



TANZANIA IN TRANSITION: A DEVELOPING STORY

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CONTENTS

PART I - Introduction	5
PART II - Democratic governance	
1 Refugees and migrants in Tanzania	7
2 Ending violence against women and children	13
3 The power of community radio in transforming society	19
PART III - Growth & poverty reduction	
4 Rights and rewards for female cross-border traders	23
5 Creating a spring board for rural entrepreneurs	27
6 Empowering rural women through renewable energy	31
7 Helping communities to manage climate change risks	35
Part IV - Social wellbeing	
8 Education for all creates oppurtunities	39
9 Social protection tackling poverty	45
10 Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools boost attendance	49
11 Health and nutrition building better futures	55
PART V - Cross-cutting areas	
12 It's not wrong to be different, it's wrong to be treated differently	59
13 Calling a halt to female genital mutilation	65
14 Empowering youth to speak out	69
15 The private sector making a difference in public life	75
16 Dramatic reduction in HIV infection rates for children	79
Acknowledgements	85
Table of acronyms	86
Notes - captions	87



INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is a country with a compelling development story

Tanzania is in transition. Change is everywhere, from the bustling streets of Dar es Salaam to the remotest villages in the foothills of Kilimanjaro. East Africa's second biggest economy is growing rapidly. Its population could approximately double to 100 million by 2050 with an unprecedented shift of people from the countryside to the city. With its population set to grow by one million a year, demand for housing, water, sanitation and healthcare is climbing steadily. This youthful and rapidly growing democracy is coming of age, aspiring to reach middle income status in the next few years.

In 2010, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations launched a single plan with a single vision to harness rapid economic growth to improve the lives of its citizens. This plan supported the aspirations of Tanzania to become a middle income country, to translate economic growth, natural resources and its tourism potential into better lives for the majority of its largely rural population.

It aimed to make this Indian Ocean country, with its majestic peaks, grass lands and lakes, more resilient to natural and man-made climate shocks such as droughts and floods, to empower women and girls, to lift millions out of extreme poverty through education, jobs and social security and to unlock this mainly agricultural country's potential to diversify its economy as it rapidly urbanises. Led by the government of Tanzania, it has been generously supported by international donors. The plan has harnessed the resources and skills of government, civil society organisations and communities to make meaningful changes to the lives of ordinary Tanzanians in a rapidly changing country.

Our single plan with a single vision was called the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). The first was UNDAP 2011-2016. It had three main goals designed to support the aspirations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The second UN Development Assistance Plan 2016-2021 broadly supports completing the unfinished business of the MDGs and the aims of the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As was noted by the Tanzanian government: "We greatly appreciate the support of the UN over the years. We are happy with One UN, and we look forward to our close collaboration during the UNDAP II which begins in July 2016." The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar echoed this comment. "Zanzibar has considered its relationship with the UN as a true development partnership; we look forward to working closely together in the years to come."

The vision of UNDAP 2011-2016 was clear.

Firstly, it aimed to reduce poverty dramatically in a country where more than one in four still live below the poverty line and 80% of workers make their living from subsistence farming.

Secondly, it sought to enhance the quality of life of millions of Tanzanians by improving their health, education and job opportunities after averaging impressive economic growth of 6-7% a year in 2009-2014.

Thirdly, the plan aspired to strengthen the country's institutions through better governance to ensure the fruits of the country's economic growth were enjoyed more widely.

A partnership between the United Nations and Tanzania, the plan was also designed to boost the efficiency and effectiveness of the way the UN works with governments. It was designed to create a unified approach to development. Tanzania was one of just eight countries picked to pilot the programme around the world, alongside Vietnam, Pakistan, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Mozambique, Albania and Uruguay.

This book seeks to showcase some of the successes of this plan, to highlight its achievements and to examine the challenges ahead. It tells the stories of Tanzanian men, women and children whose lives are changing thanks to successful cooperation between the government of Tanzania, the United Nations, civil society and communities.

ALVARO RODRIGUEZ, RESIDENT COORDINATOR OF
THE UN SYSTEM, TANZANIA

Tanzania's historic naturalisation of 162,000 Burundians in exile

The spur of land stretching east from the shores of Lake Tanganyika is fertile. Farmers grow a cornucopia of crops in its rich soil. From maize, rice and cabbages to sorghum, ground nuts and tobacco, Tabora and Katavi have not just nourished bountiful harvests. The countryside has also become a home to generations of "New Tanzanians," providing a safe haven and a new start for Burundian refugees fleeing political instability in the Great Lakes region.

