



UNITED NATIONS  
TANZANIA



DECADE  
OF  
ACTION



TANZANIA  
ANNUAL  
RESULTS REPORT  
2020/2021

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# FOREWORD BY RESIDENT COORDINATOR

On behalf of the UN System in the United Republic of Tanzania, I am pleased to present the UN Annual Results Report for the year 2020/2021. This report contains a snapshot of the collective results of 23 UN agencies, funds and programmes operating in Tanzania and highlights how the UN in Tanzania is supporting the Government and people of Tanzania to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in line with the country's national development aspirations.

The past year has been marked by serious challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic across the globe. I would like to commend the Government, our implementing partners and the communities that we work with and all UN staff in Tanzania for persevering and achieving significant results under difficult circumstances and despite all limitations. The nation also faced a critical moment when it lost its leader, the late President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli. President Samia Suluhu Hassan has shown great leadership and commitment to human development agenda, and the UN is committed to continue its utmost support to all stakeholders for acceleration of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the national development priorities.

I also thank all our development partners for their generous support and strong collaboration. Our work would not be possible without the support we receive from the international community, and we look forward to continuing and strengthening our relationship going forward.

Finally, I cannot conclude without thanking the healthcare workers in the country for their commitment, continued care for patients and saving lives, as Tanzania has experienced several waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN will continue providing support to various pillars of the National COVID-19 Response and implementing the Socio-Economic Recovery Plan to help the country build back better.

As we work towards a strong finish to UNDAF II, we have already begun designing our next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2022-2027, which is set to start in July 2022. By now, the general outline of the UNSDCF has been agreed with the Government, with inputs received from a wide range of stakeholders. The identified priority areas are based on an evidence-based assessment of Tanzania's development needs and an analysis of the UN's comparative advantages to support Tanzania's achievement of the SDGs.

All our current and future work is based on the underlying principle of leaving no one behind and prioritizing those who have been left furthest behind. We will continue working with all stakeholders and will strive to bring us all closer together, in solidarity, to advance Tanzania's national development agenda and the SDGs in the country.



**Zlatan Milišić**  
United Nations Resident Coordinator,  
Tanzania

# THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM

The United Nations System in Tanzania comprises 23 UN agencies, who work closely with the government and other stakeholders to support the achievement of national development priorities and of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN uses its comparative advantage to promote policy coherence, leveraging partnerships, fostering learning in development and enabling provision of quality services for the poorest and most vulnerable.



# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY



GOVERNMENT OF UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



EUROPEAN UNION



GERMAN



UNITED KINGDOM



BELGIUM



IRELAND



UNITED STATES



CANADA



ITALY



SWEDEN



CHINA



JAPAN



SWITZERLAND



DENMARK



KOREA



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



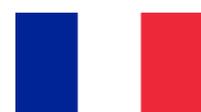
FINLAND



NETHERLANDS



Investing in our future  
**The Global Fund**  
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



FRANCE



NORWAY

## CHAPTER ONE

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

The United Republic of Tanzania demonstrated resilience over the past year by continuing to make progress towards sustainable development despite untimely death of political leaders, the COVID-19 pandemic and increasingly volatile security situation in the region.

The World Bank announced the graduation of the Tanzanian economy from low to lower-middle income status in July 2020; a central objective of the country's Vision 2025 and Zanzibar's Vision 2020. During the year, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/2022-2025/26 and the Zanzibar Development Plan (2021 - 2026) were developed. The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2022-2027, currently under development, will be informed by and aligned with these national development plans.

Following the unexpected death of His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in as the first female President of the United Republic of Tanzania in March 2021. She had been President Magufuli's running mate in the November 2020 elections. Since the smooth transition of power, strengthening international ties and regional trade, promoting economic growth to tackle poverty as well as improving social services, among others, have been high on the political agenda.

In Zanzibar, His Excellency Dr Hussein Ali Mwinyi became the President after winning the 2020 elections, appointing His Excellency Seif Sharif Hamad as first Vice President. Following the latter's death, His Excellency Othman Masoud was named Zanzibar's First Vice President.

The various impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the country became increasingly clear during the year. In addition to loss of lives and health impacts, real GDP growth rate declined from 5.8 percent in 2019 to 2.0 percent in 2020. Per capita growth turned negative for the first time since 1994, largely due to the global economic downturn. The pandemic has inflicted a heavy blow to tourism and hospitality industry, transportation and storage industry, agriculture sector, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, as well as social sectors. In 2021, the economy is expected to expand by 4 percent due to improved performance of the tourism sector and the reopening of trade corridors.

To tackle the pandemic, President Hassan established a committee of experts on COVID-19 and, following the committee's recommendation, imposed new measures to curb the spread of the virus. This included joining the COVAX vaccine distribution facility. The UN supported the Government's efforts through implementing a coordinated multi-pronged COVID-19 response under the UN Socio-Economic Response Framework, which is embedded in the ongoing UN Development Assistance Plan II.

At the regional level, the conflict in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique escalated during the year, forcing increasing number of people to flee their homes. The situation has been posing increasing risks of spill over to neighbouring countries, with the first attack in the Mtwara region of Tanzania in November 2020. Tanzania sent troops to the region to tighten border security and its military conducted security operations in areas near the Mozambican border, but the situation remains volatile.

The fight against desert locusts in the East Africa region, including in Tanzania, continued with the UN's support. Adverse weather patterns and extreme weather events, especially heavy rainfall, continued to affect parts of the country, resulting in widespread floods, and posing impacts to socio-economic activities.

# UN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN (UNDAP)II 2020/2021



©UNICEF Tanzania

In July 2020, the World Bank announced that Tanzania had graduated to lower middle-income status with a per capita gross national income of \$1,080, sooner than projected. However, key economic development challenges towards inclusive growth, human development, infrastructure bottlenecks, and vulnerability to climate change remain.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented significant economic challenges in sectors reliant on global demand, including agriculture, tourism, and foreign trade with a projected deceleration of GDP growth from 6 % to 4 % in 2019/2020 to 2.8 % in 2020/2021.

Despite the impact of COVID-19 on the health, socio-political, and economic well-being of Tanzania, the pandemic also presented an opportunity for the UNCT to be more cohesive and efficient in delivering as One UN.

The UNCT and its coordination structures were able to coherently mobilize and harness UN Agencies' comparative advantages to respond to the humanitarian, health, and socio-economic implications of the pandemic. It ensured support to COVID 19 response and prevention and continuity of essential health services which have been impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic. It supported partners' coordination and harmonization of financial and technical resources towards COVID19 response and prevention over \$84million was mobilized from Government and Partners to support the response.

Further efforts are needed to strengthen mapping, analysis, and programme delivery to reach the most marginalized and hardest to reach populations, including women and children with disabilities, those living in refugee settings, and children without parental care. Addressing the critical needs of these groups will help to accelerate national progress. in ending violence against women and children.

# INCLUSIVE GROWTH

THEMATIC AREA



Economic Growth and Employment

Education

Social Protection

AGENCIES:

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

# ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

**Outcome:** Under-served populations in Tanzania benefit from a more gender-responsive, conducive business environment, with improved opportunities for decent and productive employment.

## IMPROVING FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY

Together with other farmers in the area, Sophia was trained on sunflower farming as a business. The training encouraged the adoption of better agronomic practices including the use of improved seeds to increase productivity.

Each farmer was provided with 1kg of hybrid sunflower seeds, which enabled them to plant 150 acres. "This is the best yield I have ever experienced in my history of growing sunflower," said Sophia, explaining how this has improved productivity.

The 163 women farmers that were trained expect to harvest 12-13 bags of sunflower seeds per acre every several months, which they expect to sell for about TZS 128.7 million (approx. USD 56,000).

For Sophia and the other sunflower farmers, this increase in income will enable them to scale-up their farming business and improve the lives of their families. This initiative is a collaborative effort between UN and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to empower women economically in response to the government's efforts to enhance the productivity of sunflower production to increase the local production of cooking oil.



“ THIS IS THE BEST YIELD I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED IN MY HISTORY OF GROWING SUNFLOWER,,

- SOPHIA RAJAB

Sunflower farmer in Singida,

©UN Women



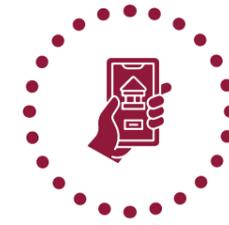
**10,000**

Youth acquired vocational training certification



**2MIL**

Farmers introduced to digital platforms



**230,000**

Businesses gain access to digital platforms



**3,500**

Women & youth horticulture farmers accessed new markets

Under this outcome area, the UN continued to support the capacity strengthening of relevant Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and selected local Government authorities (LGAs) to review and implement evidence-based economic policies and plans. In Zanzibar, the Fisheries Master Plan and Agricultural Policy was finalized and designed to facilitate the transition towards a more sustainable and competitive agricultural sector. In addition, the UN also provided technical support and advice for the integration of decent work, gender equality and environmental sustainability in various development plans including the Zanzibar Vision 2050 and the Five-Year Development Plan III. On the mainland, the availability of updated data on trends and patterns in the labour market was improved through technical assistance that was provided to the 2020 Integrated Labour Force Survey, which will contribute to better informed planning and policy making.

