MoV:	Baseline:	Target 2021:				
Advertising Value Equivalency (AVE) of UN supported communication campaigns in mass media	Media coverage and event reports	380,000 USD (2014-2015)	500,000 USD				

# of results-based multi-agency communication products in English and Kiswahili delivered	UNDAP II results kit newsletter	Umaja UN results documentary	2 UNDP I Results Kits Versions (1 English; 1 Kiswahili) 6 UMOJA Newsletters 1 UN Results Documentary	6 UNDP II Results Kits Versions between 2016-2021 (3 English; 3 Kiswahili) 60 UMOJA Newsletter between 2016-2021 (30 English; 30 Kiswahili) 2 UN Results Documentaries between 2016-2021 (1 English; 1 Kiswahili)
# of sub-national outreach initiatives for mutual dialogue on key development issues for Tanzania	Umaja Newsletter Voices from the field booklet		3 (2015-2016)	15 (2016-2021)
# and type of new external partnerships established for the duration of the UNDP II	Advocacy messages and partnership progress report		0	5 across private sector, government, communities and media houses (2016-2021)
Output: Internal and External Stakeholders have improved knowledge of the UN's normative agenda				
Assumptions: UN provides content which is results based and newsworthy to retain media interest Internal and external stakeholders recognise the value of and are willing to participate in training events Agencies retain commitment to joint communication and advocacy				
Output Indicator:	Mov:	Baseline:	Target 2017:	Target 2018:
Advertising Value Equivalency (AVE) of the five UN days selected for commemoration per annum	Media coverage and event reports	120,000	300,000	350,000
# of UN staff briefings per annum	Internal policy briefs	2	2	2
# of communications training per annum	Training manual	3 media spokespersons trainings for UN staff; 4 media trainings; 2 Government Officials trainings	3 media spokespersons trainings for UN staff; 4 media trainings (2 for mainland and 2 for Zanzibar); 2 Government Officials trainings (1 mainland and 1 Zanzibar)	4 media spokespersons trainings for UN staff; 4 media trainings (2 for mainland and 2 for Zanzibar); 2 Government Officials trainings (1 mainland and 1 Zanzibar)
# of external results-based communication products delivered per annum	Umaja newsletter Voices from the field booklet UNDP II results kit & documentary	6 UMOJA newsletters in English and Kiswahili per annum; 3 Voices from the Field advocacy booklets; 1 UNDP I results kits; 2 UN results documentary (English and Kiswahili)	6 UMOJA newsletters in English and Kiswahili per annum; 3 Voices from the Field advocacy booklets; 1 UNDP II results kits; 2 UN results documentary (English and Kiswahili)	6 UMOJA newsletters in English and Kiswahili per annum; 3 Voices from the Field advocacy booklets; 1 UNDP II results kits; 2 UN results documentary (English and Kiswahili)
# of internal policy/results briefs and messages per annum	Policy & results briefs	3 DaO Policy Briefs; 4 Human Rights Briefs	3 DaO Policy Briefs; 4 Human Rights Briefs	3 DaO Policy Briefs; 4 Human Rights Briefs
Average # of hits on the UN Tanzania website per month	Website insights reports	3,000	5,000	7,000
Output: Tanzanians have enhanced opportunities for dialogue and engagement in the development agenda				
Assumptions: Schools promote and accommodate UN outreach initiatives				
Budget: USD 1,010,000			Target 2019:	Target 2020:
			450,000	500,000
			Target 2021:	700,000
			Mainland: 68%	Zanzibar: 32%



ANNEX III: GLOSSARY/ACRONYM LIST



AMP	Aid Management Platform
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapies
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
BRN	Big Results Now
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CMO	Chief Minister's Office (Zanzibar)
CMO - DMD	Chief Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department
CMTD	Community Managed Targeting and Distribution
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DCF	Development Cooperation Framework
DP	Development Partners
DPG	Development Partners Group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EMOC	Emergency Obstetrics Care
eMTCT	Elimination of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GBS	General Budget Support
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HQ	UN Headquarters
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IADG	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGCD	Interest Group on Culture and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INSET	In-Service Education and Training
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPPE	Integrated Post Primary Education
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ITC	International Trade Centre

JAST	Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania
JP	Joint Programme
JSC	Government and UN Joint Steering Committee
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LTA	Long Term Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARPs	Most at Risk Persons
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information Systems
MKUKUTA	Kiswahili acronym of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MKUZA	Kiswahili acronym of the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
MNCH	Maternal, New-born and Child Health
MESTV	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MNT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MSD	Medical Stores Department
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUCHALI	Food Security and Nutrition Information (Swahili Acronym)
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMSF	National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework
NOG	National Operational Guidelines
NPA	National Plan of Action
NRA	Non-resident Agency
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operational Management Team
One UN Fund	One United Nations Fund for the United Republic of Tanzania
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMOPPALEYD	Ministry of State in the Prime Minister's Office Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled
PMT	Programme Management Team
PODMD	President's Office - Disaster Management Department
PORALGCSGG	Ministry of State in the President's Office Regional Administration, Local Government, Civil Service and Good Governance
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSLE	Primary School Education Leaving Examinations
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PUN	Participating UN Organisation and IOM
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

RMS	Results Monitoring System
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
Shehias	Zanzibar Local Government Authorities
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
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
THMIS	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
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
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
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
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
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
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





THE GLOBAL GOALS

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