“THE UNITED NATIONS WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA TO CREATE AN EFFICIENT AND FAIR SYSTEM FOR ASYLUM, MIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT, WHICH INCLUDED VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION, RESETTLEMENT IN THIRD COUNTRIES AND INTEGRATION INTO HOST COMMUNITIES”

In 2014, Tanzania took an historic step, giving citizenship to more than 162,000 Burundian refugees, the most generous gesture of naturalisation in Africa's history. Some of the former refugees, who fled Burundi in 1972, received their citizenships certificates personally from Tanzania's President Jakaya Kikwete in the Tabora region in October 2014.

Symbolically, the naturalisation ceremony took place on Nyerere Day, as the nation marked the 15th Anniversary of the death of its founding father and 1983 Nansen Refugee Award laureate, the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. "It's the most generous naturalisation of refugees anywhere," said UN refugee agency spokeswoman Melissa Fleming at the time.

Many of the refugees have put down roots in three settlements in Tabora and Katavi in western Tanzania since 1972, becoming largely self-supporting and tax-paying members of society. In addition to subsistence crops, the settlements also produced tobacco and coffee for export, contributing to the development of these remote regions. The United Nations worked closely with the government of Tanzania to create an efficient and fair system for asylum, migration and resettlement, which included voluntary repatriation, resettlement in third countries and integration into host communities. The UN also supported the government in ensuring policies were in line with international laws and conventions on asylum and migration.

“IT'S THE MOST GENEROUS NATURALISATION OF REFUGEES ANYWHERE”

Whether they were farmers, bricklayers or chicken breeders, the Burundian exiles were given choices over the lives they wanted to lead.

“2015 SAW A FRESH INFLUX OF MORE THAN 110,000 BURUNDIANS FLOCKING TO WESTERN TANZANIA AMID VIOLENT PROTESTS TRIGGERED BY PRESIDENT PIERRE NKURUNZIZA'S PLAN TO RUN FOR A THIRD TERM”

In 2007, the government of Tanzania, in collaboration with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government of Burundi, adopted the Tanzania



Comprehensive Solutions Strategy (TANCOSS) for the 1972 Burundian refugees in the country. Tanzania, Burundi and the UNHCR agreed at a meeting to base the strategy on three pillars: Voluntary Repatriation, Application for Naturalisation and Final Local Integration.

The refugees were allowed to choose whether to repatriate or to apply for naturalisation and permanent local integration in Tanzania. An overwhelming majority of Burundian refugees living in three settlements on land given to them by the government of Tanzania opted to become Tanzanian citizens with almost 80% deciding to stay rather than return to Burundi.

It is not just Burundians who have found sanctuary in Tanzania.

“TODAY, THE UN PROVIDES PROTECTION AND LIFESAVING SERVICES TO THESE REFUGEES RESIDING IN NYARUGUSU AND OTHER NEWLY ESTABLISHED CAMPS”

Tanzania also granted naturalisation to some 32,000 Rwandan refugees in 1982 and in February 2014 it concluded the naturalisation of some 3,000 Somali Bantu refugees (ethnic Wazigua from Tanzania), who had fled Somalia in 1991, after the fall of the Mohammed Siad Barre regime. Tanzania is also host to approximately 60,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), a large number of whom will be resettled in the U.S. over the next five years.

But the refugee crisis in the Great Lakes region is far from over. The work of helping refugees start a new life goes on: for the government of Tanzania and the United Nations. 2015 saw a fresh influx of more than 110,000 Burundians flocking to western Tanzania amid violent protests triggered by President Pierre Nkurunziza’s plan to run for a third term. Tanzania has re-opened three former refugee camps in response to the crisis.

“THERE ARE MANY “NEW TANZANIANS” WHO ARE GRATEFUL TO THE COUNTRY FOR THE FRESH START THEY HAVE BEEN PROVIDED. RATHER THAN LOOKING BACK, THEY ARE NOW LOOKING AHEAD”

Today, the UN provides protection and lifesaving services to these refugees residing in Nyarugusu and other newly established camps. Some of the help the UN provides includes vaccinating children, primary health care, providing food rations and schooling as well as fuel efficient stoves for families to cook meals on.