The UN strengthened the capacity of key institutions to provide more gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, products, and services in several sectors. Ten thousand young Tanzanians acquired skills certifications for employability through the Recognition of Prior Learning programme, which aims to enhance the capacity of skills development institutions such as the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA). Investment institutions, such as the Micro, Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency (SMIDA), the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI) also received training on how to conduct feasibility studies, develop investment profiles and analyse project proposals using the Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting.

In addition, nine financial service providers (such as the National Microfinance Bank (NMB), Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB), and Community and Rural Development Bank (CRDB)) were supported to increase rural outreach and develop financial products that respond to the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs as well as smallholder farmers. A key element of this capacity strengthening included the enhancement of digital platforms such as the Trade Information Portal ([trade.tanzania.go.tz](http://trade.tanzania.go.tz)), the National Business Portal ([start.business.go.tz](http://start.business.go.tz)) and the Tanzania Investment Centre's site for investors and entrepreneurs ([tanzania.eregulations.org](http://tanzania.eregulations.org)). Over 230,000 businesses visited the digital platforms during the reporting period.

A focus on micro-, small-, medium-, and large-enterprises, particularly those led by women and youth, resulted in 3,500 horticulture farmers accessing new markets in the East African region, Gulf States and Europe. More than 2 million farmers and 6,800 extension officers were introduced to digital platforms through the M-Kilimo agricultural platform for information exchange; the Agribusiness Tanzania App for relevant market information; and a digital finance solution for smallholder farmers to mobilize savings for farming inputs. Support was provided for the construction of processing facilities, purchasing of equipment for the processing of inputs such as palm oil and seaweed, and the establishment of a workshop for multi-crop threshing machines and young smallholder farmers now have access to over 50 of these machines. Through this support, five medium-sized enterprises that employ over 600 workers reported an increase in productivity and improved working conditions with efficiency increasing by 18% and defects being reduced by 40%. There were also reductions in absenteeism (by 33%), energy use (by 18%), and labour turnover (by 19%). Additionally, 2,700 young women and men entrepreneurs and 19 farmers' groups received training which strengthened their business management skills.

# EDUCATION

**Outcome:** Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs and stakeholders strengthen measures to deliver equitable, gender sensitive, quality formal and non-formal education opportunities, especially for the poor and vulnerable children, adolescents, and youth in Tanzania.

“Now I am able to take care of my family due to a stable income generated by the seaweed business. We have opened a business center where we can sell our products including oil and toothpaste” - Ms. Hawa Simai Khamis one of the beneficiaries of the Better Education for Africa’s Rise Phase II (BEAR II) project in Zanzibar.

BEAR II is a joint initiative of UNESCO and the Republic of Korea whose main aim is supporting marginalized and disadvantaged groups/communities including women and girls for the uptake and adoption of good agricultural practices (GAP) by 61 women and girls following a training exercise has resulted in high-quality seaweed production through highly specialised deep-water farming and value chain addition.

Improved ability to process, package and add value to the seaweed products has increased the beneficiaries’ incomes and uplifted their livelihoods. In addition, improved entrepreneurial and information technology skills have promoted an increased usage of social media and networking for product visibility and an expansion of the market base.



©UN Tanzania



**1,500**

pre-primary teachers' classrooms transformed



**115,000**

Children reached



**282**

school lessons developed & broadcasted



**2.5mil+**

children reached through radio & TV

In efforts to ensure that relevant national and local Government authorities, schools and communities have strengthened capacities to improve the quality of education for children, adolescents and youth, over 1,500 pre-primary teachers (63% female) were supported to transform their classroom into more stimulating learning environments benefiting over 115,000 pre-primary children with a roughly 50-50 ratio of girls to boys. Over 1,100 schools were provided with teaching and learning materials to facilitate more effective teaching and to better motivate children's participation in the learning process.

These materials were provided through a partnership with the Children's Book Project. Teachers' capacity was further enhanced through the piloting of the inclusive School Based Assessment (SBA) system, which is supporting teachers in classroom-based formative assessments, which was completed by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) through UN support in Mafinga district, Iringa region and Tunduma district, Songwe region. The SBA system was designed and introduced in collaboration with TWAVEZA, an independent East African non-governmental organization (NGO), the University of Dar es Salaam and Dodoma and Mbeya regional Government authorities.

Improving the capacities of national and LGAs and civil society organisations (CSOs) to enhance access to inclusive and equitable learning opportunities for out-of-school children, adolescents and youth continues to be of utmost importance. During the reporting period, 165 female leaders and volunteers from community youth centres were equipped with leadership and management skills for more effective and sustainable management of youth centres. Learning opportunities were further enhanced through the establishment of knowledge sharing interactive systems for Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) students, as well as the National Skills Gateway and the National Career Guidance and Counselling System. These were established in both mainland and Zanzibar and benefit 89 TVET institutions (45 in mainland and 44 in Zanzibar). In addition, 61 TVET students (42 male and 19 female) from both the private and public sectors gained knowledge and technical skills to integrate and use labour market information.

The National COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan was developed and approved through UN support to the Ministry of Education. Key lifesaving messages on COVID-19, that were developed with UN support, reached the children in primary and lower secondary school aged 6 – 17. Additionally, a total of 282 primary and secondary school lessons were developed and broadcast through radio and television, reaching over 2.5 million primary and secondary school children during the school closure period.



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# SOCIAL PROTECTION

**Outcome:** Relevant MDAs and LGAs operationalize an enhanced social protection system for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

“I really thank the Government of Tanzania for organizing this important training. I also thank the UN for providing technical and financial support. The training has broadened my knowledge on social protection, and I have come to realize that social protection is a cross cutting area and it is important in many sectors. I am going to effectively use the knowledge and skills gained through this training and I will make use of the work plan we developed during the training. I request the UN to continue providing this support including supportive supervision and hands-on-support” - Felician Katema, a beneficiary of the PSSN TRANSFROM project.



Adolescent & youth reached in ten districts

The UN system has continued to strengthen the capacity of national and local Government authorities' to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive social protection system, especially for the poor and most vulnerable. The completion of the National Social Protection Policy – (NSPP) coordination mechanism, M&E framework, and capacity assessments after consultative meetings by MDAs was a key milestone during this period. The NSPP is being reviewed by the Government before submission for Cabinet approval and is expected to be approved in December 2021. In addition, the old age grant; child grant; disability grant; universal health care and public works, were identified as priority areas for social assistance and recommended to the Government following a micro-simulation study of social protection for non-contributory benefits for Tanzania mainland.

The ability of MDAs and LGAs to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive and sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable, remains a key area of focus for the UN in Tanzania. During the reporting period, 47 Government social protection staff at regional and district level working in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) enhanced their skills and knowledge on social protection following UN-supported training. Sixty (24 male and 36 female) trainers for Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) PSSN II are now able to facilitate identification of viable livelihood ventures and business opportunities for their communities.

Additionally, over 4,700 (48% male and 52% female) adolescents and youth aged 14-18 years of age in 10 districts benefited from the cash plus component of the PSSN, which facilitates safe transitions to adulthood among adolescents living in PSSN households. This is done through training and mentoring on livelihoods, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and life skills as well as issuing of productive grants that are used for schooling, vocational training, or business plans. The cash plus component also strengthens health facilities and linkages to youth-friendly services for HIV and SRH.

According to the preliminary results with respect to schooling, economic participation, and aspirations, youth who benefitted from this support were significantly more likely to have started a business in the past year and spent more time engaging in economic activities such as livestock keeping. The program has also contributed to delayed sexual debut among girls and young women by approximately four months, increased knowledge about contraceptives and HIV prevention, increased visits to health facilities among boys and young men, and a reduction in the number of youth who experience sexual violence.



# HEALTHY NATION

THEMATIC AREA



Health

HIV/AIDS

Nutrition

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

AGENCIES:

FAO | IFAD | ILO | IOM | UNAIDS  
| UNDP | UN Women | UNESCO |  
UNFPA | UNICEF | WFP | WHO

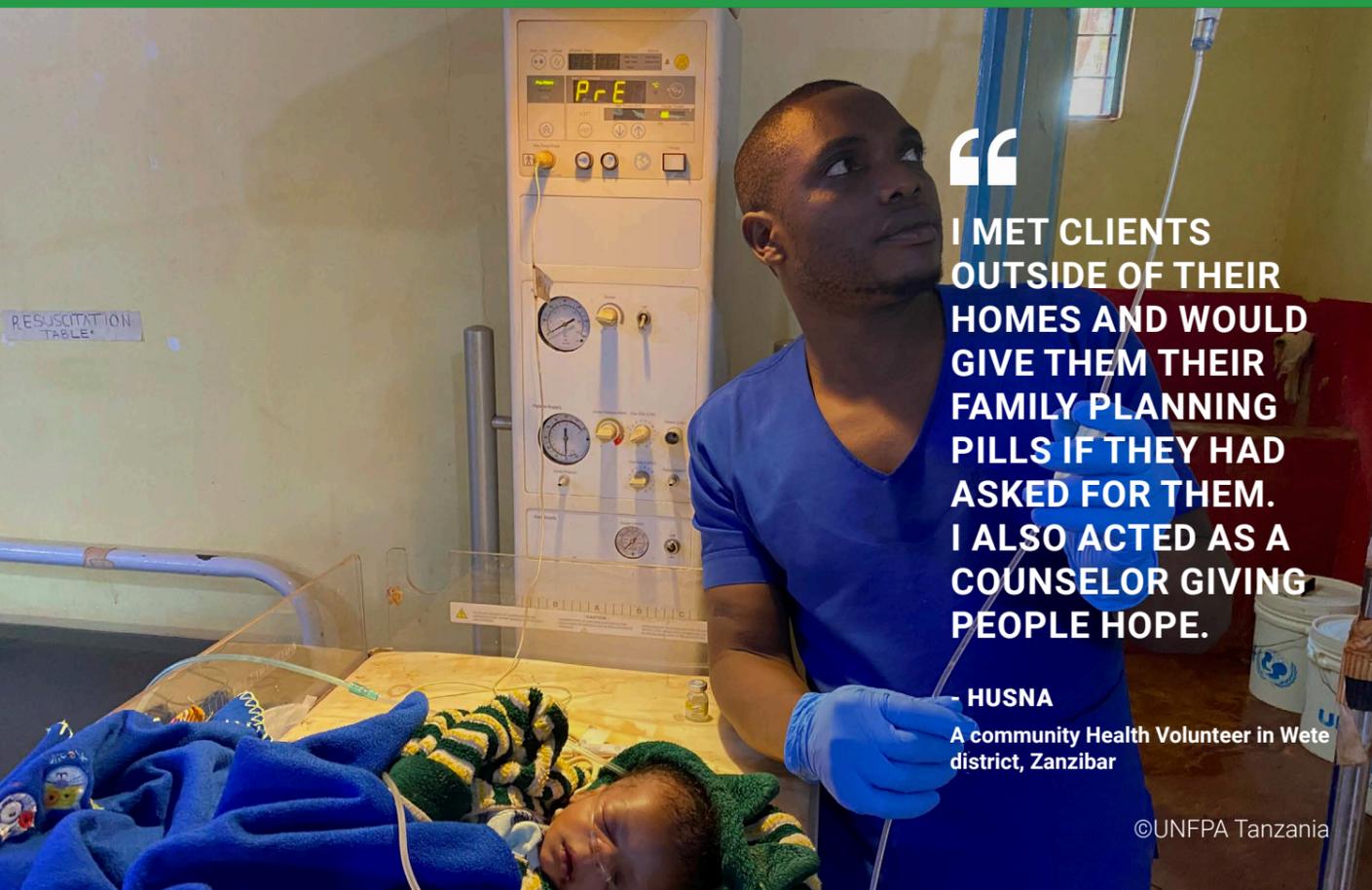
# HEALTH

**Outcome:** Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs improve access to equitable, acceptable, and affordable quality health services, especially for the poor and vulnerable.

## EMPOWERING COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

“I met clients outside of their homes and would give them their family planning pills if they had asked for them. I also acted as a counsellor giving people hope. Someone would get a headache and right away assume it was COVID and that they were going to die. In such situations, I would recommend the right measures to take” – Husna, a community Health Volunteer in Wete district, Zanzibar.

The Zanzibar Nurses Association (ZANA) have been deploying Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to Zanzibar’s 11 districts to conduct voluntary family planning outreach services for the past two years through the Ministry of Health’s Integrated Reproductive and Child Health (IRCH) programme which is supported by the UN system. As COVID-19 reached Zanzibar in early March – and the country introduced measures to mitigate the spread of the virus, ZANA collaborated with the ministry to develop guidelines in order to combine their family planning activities with awareness raising about COVID-19 infection, prevention and control (IPC) measures. Between April to June 2020, CHVs reached 2,393 households in Unguja and 734 in Pemba.



“ I MET CLIENTS OUTSIDE OF THEIR HOMES AND WOULD GIVE THEM THEIR FAMILY PLANNING PILLS IF THEY HAD ASKED FOR THEM. I ALSO ACTED AS A COUNSELOR GIVING PEOPLE HOPE.

– HUSNA  
A community Health Volunteer in Wete district, Zanzibar

©UNFPA Tanzania



**50%**

Decrease in home deliveries



**248,000**

Youth accessed SRH services



**15.8MIL**

Adolescents & youth educated on SRH – through NGOs, Community radio & social media

Under this outcome area, the UN continued to support the Government to formulate and monitor evidence-based and equitable health policies and plans. Among the policies and plans that the UN supported to review and update include the Health Sector Strategic Plan V (2021-2026), the One Plan III for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) and Human Resources for Health (HRH) for Tanzania mainland to facilitate the achievement of Universal Health Coverage. The UN also supported Zanzibar to initiate the process of revising its National Health Policy (2021).

The multi-sectoral mainland Cholera Prevention and Control Plan (2019-2023) was developed to control cholera outbreaks in 44 districts covering 13 targeted regions. Latent TB Infection Guidelines were adopted to support an intensified response to TB/HIV co-infection and advocacy on implementation of new TB Preventive Therapy (TPT). As of May 2021, the coverage of TPT was 72%, up from 68% in June 2020, with completion rates also having increased to reach 90%.

The National TB Programme received support to review the routine programme data for 2020 and subsequently identified gaps and proposed actions to improve performance of the programme. The data was also submitted to the UN as part of the consolidated Global TB Report. The UN responded to the call for support from the Ministry of Health (MoH) to digitalize data collection tools and improve data visualization through development of various dashboards, trackers and scorecards. There was also continued advocacy for effective monitoring and reporting of neglected tropical disease (NTD) prevention and control interventions. As a result, over 90% of the 97 lymphatic filariasis endemic districts and 85% of the 71 trachoma endemic districts are now transmission-free, reducing the risk of transmission for over 20 million Tanzanians.

The UN supported the renovation of 116 health facilities in Mbeya region to improve new-born care. As a result, all 44 of the targeted health facilities in Mbeya and Njombe regions now have functional maternal and new-born Quality Improvement (QI) teams. Nearly 52,000 pregnant women received quality emergency care while availability of essential medicines at the facilities remained high at 92.8%.

The outbreak of COVID-19 caused a reduction in the utilization of RMNCAH services with the fourth Antenatal Care (ANC) visit dropping from approximately 1.9 million to 1.1 million between July 2020 and June 2021. The UN stepped in to support the Government in developing guidelines and conducting capacity-building activities for frontline workers, as well as procuring personal protective equipment (PPE) and essential commodities which were distributed to healthcare facilities. In Zanzibar, public healthcare facilities were equipped with infection prevention control (IPC) supplies and critical care equipment, and frontline health care workers (HCWs) were provided with PPE. In the mainland, 182 HCWs were recruited and deployed, while 782 HCWs were trained on psychosocial support and prevention of COVID-19 in 8 regions, namely, Dodoma, Kigoma, Simiyu, Mara, Geita, Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Dar es Salaam.

The Mama na Mwana community feedback mechanism on RMNCAH services program phase 2 was completed reaching 191 health facilities in 13 districts of Mbeya and Njombe regions. Approximately 17.9 million adolescents and young people benefited from age and culturally appropriate information and education on sexual and reproductive health (SRH), gender and HIV which was provided by 13 youth-based organizations, 25 community radios and social media/digital platforms. Additionally, over 150 religious leaders were equipped with both knowledge and materials for delivering scientific and theologically appropriate SRH, HIV, family planning and gender-based violence information.

# HIV/AIDS

**Outcome:** Relevant MDAs, LGAs and communities expand delivery and promote uptake of sustained high impact, stigma-free HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care, and support services, especially for adolescents, youth, men, and key populations.

“I have benefited from the education and supplies as I am now doing well and I’m able to protect myself from COVID-19 every day. I live without fear and I’m not scared of falling sick from both COVID-19 and HIV-related illnesses. I’m in good health, thanks to the support provided to me and other people living with HIV - it has given us fresh hope and boosted our confidence. I now have a fresh drive to follow treatment guidelines and work with my fellow youth in helping others” - Rehema, a beneficiary of COVID-19 psychosocial support to children, adolescent and women living with HIV in Dar es salaam.



**I HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE EDUCATION AND SUPPLIES AS I AM NOW DOING WELL AND I’M ABLE TO PROTECT MYSELF FROM COVID-19 EVERY DAY. I LIVE WITHOUT FEAR AND I’M NOT SCARED OF FALLING SICK FROM BOTH COVID-19 AND HIV-RELATED ILLNESSES.**

**- REHEMA**

A beneficiary of COVID-19 psychosocial support to children, adolescent and women living with HIV in Dar es salaam.

©UNAIDS Tanzania



**USD 1.02BIL**

mobilized for AIDS response



**210,000**

students receiving comprehensive SRH education

The UN worked with Government institutions such as Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), the Zanzibar AIDS Committee (ZAC), National Council of People Living with HIV (NACOPHA) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to generate, analyse and use related data to inform HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and programmes.