And while Tanzania helps to take care of the immediate needs of newcomers, there are many “New Tanzanians” who are grateful to the country for the fresh start they have been provided. Rather than looking back, they are now looking ahead.



PERSONAL STORY

Tanzania's founding father Julius Nyerere famously said that no African should be a refugee in another African country. In that spirit, Tanzania has provided sanctuary to refugees fleeing conflict in the Great Lakes region for decades.

“ I HOPE THAT MY CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN LEAD SUCCESSFUL LIVES HERE IN TANZANIA. I AM HOPEFUL FOR OUR FUTURE HERE ”

Scola Elias fled Burundi with her family in 1972 when about 120,000 Hutus were massacred by government forces and their supporters in the wake of a Hutu-led uprising in the south of the country. She found safety in Tanzania but after marrying in 1975 her husband abandoned her to fend for herself and her five children.

First exiled and then left by her husband, she is now a proud grandmother who looks forward with optimism.

“I am happier now. It is a different feeling. I am free. I live around Tanzanians and I am not discriminated against. They don't consider or even know me as a refugee. I can

travel anywhere in Tanzania without a problem. My life has changed,” she said.

Today, she lives in the Mbagala district of Dar es Salaam near Julius Nyerere International Airport, and looks forward to her children and grandchildren prospering in her adoptive homeland.

“ I AM FREE. I LIVE AROUND TANZANIANS AND I AM NOT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. THEY DON'T CONSIDER OR EVEN KNOW ME AS A REFUGEE. I CAN TRAVEL ANYWHERE IN TANZANIA WITHOUT A PROBLEM. MY LIFE HAS CHANGED ”

“I hope that my children and grandchildren lead successful lives here in Tanzania. I am hopeful for our future here. My daughter will be a doctor soon. That makes me proud,” she said.

“I only have hope, we do not know what the future holds for us. We just pray for the best.”

IMPACT

- The UN and Tanzania have worked together to foster international peace and stability by providing sanctuary, shelter and support for refugees from the Great Lakes region.
- The UN and Tanzania have developed a progressive approach towards migration through biometric registration and immigration card printing systems.



ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Police strive for stronger response to violence against women and children

A bustling police station can be an assault on the senses. You can hear the shouts of men in custody echoing around cell walls, the cold steel click of handcuffs on wrists and the rattle of keys as armed, uniformed police officers sweep past you in the corridor. For women and children who have suffered violence and abuse, the first step towards justice can often be the hardest: taking a step inside a police station to report a crime.

“ FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE SUFFERED VIOLENCE AND ABUSE, THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS JUSTICE CAN OFTEN BE THE HARDEST: TAKING A STEP INSIDE A POLICE STATION TO REPORT A CRIME ”

That critical first step is becoming easier for women and children in Tanzania. That is, in no small part, due to the creation of specialized units – Gender and Children’s Desks – in Tanzanian police stations. The desks have been created by the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) to assist the victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse (CA) in finding justice effectively, efficiently and appropriately.

“ THE OFFICERS AT THE DESKS ARE IN PLAIN CLOTHES, THE SURROUNDINGS RESPECT PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY ”

The Gender and Children’s Desks offer survivors a quiet place set aside from the hub bub of the main police station

to take that first critical step towards justice. The officers at the desks are in plain clothes, the surroundings respect privacy and confidentiality. The spaces offer sanctuary for survivors of GBV and CA. There is space to rest, toys for children and separate rooms where women and children reporting crimes are interviewed by officers.

Preventing and ending violence against women and girls is a priority for the United Nations. Violence blights the lives of millions of women and children every day all over the world. Up to 7 in 10 women report having been physically or sexually abused at some point in their lives. Up to 50% of sexual assaults are committed against girls under the age of 16. Turning a blind eye to this violence not only hurts individuals, families and communities. It also holds back a country from reaching its full potential. The UN says that violence against women is a major threat to social and economic development. It’s linked to poverty, lack of education, inequality, child mortality and maternal ill health.

“ PREVENTING AND ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IS A PRIORITY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ”

In 2013, the TPF launched the “Three Year Action Plan to Strengthen Police Response to GBV and Child Abuse 2013-2016.” It focused on developing the ability of police officers on the desks to deal with such sensitive cases and on ensuring standardized desks are operating fully by 2016 in six priority regions: Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam.

DAWATI LA
JINSIA NA WATOTO
CHANG'OMBE

A Police Partner Coordination Group with representatives from the police, government ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), development partners and UN agencies has been set up to monitor progress, take stock and promote transparency, efficiency and accountability.