Parliamentarians, the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, private sector, media, faith-based organisations, religious leaders, CSOs and people living with HIV (PLHIV) networks were supported to gain a better understanding of the negative impact of stigma and discrimination and the need to remove punitive laws, policies and practices that violate human rights. The UN facilitated four zonal and one national dialogue that identified structural policy and legal barriers for a more effective HIV response and set the foundation for development of an action plan, the implementation of which will be coordinated by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). Additionally, the Key Populations Forum, the facilitation of which is supported by the UN, successfully operated as a platform of exchange and discussions between the Government and development partners over cross-cutting national issues in the mainland.

The number of schools providing comprehensive SRH education increased from around 12,000 (56% of all schools) in 2019 to nearly 13,700 (58.5% of all schools) in 2020. An estimated 7.5 million learners from the mainland are receiving quality comprehensive SRH education. Over 12,300 adolescents (53% female) in the mainland and over 5,000 in Zanzibar participated in ONGEA listenership clubs which helps them to develop a better understanding of how to avoid risky environments that can expose them to early, unplanned and unsafe sex. Additionally, 40 youth leaders from faith-based organisations in Simiyu, Mwanza and Geita, qualified as trainers of trainers (ToTs) on SRH/HIV prevention and GBV guidelines. They are expected to pass on the training to their peers using religious platforms.

Mainland is now prepared for a scale-up of integrated HIV-self testing in health facilities and communities with distribution also set to take place through the private sector and workplace programmes. Through UN support, an implementation framework was developed, a training package for workplaces was made available and all regions were sensitized. This will create an entry point for reaching out to underserved groups. Additionally, HIV Point of Care (POC) testing technology for Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) was scaled up from 35 to 52 sites. This has reduced EID turnaround time from 21 to 3 days.

More than 5,000 workers and youth from lumbering and mining camps in Mufindi district in Iringa region accessed UN-supported HIV testing services and those who tested positive were referred for care. Around 1,700 adolescents living with HIV (ALHIV) were enrolled in UN-supported community-based model in six high burden districts in Njombe region. In Zanzibar, 97% of children and adolescents living with HIV (478) received support through 16 community groups covering all districts. The UN also made HIV services accessible to about 280,000 refugees and asylum seekers who are mostly residing in Kigoma region. Of these, over 19,600 were tested for HIV and 90% of known PLHIV are receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). Over 960 PLHIV were assessed and/or counselled and all 195 who were found to be moderately nourished received nutritional supplements.

Efforts to ensure that relevant MDAs, selected communities, TACAIDS and the private sector have enhanced capacities to mobilise, leverage and use necessary resources to scale up the national AIDS response continued to be of utmost importance. Resources to fund the AIDS response were successfully mobilized through PEPFAR COP21 (USD480 million), GFATM grants 2021-2023 (USD369 million) and GFATM C19RM (USD179.2 million).

# NUTRITION

**Outcome:** Women and children under five increase use of equitable, quality, and effective nutrition services and adoption of optimal nutrition practices.

Bushaid a father to four kids and his wife Frida are smallholder farmers living in Nyabushozi Village, Bukoba region. Like many other households in the area, they have always depended on a small maize field which could not produce sufficient food for the household use.

Since they have never produced any surplus for trade, the family was constantly cash strapped and could only afford one meal a day resulting in reduced cognitive development among their children. Through collaborative efforts with the government, the UN supported mechanization of agriculture in the area by providing irrigation water pumps to the villagers which helped smallholder farmers like Bushaids and Frida to improve in productivity, expand their farming area from a quarter acre to three acres.

The improved irrigation also allowed them to diversify from maize to sweet potatoes and horticulture crops. This has raised the family income and guaranteed availability of sufficiently nutritious food with the family now able to have three meals a day. The household has also diversified into poultry and livestock keeping by purchasing six goats that produce fertilizer for their farm and milk for the family further raising productivity and nutritional status.



©WFP Tanzania



**223,029**

Children screened for malnutrition



**2,634**

Identified with & treat for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)



**30,000**

Women supported to establish 30,000 gardens for improved nutrition

Support from the UN and its partners contributed to the Government being better equipped to deliver improved nutrition services for women and children under five. All districts had sufficient Vitamin A capsules to administer one dose of Vitamin A for all children 6-59 months thanks to timely procurement, and complementary Government financing for distribution costs. Through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), the UN and partners introduced and supported the scaling up of Village Health and Nutrition Days in 46% of villages in the region across four districts – namely Kibondo, Kasulu, Uvinza and Kankonko. In Dodoma and Singida regions community health workers attached to 40 health facilities were provided with skills in delivering nutrition counselling and education to mothers at health facilities but also in the follow up of mothers and children at community level where they trained over 38,000 mothers.

The capacity of Government to develop a multi-sectoral nutrition response was further enhanced during the reporting period. Over 4,900 (92%) of targeted nutrition, health, and relevant sectoral workers from 184 district councils have improved skills and knowledge on planning and budgeting, budget scrutinization and coordination. As a result, councils with functional steering committees on nutrition have increased from 34% (2017/18) to 99.5% in 2020/21 and councils' domestic nutrition budget contribution increased from 81% (2020/21) to 89.9% (2021/22).

Over 37,600 beneficiaries in 124 villages in select districts in central zone of the mainland were provided with nutrition education which has enabled them to ensure their families eat foods that provide them with healthier and safer diets. In addition, the women received support that enabled them to establish and maintain almost 30,000 kitchen gardens where they now grow a variety of vegetables and fruits, leading to improved diets and nutritional status. The minimum acceptable diet in these villages improved by 18% indicating a significant improvement in the quality of diets of children aged 6 to 23 months while the minimum dietary diversity for women improved by 12%. The improvements in both indicators were above set targets for the period.

For policy support, the UN played a significant role in operationalising, reviewing and launching a variety of nutrition action plans and frameworks including the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) (2021 – 2026) and Tanzania's Food and Nutrition Security Information System (MUCHALI) framework. This helped the Government to enhance nutrition information and surveillance systems and institutional structures for food and nutrition security information at the national, regional, and council levels. In particular, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center and the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) now have a functional Multisectoral Nutrition Information System that includes disaggregated data on nutrition which is being regularly collected by Government departments and ministries.

The UN also supported the Government to conduct analysis of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase II (ASDP II) M&E Framework to identify gaps and opportunities in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition sensitive agriculture actions as well as to harmonize indicators in ASDP II and NMNAP.

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

**Outcome:** Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene.

## IMPROVING MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH THROUGH WASH

“We are very happy to have adequate water supply and handwashing stations installed in our hospital. We are now able to provide improved health services, including maternal health services, in a conducive environment and soon we will be conducting non-complicated operations for women who experience complications during delivery. Now we have on average 45 pregnant women who come to deliver in the hospital every week.” Dr. Abdallah, doctor in charge of the Uvinza District Hospital in Kigoma Region.

The UN, through its implementing partner, Water Mission Tanzania (WMT), is supporting the installation of a water supply system, provision of hand washing facilities and critical supplies to facilitate proper hand hygiene practices among patients and hospital staff. The interventions included construction of a 10 cubic metre water storage tank, water treatment system and tapping of water from the existing water intake located 6km from the hospital, as well as fabrication and installation of handwashing stations. Furthermore, about 2,000 litres of liquid soap were procured and supplied to the hospital to further improve handwashing practices, environmental cleaning and to strengthen infection and prevention control measures.

“  
**WE ARE VERY HAPPY TO HAVE ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND HANDWASHING STATIONS INSTALLED IN OUR HOSPITAL. WE ARE NOW ABLE TO PROVIDE IMPROVED HEALTH SERVICES, INCLUDING MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES, IN A CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT**

- DR. ABDALLAH

doctor in charge of the Uvinza District Hospital in Kigoma Region

©UNDP Tanzania



**32,000**

Students gained access to improved WASH services



**36,000+**

People benefitted from upgraded WASH infrastructure in 25 healthcare facilities



**USD 1MIL**

of IPC/PPE supplies distributed

In efforts to ensure the Government is better able to formulate, implement and monitor plans, strategies, and guidelines for the sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the UN supported the review and finalization of the National Environmental Health, Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy ensuring alignment of the national hygiene and sanitation strategies to the WASH Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets.

The UN supported the preparation of the National School WASH Assessment Report, which was launched last year, which will be the basis for advocacy on increased budgetary allocation as well as planning and resource mobilization for school WASH. In another policy development, a regional Government roadmap to achieve universal and sustainable hand hygiene by 2023 was developed for Kigoma region. The roadmap outlines action by the Government, development partners, CSOs and other stakeholders' interventions at regional, district and village level in accelerating the achievement of universal hand hygiene.

WASH IPC supplies, including PPE worth more than USD1 million, were procured in support of the COVID-19 National Response with the PPE being distributed to Government officials in Zanzibar as well as in Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa, Songwe, Kigoma, and Dar es Salaam regions.

Furthermore, the UN supported the Government to enhance its planning and implementation of WASH services by upgrading the infrastructure and facilities in 24 healthcare facilities in five regions, namely Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Songwe and Kigoma. Over 360,000 people (53% female and 47% male) continued to access essential health services due to these enhanced WASH IPC measures. In Zanzibar, five rural healthcare facilities providing maternal and new-born health services were supplied with incinerators enabling appropriate disposal of clinical waste, which is an important measure in preventing the transmission of infectious diseases.