Chang'ombe police station in Dar es Salaam is one of three flagship police stations with state-of-the-art Gender and Children's Desks alongside Mpwapwa in Dodoma region and Hai in Kilimanjaro region. Step inside the station and speak to one of the police officers and you will hear that setting up the desks, reaching out to the community and education initiatives have encouraged more women and children to come forward.

Stamping out sextortion

The United Nations has also thrown its weight behind a national coalition on "sextortion" in which authority is used to extort sexual favours. "Funguka – Break the silence, sextortion humiliates and kills," the motto of the Coalition against Sextortion, has become a rallying call in Tanzania to tackle the problem.

The coalition was established in May 2014 by 10 NGOs, the police and the judiciary. The coalition unites grass roots and national organizations, institutions and women's groups. It speaks with one voice on sextortion and corruption, identifying ways to root it out and deal with it in the courts.

“ FONGUKA – BREAK THE SILENCE,
SEXTORTION HUMILIATES AND KILLS ”

A Case Law Manual on Sextortion and Anti-Corruption has been developed by the Tanzania Women Judges Association (TAWJA) supported by UN Women to help judges, police and lawyers to identify sextortion cases and to ensure Tanzania's courts handle the cases in line

with international human rights law. The Case Law Manual has also been included in the human rights training of the Institute of Judicial Administration in Lushoto, in the Tanga region.

“ STEP INSIDE THE STATION AND SPEAK TO ONE OF THE POLICE OFFICERS AND YOU WILL HEAR THAT SETTING UP THE DESKS, REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES HAVE ENCOURAGED MORE WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO COME FORWARD ”

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has supported the development, translation, printing and distribution of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on handling GBV and CA cases, as well as the SOP on handling cases of Juvenile Offenders and a guide on establishing the desks. UNICEF also supported the development of the standardized training materials (Basic and Advanced Training Manuals on Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse) and the training of police and social welfare officers. It also supported the police in developing, translating, printing and distribution of registers to support case management and trend analysis.

UN Women has also supported TAWJA in publishing a journal in June 2015 on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), including an analysis of court cases. It is a practical guide for judges, police, prosecutors and defense lawyers on how to deal with such cases. It also includes recommendations on how to improve access to justice for survivors, in the hope that one day such abuse will become a thing of the past.



PERSONAL STORY

Meet Detective Staff Sergeant Meshack Bwage. The 36-year-old is one of the police officers women and children will meet when they first step through the doors of Chang'ombe Police Station in Dar es Salaam.

He is one of the officers behind the Gender and Children's Desk. A policeman with roots in the community, he says reaching out to families has been critical in encouraging more women and children to come forward to report crimes which often take place behind closed doors.

"Before I joined the gender desk I was involved in community policing. It was an easy transition to the gender desk for me because community policing involves mostly families," he said.

"We have seen big changes since we established the gender desk at the police station. Community outreach and education programmes were introduced," he said. "This increased confidence in our activities and we see a dramatic rise in cases affecting women and children being brought to the police station."

"There is a better understanding of what we do. There is faith in the police to solve these domestic problems. Now,

even children have the confidence to walk in here and report their parents for abuse, something that was never heard of before," he said.

Change always takes time, but Detective Staff Sergeant Meshack Bwage is hopeful that things will change for good.

“THERE IS FAITH IN THE POLICE TO SOLVE THESE DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. NOW, EVEN CHILDREN HAVE THE CONFIDENCE TO WALK IN HERE AND REPORT THEIR PARENTS FOR ABUSE, SOMETHING THAT WAS NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE”

"I hope that in the very near future, acts of violence against women and children will be a thing of the past in our communities thanks to the gender desks," he said.

IMPACT

- The UN and Tanzania have increased the number of women and children who have gained access to justice through Gender and Children's Desks in police stations.
- The UN is helping the police, judges and lawyers to identify and deal with "sextortion" cases in which people abuse their authority to extort sexual favours.



THE POWER OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN TRANSFORMING SOCIETY

Rural radio stations connecting communities to power of information

In isolated communities that feel far from the centres of power, community radio is playing a vital role in giving people a voice across Africa. In Tanzania, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continues to work with 28 radio stations with the support of development partners, encouraging around 16 million mainly rural listeners to exercise their democratic rights to speak up and speak out on issues of public interest. Knowledge gained across the airwaves has given communities new power.

“ KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
INFORMATION IS LIBERATING.
EDUCATION IS THE PREMISE OF
PROGRESS, IN EVERY SOCIETY, IN
EVERY FAMILY ”

With newspaper circulation limited in Tanzania, television watched by only a minority and a majority of the population without the resources to access the Internet, community radio is informing and educating local populations as well as giving them a voice on grass-roots issues affecting their daily lives.

UNESCO initiatives at community radio stations across the country put development issues, such as girls’ education, security, the environment, education and health, at the forefront of local programming.

One such initiative is UNESCO’s “Empowering Local Radio with Information and Communications Technology (ICTs).” This initiative was designed to increase the ability of 32 local radio stations in 7 African countries, including 9 in Tanzania, to report on local issues. This was done by providing training in the use of information and communications technology, including tablets and

mobile phones for news gathering and editing, as well as by giving editorial, management and business training to radio station managers, journalists and other staff.

The programme, supported to the tune of \$4.5 million by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), has also encouraged widening the geographical range of news coverage to more remote places by increasing the network of correspondents used by community radio stations. In some cases it has done so by providing training in news gathering to community members.

UNESCO is continuing to support community radio stations right across Tanzania in a bid to encourage freedom of expression, raise issues of local concern and increase accountability.

Another initiative, the Democratic Empowerment Project, has also sought to harness the power of radio. UNESCO has worked with 28 radio stations across Tanzania from 2013-2016 to boost voter education and to ensure peaceful elections. It has done so by providing support to radio stations, enhancing journalistic standards and professionalism, while improving election coverage and editorial management. It has also strengthened partnerships to encourage ethical election reporting and to foster the safety and protection of journalists.

Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan highlighted the importance of empowering people by giving them knowledge. “Knowledge is power. Information is liberating. Education is the premise of progress, in every society, in every family,” he said.

The community radio initiative in Tanzania reflects that, providing a clear example of UNESCO’s drive to foster development by promotion knowledge in society.



PERSONAL STORY

It can be difficult to find your voice, to be heard, to be listened to. Ali Mwaita Ali was a reluctant radio journalist at first.

“ I WANT TO CONTINUE BEING A JOURNALIST SO I CAN CONTINUE ADVOCATING FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND THOSE WHOSE VOICE IS NEVER HEARD ”

“I used to be very scared of public speaking. I did not think I could make it as a reporter or broadcaster. I was too scared. I was shaking uncontrollably,” he said.

But he found his voice and gave voice to the hopes and fears of other young people in a country where almost two-thirds of the population are under the age of 24.

“It used to be that our children’s problems and concerns were always brought forward by adults. Cases of child abuse, teenage pregnancy, violence at home were always reported by parents or supervising adults. But now UNICEF

has made it possible for us children to voice our concerns and problems that afflict us in our community,” said the broadcaster from Migombani in Zanzibar.

The 18-year-old student and radio journalist for a children’s community network in Tanzania, has developed both confidence and the conviction that he wants to pursue a career as a journalist.

“ I USED TO BE VERY SCARED OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. I DID NOT THINK I COULD MAKE IT AS A REPORTER OR BROADCASTER. I WAS TOO SCARED. I WAS SHAKING UNCONTROLLABLY ”

“I did not have an idea what I would want to do with my life. I did not think I would ever be a reporter. Now I know what I need to do. I want to continue being a journalist so I can continue advocating for the rights of children and those whose voice is never heard.”

IMPACT

- The UN has worked with 28 local radio stations across Tanzania to contribute to voter education and to peaceful elections.
- The UN has trained hundreds of young Tanzanian journalists in the use of information and computer technology, including tablets and mobile phones, for news gathering designed to link local communities with the centres of power.

RIGHTS AND REWARDS FOR FEMALE CROSS-BORDER TRADERS

Freedom to do business without fear is paying dividends

The border is bustling. Women carry fruit and vegetables on their heads, battered buses packed with passengers whizz past the dusty street markets where traders are selling second-hand T-shirts, cooking oil, soap and sweets. Immigration officials stamp documents as men and women rest under the branches of an acacia tree to escape the harsh heat of the midday sun.

For the women who make up the majority of Tanzania's informal cross-border traders, the risks of doing business have often outweighed the rewards. From paying unnecessary fines, taxes and bribes to officials to the threat of rape and violence, many have paid a high price to feed their families and educate their children.