Through UN support, over 32,000 school children (50% girls) gained access to improved WASH services in 46 primary schools. Additionally, 200 school staff members from 60 target schools in four districts were equipped with knowledge on the management and maintenance of WASH facilities at school and community level to ensure sustainability of the facilities. WASH capacity was further enhanced by UN-supported trainings in 143 villages in Njombe, Makete, Mufindi, Iringa, and Mbarali districts. This led to the District Commissioners in all 5 of these southern highland districts making a collective decision to invest in improving household sanitation by installing handwashing facilities at all households.

The UN also disseminated an advocacy package to faith groups, partners and respective LGAs within Zanzibar, which now serves as reference for the development of advocacy messages that Islamic and Christian faith leaders will continue to disseminate.



# DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

THEMATIC AREA



Governance, Human Rights  
and Gender Equality

Women Political Participation and  
Leadership

Violence Against Women and  
Children

AGENCIES:  
ILO | IOM | OHCHR | UNDP  
UN Women | UNESCO  
| UNFPA UNICEF | UNODC

# DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

**Outcome:** URT Government strengthens measures for improved accountability, transparency, and gender responsiveness, including access to justice and opportunities for citizen engagement.

## ESTABLISHING CITIZENSHIP AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

"I now have birth certificates for all my three children and this time around I did not spend so much time waiting!" - Leyla, a beneficiary of the enhanced birth registration system in Zanzibar.

Obtaining a birth certificate for her new-born as quickly as possible was one of Leyla's motivations for delivering in a hospital as she knew that the birth registration process was faster for hospital deliveries than home births. These efforts have been possible through a joint initiative between the Zanzibar Civil Status Registration Agency and the UN to scale up the electronic birth registration system to all districts of Zanzibar. All hospitals and health centres with registration points are now able to send birth registration information directly to district offices who will then send it to headquarters, fast-tracking registration, and the issuing of birth certificates.



- LEYLA  
Beneficiary of the enhanced birth registration system in Zanzibar

©UN Tanzania



**30,000**

women and children accessed legal aid services



**365**

Judges and magistrates enhance knowledge VAWC, Human Rights & Gender



Under-five birth certification rate reaches 75%

During the reporting period, the UN facilitated a review of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) by media sector actors which resulted in a key recommendation for the creation and mobilization of resources for communication, outreach and community engagement to leverage the power of the media in addressing harmful practices and increasing access to justice.

This support to the NPA-VAWC is part of a larger effort to ensure that citizens have access to information to make informed decisions and the UN's overall support in this area resulted in approximately 4.5 million people in Arusha, Kigoma, Tanga, Kagera, Mbeya, Tanga and Shinyanga receiving quality and inclusive information covering issues of local and national concern. Thirty-two out of 42 wards in Central District Zanzibar also benefitted from new access to quality, accurate, gender responsive, conflict sensitive and culturally appropriate information addressing issues of local concern through a community radio.

Under this outcome area, the UN also focuses on supporting Tanzania's compliance with international and regional human rights standards, particularly those related to access to justice for women, children and other vulnerable groups. As part of the UN's policy support in this area, national consultations with various stakeholders were held to sustain momentum and commitments made through action plans, a roadmap and common positions developed for review of the law on child marriage. A miscellaneous amendment bill for review of the law on child marriage was subsequently submitted by the Government to the Parliamentary Committee.

Capacity building was delivered to 395 Judges and magistrates to enhance knowledge on violence against women and children (VAWC) cases, human rights, gender, identification of harmful norms, cultural and traditional practices. Additionally, capacity building on handling of VAWC cases was delivered to 255 (149 male and 106 female) members of 2 districts and 10 ward protection committees in Ngorongoro and Mkoani districts (which are in Arusha and Pemba regions respectively). As a result, 12 action plans were developed to address identified gaps in handling VAWC cases at ward and district levels, strengthening downstream and upstream linkages.

The birth certification rate for under-five children improved to around 75% from less than 13% in over seven years following the rollout of the gender-responsive simplified birth registration system (SBRS) in Zanzibar, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Manyara regions among others. The simplified death registration system (SDRS) was rolled out in Mbeya region, following Iringa and Njombe regions. The SDRS is built upon the same principles as the SBRS, namely a decentralized system with health facilities and ward executive officers as registration points and a one-step process.

Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) were similarly decentralized to six health facilities in Zanzibar through the Zanzibar Joint Programme (ZJP), including Wete Hospital (in Pemba) and Mnazi Mmoja Hospital (in Unguja). Over 200 staff from the hospitals now have increased capacity on CRVS system.

Further support was given particularly to vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities (PWDs) and children. The JUMUISHIApp, a mobile phone application that facilitates online data collection for PWDs, was developed with support from the UN through the ZJP to ensure availability of an inclusive database (<http://www.jumuishi.dda.go.tz/>) on PWDs.

# WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

**Outcome:** Women and girls have increased opportunities to hold leadership positions in political and public life at national and subnational levels.

## EMPOWERING WOMEN IN POLITICS

“The training not only played an integral role in helping first-time aspirants to effectively tackle the challenges that prevent women from pursuing leadership aspirations, but also provided the opportunity for current MPs such as myself to self-reflect and develop the right strategies as we seek another term in Parliament” - Hon. Taska Restituta Mbogo, Member of Parliament, Special seats from Katavi region, a beneficiary of UN Women Training to women aspiring leadership positions.

Before the 2020 General Elections, Hon. Mbogo had participated in a training workshop based on a UN Women global training manual, for women aspiring to leadership at the parliament and council level, aiming to broaden the pool of women leaders by equipping women aspirants with skills, knowledge and competencies to help them take up leadership roles and lead effectively, including on transformational leadership, public speaking, use of the media, fundraising, and constituent engagement.

As a result, an average of 95% of all trainees reported to have gained knowledge relevant for leadership contests. 349 (48%) women that participated in the workshops picked up nomination forms to contest for council, parliamentary or presidential seats. Trained aspirants formed 32% of the total number of women nominated for parliamentary elections, and 86.3% of elected women MPs and 32% of special seats MPs had also participated in the training.



**100,000**

community members reached with gender equality and women rights information



**86.3%**

of elected women supported with leadership and decision making skills



**167 MPs**

capacitated on Gender transformative budgeting

In an effort to promote women’s leadership and effective political participation, the UN facilitated the strengthening of the Government, EMBs, Parliament and Women Caucuses’ capacity to develop gender responsive laws, policies and guidelines relevant to women’s leadership and participation. Thirty-eight members of Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHOR) (26 female and 12 male) were mentored on how to address violence against women in politics. The mentorship contributed to the implementation of the Political Parties Amendment Act (2019) which integrated principles of promoting women leadership and political participation. Additionally, the UN also supported the finalization of the Gender Bench Book (GBB) on women’s rights for judicial officers which has now officially been approved. The GBB will assist judicial officers in acquiring additional knowledge while making decisions and writing rulings and judgments which reflect gender equality norms and standards.

Political institutions were supported to have strengthened capacity to develop and implement gender responsive measures - particularly those which advance women’s leadership and participation. The African Women Leaders Network Tanzania Chapter received UN support which enabled them to conduct high-level advocacy with political parties and resulted in the three largest political parties in the country (CCM, CHADEMA and ACT – Wazalendo) adopting and promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) in their 2020 general election manifestos. Additionally, political party women nominations increased from 19% in 2015 to 24% in 2020.

With the UN support, women and girls have improved skills and competencies to lead and participate in decision-making processes and structures at all levels. In Tanzania mainland, 396 women aspirants’ capacities were strengthened to lead and participate in decision-making processes and structures at different levels. Out of 26 elected women MPs, 19 women (86.3%) benefited from the aspirants training programme. Six-hundred and fifty-four adolescent and young womens’ (404 in Zanzibar and 250 in mainland) leadership skills capacities were strengthened to promote young women’s voices, agency, and leadership. This contributed to 231 standing in the 2020 elections of which 4 were elected as Members of Parliament (MPs), 2 as members of the ZHOR and 5 were appointed as Ward Councilors.

The UN also works with national and community-based media and local leaders to enhance capacities to promote women’s and girls’ leadership. One-hundred community members (44% women and 56% men) in 688 wards in mainland Tanzania and 122 wards in Zanzibar were reached with information about gender equality and women’s right to political participation through media programs and advocacy initiatives at the grassroots level. The capacity of 167 MPs (141 women and 26 male GEWE Champions) and 54 Members of ZHoR (34 women and 20 male GEWE Champions) was strengthened on transformational leadership, GEWE principles, gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and how to conduct gender analyses of bills and preparation of private motions to enable them to advocate for GEWE more effectively in parliamentary processes. Also, a total of 197 male MPs (183 National Assembly and 14 ZHoR) signed up to become male champions to promote GEWE.

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

**Outcome:** Women and children have access to and are better served by a national protection system that prevents and responds to violence and harmful social practices.

## PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE

“Since I was scared for that girl, I immediately made several calls to make sure someone with authority would step up and stop the marriage.” - Grace, a counsellor at the National Child Helpline in Shinyanga region.

Tanzania’s helpline reaches thousands of at-risk women and children every day.

The National Child Helpline is operated by C-Sema, in collaboration with the Government and with support from the UN. The toll-free service can be reached 24/7 using any mobile network in both Mainland and Zanzibar. Trained volunteer counselors respond to around 3,500 calls a day, mostly from women and children at risk of violence, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, or family and community members reporting children at risk. Counselors are on the frontline of efforts to protect the health, rights and wellbeing of women and children in Tanzania, working closely with support networks and protection systems in the callers’ locality. The UN in Tanzania is supporting efforts to eradicate violence against women and children (VAWC) through strengthening protection systems across the country, including reporting mechanisms like the National Child Helpline.



“  
**SINCE I WAS SCARED FOR THAT GIRL, I IMMEDIATELY MADE SEVERAL CALLS TO MAKE SURE SOMEONE WITH AUTHORITY WOULD STEP UP AND STOP THE MARRIAGE**

- GRACE  
A counsellor at the National Child Helpline in Shinyanga region

©UNDP Tanzania



**18MIL**

people reached through community radio



**95%**

of social welfare officers trained on child protection



**13,300**

women & 20,000 children access protection services

Significant progress was made in strengthening the national protection system for women and children, particularly in increasing capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting and multi-sectoral coordination for improved laws, policies and programmes on violence against women and children (VAWC). National guidelines were developed and rolled out to standardize provision of protection services by frontline workers, including Guidelines for Reintegration of Children into their Families and Communities, and Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Safe Houses for survivors of trafficking and violence.

A District Case Management Monitoring System was rolled out to an additional 47 LGAs. The Government is now able to gather case management data from 61% (112) of 184 LGAs which helps measure national indicators on child protection services. Additionally, the National Gender Policy for the Trade Union Congress of Tanzania was adopted, seeking to address, among others, the elimination of violence and harassment as well as promotion of women’s leadership positions in trade unions.

Progress was also made in improving the ability of communities to effectively prevent and respond to practices and behaviors harmful to women and children. An audience of 18 million people was reached with VAWC awareness-raising messages through community radios in 11 regions. Over 3,700 adolescent girls and 630 boys in priority regions were empowered to stand up against violence and harmful practices through life skills training in Adolescent Girl Clubs and other school clubs, vocational training and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Alternative Rites of Passage. In Zanzibar, close to 80,000 women and men were reached with awareness-raising messages on VAWC and harmful practices through community dialogues in all districts.

Stakeholders within the national protection system now have increased capacity to deliver quality and gender-responsive services to women and children in need of care and protection. One-hundred police gender and children’s desks from Mufindi, Ikungi and Msalala districts (in Iringa, Singida and Shinyanga regions) were equipped with knowledge and skills on how to respond to VAWC cases while 95% of social welfare officers on the mainland (725 of 756) are now trained on the National Standard Child Protection Training Manual, increasing their capacity to manage child protection cases.

Through the UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) component on ending VAWC, frontline response and referral services for violence were expanded. All four LGAs in Kigoma region where the KJP is being implemented now have established and trained women and children protection committees at all levels that are actively addressing protection concerns. With the launch of two One Stop Centers in two districts in the region, communities now have greater access to multi-sectoral sexual and GBV services which are all under one roof. Additionally, three new Police Gender and Children’s Desks were operationalized, increasing the provision of survivor-centered response services for women and children.

In the mainland, the coordination and effectiveness of efforts to end VAWC were enhanced through finalization of the National Anti-FGM Strategy and the revised National Policy and Management Guidelines for Health Sector Prevention and Response to GBV and VAC, and integration of the core competencies for prevention and response to GBV and FGM into the revised national curriculum for nurses and midwives.

Between July 2020 and June 2021, the general population, including VAWC survivors, received information, counselling and referral to relevant services from: the National Child Helpline which received 6,862 calls on VAWC/GBV, of which 1,184 cases were managed and referred to service providers; and the Afya Call Center, which received over 205,000 calls related to VAWC/GBV, and which since January 2021 has managed and referred 397 VAWC/GBV cases.



# RESILIENCE

THEMATIC AREA



Environment and Climate Change

Refugees and Migrants

AGENCIES:

FAO | IAEA | IFAD | ILO | IOM  
UNCDF | UNDP | UNEP | UNESCO  
| UNFPA | UNHCR | UNICEF  
UNIDO | UN WOMEN | WFP | WHO

# ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**Outcome:** Relevant MDAs, selected LGAs and key institutions strengthen measures for sustainable environmental management and climate change adaptation.



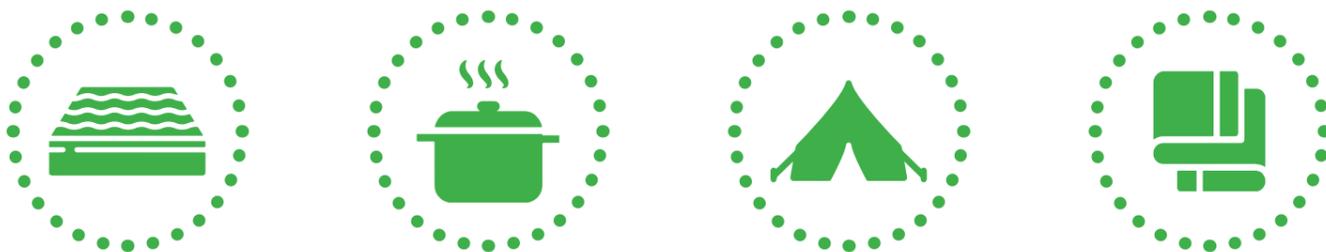
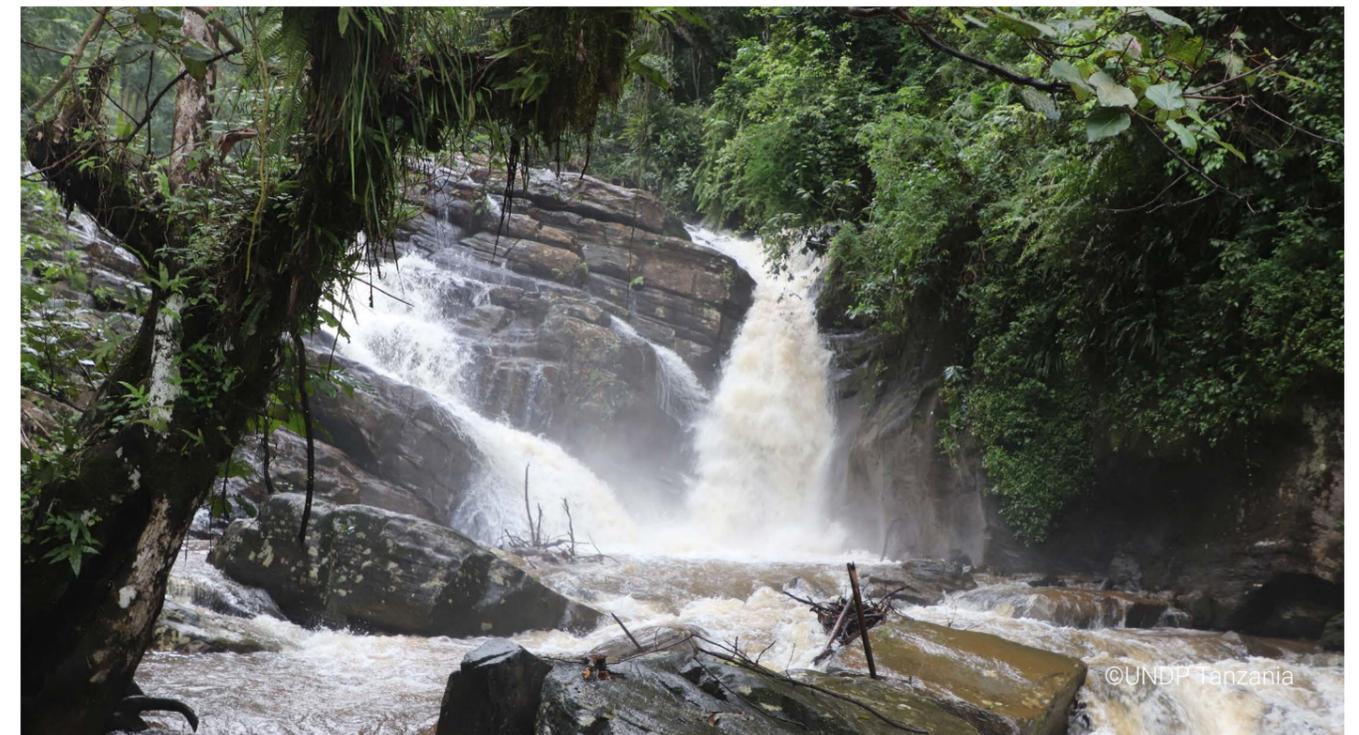
Under this outcome area, UN support contributed to strengthening of the Government at the national and local level to generate, analyse and use environmental data to inform their response to environmental challenges and risks caused by climate change. This included supporting 286 (151 female and 135 male) stakeholders including district emergency committee members, NGOs, and Government from 11 districts in Unguja, and Pemba regions of Zanzibar to better understand and make use of the provisions of the Disaster Act (2015), the Zanzibar Comprehensive Cholera Elimination Plan and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

In the mainland, the UN contributed to development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2021-2026) and the formulation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC-TZ, July 2021). The products will support sector policies, budgets, planning, implementation and will address the impact of climate change through inclusive adaptation and mitigation actions across different sectors.