That is changing thanks to an initiative to inform more than 1,400 Tanzanian women cross-border traders at 11 border posts about their rights to do business free from fear, exploitation and violence and to bring together individual traders in organized groups with a common cause. Spearheaded by UN Women, the Tanzanian government, the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC) and Tanzania's Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), the initiative has brought these entrepreneurs together in what was once a largely informal, unorganized and unrecognized sector, to learn about their rights and to speak with one voice to officials about upholding these rights.

Launched in 2012, the initiative has helped the women to understand their rights, meet trade regulations, develop and register their businesses and establish a better relationship with officials. The women have received invaluable training on leadership, business development and international trade. The traders are getting tax identification numbers, adding barcodes to their products to sell to supermarkets, meeting customs officials to discuss issues of concern, reporting harassment and generating higher profits. Around 80% of the women traders run informal businesses but as a result of the initiative one third have obtained Tax

Identification Numbers and/or bar codes for their products, widening the number of markets and outlets they can sell to.

The women say they are now rarely asked for bribes and when they wear their TWCC T-shirts, customs officers are ready to assist them. This is women's economic empowerment in action. It ensures the women participate actively and fully in the economy on equal terms with men. It gives them independence, unleashes their potential and breaks down the barriers of inequality holding them back in business, society and family life.

It is estimated that informal cross-border trade is a source of income for more than 40% of Africa's population and that women make up 70% of informal cross-border traders. Many women in the past resorted to crossing frontiers using illegal "panya" or "rat" routes to avoid the threat of bribery, extortion, rape, sexual harassment and violence. But often these rat runs were no safer and middle men frequently took a cut.

To ensure women can trade safely, fairly and profitably, UN Women and the government of Tanzania are also planning to establish gender desks at all of the country's border posts. The desks will provide the women with relevant documents and information. They will also collect data on the women, including cases of abuse and sexual violence. Through monitoring and evaluation, the aim is to prevent violence against women at borders and to encourage cross-border trade benefitting households, communities and the wider Tanzanian economy.

"Crossing the border is smoother and easier," said Winfrida Eddington Nyella, a leather goods producer from the Hollili Platform. "We used to go through the panya route (rat route) ..and we paid someone else to cross and do the selling. Now I go directly myself across the border, I pay less and I meet the customers myself so the profit is more."

FOOTNOTE:
The 11 platforms are in the border areas of Namanga (Tanzania/Kenya); Hollili (Tanzania/Kenya); Sirari (Kenya/Tanzania); Kigoma (Tanzania/Burundi); Kabanga (Tanzania/Burundi); Mwanza (Kenya and Uganda/Tanzania); Mtwara (Tanzania/Mozambique); Mutukula (Tanzania/Uganda); Rusumo (Tanzania/Rwanda); Tunduma (Tanzania/Zambia) and Horohoro (Tanzania/Kenya).

PERSONAL STORY

Tanzanian trader and entrepreneur Cotilda Dominic Mahundi runs a small business but has big ambitions. The 52-year-old from Mtwara packages and sells mango pickles, peanut butter and cashew nuts. She presses pawpaws, pineapples and bananas to turn them into refreshing fruit wines for sale to customers seeking to quench their thirst in Tanzania's tropical heat.

“MY BIGGEST HOPE IS TO BE ABLE TO TRADE IN ALL NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES. I DON'T WANT TO STOP AT THE TANZANIAN-MOZAMBIKAN BORDER. I WANT TO GO ALL THE WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA. I WANT TO TRADE IN UGANDA, BURUNDI”

“My biggest hope is to be able to trade in all neighbouring countries. I don't want to stop at the Tanzanian-Mozambican border. I want to go all the way to South Africa. I want to trade in Uganda, Burundi. I want to trade with the East African community,” she said.

IMPACT

- The UN and Tanzania have helped to inform more than 1,400 cross-border traders at 11 border posts about their rights to do business free from fear, exploitation and violence.
- The UN has helped these more than 1,400 traders to form a single organization to protect and promote their safety, security and their business prospects.

Like many women cross-border traders, she has benefitted from the support and solidarity offered by membership of the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC). “Sometimes the language barrier is a hindrance when we cross the borders. Also sometimes we are worried about safety. That is my biggest concern. But I have now travelled twice this year and last year and I do not think those are such big problems, especially when I mention I am a member of the TWCC,” she said. “It is well known and they respect our rights as cross-border traders.”

A little innovation has also gone a long way. The simple addition of bar codes to her products has boosted her income.

“SOMETIMES THE LANGUAGE BARRIER IS A HINDRANCE WHEN WE CROSS THE BORDERS. ALSO SOMETIMES WE ARE WORRIED ABOUT SAFETY”

“The biggest change has been the introduction of a bar coding system for my items. My products can now be sold even in supermarkets. My earnings have increased.”



CREATING A SPRING BOARD FOR RURAL ENTREPRENEURS

Knowledge sows seeds of success for Tanzania's young farmers

The medieval philosopher Maimonides understood the power of knowledge better than most. "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day," he said. "Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."

In a country where a majority rely on farming for their livelihoods, the drive to modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries is vital to reduce hunger, create more jobs and generate opportunities for a new generation of farmers. Teaching young farmers new skills is at the heart of realising that ambition.

“ AGRO BUSINESS NEEDS PATIENCE AND GOOD PLANNING ”

More than 3,000 young Tanzanian men and women gained skills critical to successful farming in the 21st century in 2011-2014, from learning about plant nutrition, animal feed, crop rotation, irrigation, fish farming and land rights, to entrepreneurship, conservation and dealing with the challenges of climate change.

They were also taught general life skills, including budgeting and parenting. By taking part in Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) run by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, young Tanzanians have gained the farming and entrepreneurial skills they need to maximise the country's rich agricultural potential and to minimize poverty.

The programme, which was supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA),

focused on promoting employment opportunities in agriculture, food processing and retailing as part of Tanzania's own growth and poverty reduction strategies, MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II in Tanzania and Zanzibar, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). Creating jobs in farming was also seen as playing a critical role in achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eradicating poverty and extreme hunger.

The importance of agriculture to the economy of Tanzania cannot be overstated. It is the mainstay of the economy of the mainland, contributing an estimated 30% to gross domestic product (GDP), employing 80% of the working population and accounting for almost two-thirds of the country's exports.

The picture is similar in Zanzibar, employing 7 out of 10 people, contributing about a third of the island's GDP and accounting for three-quarters of its export earnings. But poverty remains a problem with a third of households on the mainland and more than four out of 10 households on Zanzibar living below the poverty line.

“ YOUTH CAN BENEFIT A LOT FROM IT IF THEY WORK AS A GROUP ”

Creating opportunities for young farmers is part of a drive by the UN and Tanzania to reduce widespread poverty and increase youth employment. This support includes providing land, skills, capital for seeds and fertiliser, as well as farm equipment. Young farmers are also encouraged



to seek cooperative support to produce and process their products.

While tradition has given Tanzania a rich agricultural heritage, tradition has also discouraged some young people from entering farming.

The tradition of cultivating the land manually has left young people with a perception of farming as often unrewarding and back-breaking work. In Tanzania, 70% of farm land is still cultivated by hand.

“ POVERTY REMAINS A PROBLEM WITH A THIRD OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE MAINLAND AND MORE THAN FOUR OUT OF 10 HOUSEHOLDS ON ZANZIBAR LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE ”

As a result, Tanzania and the UN have “rebranded agriculture” to encourage a new generation of Tanzanian farmers to seize on agriculture’s potential to create significant business opportunities through mechanisation and by adding value to products ranging from fruit and vegetables to sunflowers.

The JFFLS have succeeded not just in encouraging young men and women to develop fresh skills and launch

new enterprises. They have helped them to boost their earnings with participants reporting an increase of 60% in their economic returns after the workshops. While many participants returned to farm their own families’ land, others rented from other land owners.

“ THE FAO-TRAINED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ON AVERAGE WENT ON THEMSELVES TO TRAIN A FURTHER 20 PEOPLE ”

Not only did many report commercial success. Once back in their communities, the FAO-trained young men and women on average went on themselves to train a further 20 people, a spillover effect of 1:20 on average.

One success story speaks volumes about the impact of the JFFLS on Tanzania’s next generation of farmers.

Adam Athumani from the village of Mampando in the Singida region of Tanzania was inspired by his training to secure 300 acres of land from a regional commissioner for a group of 120 young men and women to grow sunflowers commercially.

Planning, patience and profit sharing was at the heart of their business model. “Agro business needs patience and good planning,” he said. “Youth can benefit a lot from it if they work as a group.”