Furthermore, the UN's support contributed to strengthening of the Government's ability to mobilise and leverage resources to finance their response to climate change. The UN also provided support to the Office of the Second Vice President of Zanzibar in coordinating the review of risks, vulnerability and capacity which informed the revision of the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, and stakeholders were informed on potential risks and required preparedness measures.

The UN support has strengthened the technical capacity of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to develop fundable proposals on climate change facilitating access to resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The UN promoted dialogue with the Government on the possible establishment of the climate change financing mechanism and co-drafted the key documents for the establishment of a Zanzibar Climate Change Fund. The UN also continued to support the strategic use of technology by strengthening capacities of select institutions to innovate and transfer environmentally friendly technologies that can be scaled up at the community level.

In support of disaster risk reduction, 55 members of the District Disaster Management Committees from Unguja and Pemba regions of Zanzibar were oriented on the new Zanzibar Disaster Risk Reduction Manual which has harmonized trainings on disaster risk reduction for building more resilient communities. Additionally, more than 2,000 people affected by floods in Dodoma, Mbeya, Kagera Regions and Mafia Island of Pwani region received non-food items from the UN through the Disaster Management Department of the Office of the Prime Minister. These included blankets, mattresses, buckets, collapsible jerry cans, tents, cooking pots and sleeping mats.



**2,000**

Blankets, mattresses, tents, cooking pots, etc Distributed to 2,000 flood victims

# REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

**Outcome:** Refugees and migrants have increased access to comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-oriented assistance, in line with international norms and standards.

Nutrition partners conducted cooking demonstration to refugees under a Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) program in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The activity focused on preparation of super cereal plus and balanced meals using locally available food in the camps. This helped to ensure diversified diet for malnourished children. In all camps children under 5 were screened using Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, from which, some children were identified to be severely acute malnourished and more children were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). New cases with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted in an Outpatient Therapeutic Program and those with Moderate Acute Malnutrition were admitted in Supplementary Feeding Program, both programmes are supported by the UN. Moreover, few new cases of MAM were identified from self-referral and from Reproductive Health Unit (RH). Further, a significant number of pregnant and lactating women received health and nutrition (Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)) messages on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, utilization of Micronutrient powders (MNP), hygiene, malnutrition, and COVID-19 preventive measures/strategies benefiting programmes supported by the UN.



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**78,786**

Refugee children access learning materials



**4,000**

Students took primary & secondary school exams



**44,324**

Burundian refugees repatriated



**1,749**

Refugees resettled to third countries

The UN has continued to deliver protection and basic services for refugees and migrants in line with international norms and standards. A total of 6,771 unaccompanied and separated children (3,020 girls and 3,751 boys) in the refugee camps have been supported with tailored case management services and 4,473 have been placed with foster parents and provided with long-term alternative care arrangements. The roll out of a cloud-based Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) has helped facilitate effective case management for vulnerable children within the refugee camps and host communities.

The UN continued to promote the interests of refugees through assistance for voluntary repatriation or resettlement in safety and dignity. Over 1,700 refugees departed for resettlement – a slightly decreased number compared with 1,903 departures in the previous year. Changes in the US administration in November 2020 brought about hopes that US submissions will increase. In March 2021, Tanzania received a US quota for submission of 3,000 individuals, adding to the initial quota of 820 for 2021. Over 44,000 refugees were facilitated with safe and dignified transportation, including intercamp transfer, pre-embarkation medical check, and final transportation to reception centers to return to Burundi. Hot meals were provided to refugees repatriating to Burundi and high energy biscuits were provided to refugees repatriating to Burundi during their transit.

The UN supported the Government, at the national and local level, to improve their ability to manage refugee, labor and migration flows. Eighty-five Government officers, including members of the Refugee Services Department (RSD), magistrate, prison and police officers gained protection skills following a protection training and this was followed by training to 25 National Eligibility Committee (NEC) members. Also, specific labor and employment policies and legislations in both mainland and Zanzibar, that need to be harmonized were identified in a study and will be used to strengthen implementation of the East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol of 2010.

# SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Building on its vast technical expertise, the UN actively plays its role of a convener and catalyst to promote cross-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogues and partnerships for SDG financing, innovation, and co-creation of new development solutions. Below are some of the examples of the UN's work in this area.



## INTEGRATED FINANCING FOR THE SDGS

To help the Government establish clear links between national development plans and various financial flows (domestic and foreign, public and private), the UN supported data gathering, analysis, technical consultations and the formulation of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for the Tanzania Mainland. The DFA provides a comprehensive picture of existing and potential public and private financing in the country, identifies opportunities to deliver existing financial resources more efficiently and to mobilize additional financing from new and innovative sources. The DFA also informed the development of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 (FYDP III) for the Mainland.

To finance the FYDP III, the Government recognizes the need to leverage a variety of sources of finance. Among other measures of support, the UN has connected the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) with peers and experts in Mexico, Indonesia and Cape Verde who shared their successful hands-on experiences in introducing innovative financing mechanisms. Knowledge exchange took place on different bond frameworks, green initiatives, crowdsourcing, cryptocurrency, and public-private partnerships that focus on sustainable development. The dialogues help the Government in identifying most suitable instruments for the country that could be adopted to unlock new sources of development financing.

The UN is also supporting the Government to create Tanzania's 'SDG Investor Map' which is a global UN tool that provides private sector investors with market data, analysis and evidence and is designed to identify investment opportunities and business models that will advance the SDGs. The SDG Investor Map process has commenced and once completed the tool will provide the private sector with an information platform that could facilitate investment decisions towards the SDGs in Tanzania. The process builds on the UN's earlier support in creating 26 regional investment guides across the country that identify investment opportunities at the regional and district levels.

## FINANCING FOR AGRICULTURE



Agriculture currently employs about 65% of Tanzania's population yet only contributes 28% to GDP. Around 80% of people involved in agriculture are small-scale farmers. Increasing productivity and tackling post-harvest losses of small-scale farmers provides a significant opportunity to accelerate progress on multiple SDGs. Access to finance continues, however, to be one of several factors holding back the commercialization of agriculture. In particular, the process of securing loans in the agricultural sector is too cumbersome and bureaucratic. To address this challenge the UN has partnered with Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB). The UN worked with TADB on an inventory of potential 'win-win' financing options for the horticulture sector, including on developing business models appropriate for promoting inclusivity for smallholders. Through the partnership, financing was unlocked for ten projects worth USD 5-8 million in the agribusiness sector.

The UN has also partnered with the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) and has unlocked over USD 430,000 in financing from NMB Bank and TADB for smallholder farmers. The financial assistance enabled over 2,000 farmers to produce horticultural products that comply with international standards.

Farmers also often have inadequate knowledge about market access, entrepreneurship and technical knowledge, which holds them back from optimizing their yields and profits. The UN has supported the adoption of an innovative real estate approach in the agriculture sector where a block of land is developed with all necessary infrastructures and facilities, divided into small units called 'Kizimba' and then leased to individual farmers. In developing the 'Kizimba Business Model', the UN has brought together the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA), Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative (SUGECO), the Government and other stakeholders.

Through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), which comprises 16 UN agencies working with the Government to support communities hosting over 250,000 refugees in Kigoma, the UN has supported the establishment of a digital mechanism to link farmers, financial institutions, and suppliers of farming inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Farmers are now able to register on digital platforms, create profiles and update their farming input needs. These platforms are also linked to financial institutions and are used to transfer cash to farmers' bank accounts which, in turn, enables the banks to guarantee payments to the suppliers. Through the platforms, the suppliers can see where their risk is decreased and are also able to see farmers' input needs which informs their supply and delivery schedules. By eliminating the need for a middleman, this mechanism enables farmers to access more affordable farming inputs on a more consistent basis.

A total of 5,725 farmers joined the Digital Mobile Africa (DMA) platform during the reporting period. Input demand for the 5,725 farmers was aggregated and 383 tonnes of fertilizer, with a market value of (USD 247,583), were delivered to farmers in three districts of Kigoma. This innovation is expected to be scaled up and replicated and more farmers will be able to address challenges facing farm input supply.

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR HEALTH & WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The UN has partnered with the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) design studio (a Government lab housed at DIT) and various techpreneurs in the innovation ecosystem to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. Through this partnership, the UN provided technical and financial support to a 3D-printing community in the designing, fabrication, testing and distribution of Personal, Protective Equipment (PPEs) to help protect front line health workers across the country - especially those serving in quarantine centres for COVID-19 patients.

The products produced through this partnership included face shields, intubation boxes and ventilator splitters which reached front line medical workers at Muhimbili National Hospital, Amana Regional Referral Hospital, Aga Khan Hospital, and other medical facilities across the country including facilities in Arusha region and Zanzibar. This was very crucial given the inadequate medical supplies and PPE for front line health workers that were available in Tanzania at the start of the pandemic.

The UN, through the AMUA Accelerator, a public/private partnership with Sahara Sparks, has been supporting young entrepreneurs across the country to design new mobile application platforms that resonate with youth's views, experiences and specific sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs. The second round of the Accelerator, which concluded in 2020, focused on the SRH needs of youth living with disabilities. One of the winning teams, Frendlicom, Iringa, are developing a software platform that will instantly translate sign language into Kiswahili text speech and vice versa to facilitate communication between healthcare providers and patients with hearing impairments.

In June 2021, the third round of the Accelerator was launched, which again looks to Tanzania's youth to design innovative solutions for the generation and use of sexual and reproductive health data to improve service delivery for young people. Eight teams have developed market-ready products under the Accelerator to date, which has expanded access to accurate, age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health information.

The UN is partnering with Unilever Tanzania Tea Company to implement a project on Strengthening Unilever's Women's Safety on Prevention and Respond to Sexual Harassment and other forms of Gender-based Violence in Mufindi and Njombe District Councils.

The partnership strengthens Unilever's Women Safety Initiative, which is paying closer attention to prevention and response to sexual harassment and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) in all Unilever tea estates and factories. Under the partnership, the UN provides technical support targeting the workers and their families. It aims to transform perceptions and attitudes so that the existing policies on sexual harassment and child protection can be meaningfully implemented. This includes raising awareness on the rights of women and facilitating sharing of experiences and strategies to improve prevention and response to GBV. The partnership also promotes innovations aimed at creating a more enabling environment for women to fully participate in economic activities, including working in safe markets and being able to access finance to start and grow their businesses.

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

The UNDAP II is funded from UN agency funds (core and non-core), the One UN Tanzania Fund and global Multi-Partner Trust Funds. In 2020/21, the UN Country Team has continued benefiting from the strong support and generous funding from Sweden and Norway through the Tanzania One Fund. In operation in Tanzania since 2007, the One Fund has been instrumental in promoting more coherent resource mobilization, coordinated delivery of integrated results and leveraging greater financial resources from various sources. In the calendar year 2020, around USD 8.5 million was received through the One Fund towards jointly prioritized UNDAP II outcomes. Additionally, the UN jointly accessed funding from the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the UN Road Safety Trust Fund.

# RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The UN started implementing the Business Operations Strategy 2.0 to enhance efficient and effective service delivery that adds value to the UN's programming efforts. Implementation of the Strategy in Tanzania is expected to result in 20% cost avoidance of USD 8.2 million over the next five years.

As part of the Strategy implementation, the UN established new Long-Term Agreements to be used by multiple UN agencies for supplies and services such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and other emergency supplies, security, cleaning, car rental and transportation of supplies. Trainings on health awareness, benefits and rights were offered to all staff. To consolidate support services, the process for establishing a Common Back Office for UN agencies in Tanzania was launched. Baseline data was collected and analyzed, and various opportunities and challenges were identified. The process is part of the implementation of UN reforms at the country level.

For COVID-19 response, the UN developed and rolled out a UN Care for Staff Plan. This included mapping of available health services; establishment of a UN Duty of Care Center with a doctor and stress counselor; and provision of PPE for personnel. Isolation facilities were identified and provided for staff and family members with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. The UN System-Wide Vaccination Programme was rolled out.

## PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

The UN's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network played a key role in raising awareness, prevention, coordination and oversight on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The Network carried out a comprehensive PSEA Minimum Operating Standard self-assessment process, which enabled it to identify areas for joint action to strengthen compliance. Following the release of the IASC Global training package "Saying No to Sexual Misconduct", the Network trained UN agencies' focal points to strengthen their capacities to prevent and respond to SEA. The Network developed and started disseminating localized, portable No Excuse Cards that contain UN rules and prohibitions regarding SEA and provide contact details for reporting allegations. To support sustainability of the efforts, the PSEA Network supported the Country Management Team, along with a high-level strategy, to develop a PSEA Strategy. A number of foundational documents such as the SEA Information Sharing Protocol were drafted.

In addition, two inter-agency taskforces started mapping victim assistance referral pathways and developing a community-based complaints mechanism during the year. The aim is to equip the UN with more coordinated and standardized tools to document, track and respond to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring greater transparency across the UN system, as well as to increase accountability to ensure that survivors get the support they deserve and that perpetrators are held to account.

## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The UN Country Team established a Gender Coordination Mechanism to further coordinate country-level actions for the implementation of the UN System-Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The Mechanism is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and is composed of representatives across UN agencies.

During the reporting period, the Mechanism started by taking stock of the previous year's efforts and identifying key priorities for the year. This included participating in consultations to support the inclusion of gender priorities in the Government's new Five-Year Development Plan. The Mechanism then provided substantive gender analysis and data inputs for the UN's Common Country Analysis (CCA), and supported involvement of women's rights stakeholders, including Government and civil society organizations, in the CCA consultations. The members participated in and provided advisory support to UN teams in planning the next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.



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# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2020 - 2021

Outcome Group	2020-2021 Total Required Resources	2020-2021 Available Resources
<b>Economic Growth and Employment</b>	40,152,934	33,925,029
<b>Education</b>	6,676,229	3,857,321
<b>Social Protection</b>	1,554,963	961,163
<b>Health</b>	37,053,985	26,774,498
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	6,882,533	6,196,257
<b>Nutrition</b>	14,687,220	12,656,182
<b>WASH</b>	7,612,780	7,477,072
<b>Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality</b>	20,680,977	19,766,341
<b>Violence Against Women and Children</b>	15,209,508	9,045,349
<b>Women Political Participation and Leadership</b>	4,015,249	2,692,326
<b>Environment and Climate Change</b>	7,969,924	4,806,519
<b>Refugees and Migrants</b>	158,815,287	60,830,133
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>321,311,588</b>	<b>188,988,189</b>

## UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR (2021/2022)

Over the next year the UN in Tanzania will be concluding the UN Development Assistance Plan II (UNDAP II 2016-2022) and will be implementing the final year of activities and consolidating the results that have been achieved during the six-year programming cycle. This year, the United Republic of Tanzania has seen changes in leadership with the current President's development agenda taking shape and the Governments finalizing the five-year development plans for both Mainland and Zanzibar.

In this context, the UN has also begun designing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2021/22-2026/27. The UNSDCF marks shift in the United Nation's approach to working in-country with the aim of, not only implementing development activities, but also bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to accelerate progress on implementing the SDGs. The new Cooperation Framework development process, which is co-designed with the Government, is well underway and stakeholders ranging from development partners, civil society, academia, and communities, will continue to be engaged as the UNSDCF takes shape and gets launched on 1 July 2022.

Focusing on the promotion of human rights, gender equality and disability inclusion, the promise to Leave No One Behind is at the heart of the United Nation's Country Team (UNCT) agenda. In addition to ensuring that human rights-based approaches are mainstreamed in UNCT strategic planning tools such as the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and UNSDCF, the UNCT will continue to work on targeted initiatives geared towards leaving no one behind, including supporting national counterparts.

A key area of focus for the coming year will be to continue supporting the Government's COVID-19 National Response in all its pillars; Health first, Protecting People, Economic Response and Recovery, Social Cohesion, and macroeconomic response.

Following the launch of Tanzania Five Year Development Plan III, the UN will join hands with the government and other partners in implementing its plans. This will also require mapping of SDG indicators data to national data sources to ensure tracking of results is accurately done. The UN will also be supporting the government in conducting the 2021/2022 population and housing census which will inform government planning for the next decade. Similarly support will be provided to the finalization and implementation of the Zanzibar Development plan (ZADEP) which will highlight the priority areas for development investment and aligned to Vision 2050.

# ACRONYMS



<b>AGYW</b>	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
<b>AYFS</b>	Youth Friendly Health Services
<b>BeMONC</b>	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
<b>CBP</b>	Children's Book Project
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis
<b>CeMONC</b>	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care
<b>CHWs</b>	Community Health Workers
<b>CRDB</b>	Community and Rural Development Bank
<b>CTI</b>	Confederation of Tanzania Industries
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
<b>FP</b>	Family Planning
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS TB and Malaria
<b>GoT</b>	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
<b>GRB</b>	Gender Responsive Budgeting
<b>HRH</b>	Human Resources for Health
<b>INSET</b>	In-Service Education and Training
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention Control
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Authorities
<b>LTBI</b>	Latent TB Infection
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MIT</b>	UN Development Assistance Plan
<b>NECTA</b>	National Examinations Council of Tanzania
<b>NMB</b>	National Micro-finance Bank
<b>NMCP</b>	National Malaria Control Program
<b>NSPP</b>	National Social Protection Policy
<b>PAA</b>	Project Area Authorities
<b>PEPFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PSSN</b>	Productive Social Safety Net
<b>RMNCAH</b>	Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health
<b>SBA</b>	Small Business Administration
<b>SIDO</b>	Small Industries Development Organization
<b>SMIDA</b>	The Micro, Small and Medium Industrial Development Agency
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>TASAF</b>	Tanzanian Social Action Fund
<b>TPB</b>	Tanzania Postal Bank
<b>TVET</b>	Technical Vocational Education and Training
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAP</b>	UN Development Assistance Plan
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VAWC</b>	Violence Against Women and Children
<b>VETA</b>	Vocational Educational and Training Authority
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

**United Nations Tanzania**

182 Mzinga way, Off Msasani Road  
Oysterbay, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

P.O.Box 9182

Tel: +255 22 219 9200/209

Fax: +255 22 266 8749