IMPACT

- More than 3,000 young Tanzanian women and men have gained skills critical to successful farming.
- The FAO-trained young men and women on average went on themselves to train a further 20 people, a spillover effect of 1:20 on average.



EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY

Tanzania's barefoot female solar engineers light up their communities

As the sun sets crimson on the horizon, the gleaming solar panels on the thatched roofs of a remote Tanzanian village soak up the day's final rays. As darkness descends over the dusty track leading to the village of Chekeleni, light from solar lanterns illuminates the faces of children bent over their school books. It is one of three villages in the Mtwara and Lindi regions of southern Tanzania where six female solar engineers light up homes and communities with renewable energy.

The six women, who trained in India in 2011-2012 to become "barefoot" solar engineers, have installed and now maintain solar panels for at least 460 households in a partnership between UN Women, Tanzania, India and India's Barefoot College. The electricity they have provided has powered mobile phone chargers, solar lanterns, fridge freezers and even a DVD player. It has powered new businesses and empowered women and girls by creating role models of skilled women respected by young and old alike.

In Chekeleni, the community bought a freezer it used to make iced drinks which were carried for sale to surrounding villages on a bicycle. Solar lanterns have replaced smoky kerosene lights. The women go from house to house speaking to men and women, fixing their solar panels and lanterns when they break. Men and women bring them electrical items for repairs. These women, subsistence farmers with some primary school education, were once overshadowed by men in their communities. Now they attend village meetings, speaking up and speaking out. They have become economically and socially active, emerging as community leaders.

"My mother used to just be at home, now she has come back and is an engineer and a leader. She is on the Village

Energy Committee," said a daughter of Chekeleni's solar engineer Arafa Mwamba Halfani. "When I grow up I will also be a leader. Maybe I will be President."

Tanzania is not alone in its energy challenge. Two-thirds of Africans have no electricity but on a continent blessed with sunlight, off-grid solar power has enormous potential to transform lives and replace expensive fuels like kerosene.

The six Tanzanian women are not alone in converting sunlight into new opportunities for their communities. They were among 25 rural mothers, many of them also grandmothers, from four African countries who were trained at the Barefoot College in Tilonia in the state of Rajasthan in India to install and maintain solar energy panels. The programme was part of the "Rural Women Light up Africa" initiative, which was launched in 2011.

In a country where the majority of the population are not connected to the electricity grid and reliant on farming prone to the hazards of droughts and floods, the villages of Chekeleni, Nitekela and Mjimwema represent economic and social change, replacing kerosene with solar power.

Tanzania is planning to tap this free and clean energy source to light up remote and isolated homes that have no immediate hope of linking to their national grid. Zanzibar opened a new renewable energy training centre at Kibokwa in August 2015. It aims to train 24 female engineers a year.

"Through installation and maintenance of solar electrification and other activities, the women are bringing light to their communities and a brighter future for themselves and their families," said Anna Collins-Falk, UN Women Country Representative, Tanzania.



PERSONAL STORY

When the lights are switched on in the village at six in the evening, the children open their school books and switch their attention from play to learning.

“OUR KIDS CAN DO THEIR HOMEWORK IN THE EVENINGS WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. IT USED TO BE THAT CHILDREN NEVER TOUCHED THEIR BOOKS WHEN THEY GOT HOME. WHAT WOULD THEY HAVE USED TO STUDY? NO LIGHT, NO STUDIES”

“Our kids can do their homework in the evenings without difficulty. It used to be that children never touched their books when they got home. What would they have used to study? No light, no studies. But these days we just turn on the lights,” said Sophia Mnandi, 36, one of two women “barefoot” solar engineers in the village of Chekeleni. Sophia, who trained in India in 2011-2012, has become a dynamo in the community in more ways than one.

IMPACT

- The UN has helped communities to generate their own renewable energy by training rural women as solar engineers, bringing power to at least 460 households in three communities.
- The “barefoot” engineers have become economically and socially active members of their communities and role models of women’s empowerment for girls and young women.

She is doing more than providing renewable energy to her community by harnessing the rays of Africa’s powerful sun. She is also putting food on her family’s table and inspiring other women to follow in her footsteps by developing skills vital to the country’s social and economic development. The use of solar energy is not only better for the environment. It is also a welcome alternative to costly paraffin or the laborious task of gathering firewood.

“THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IS NOT ONLY BETTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. IT IS ALSO A WELCOME ALTERNATIVE TO COSTLY PARAFFIN OR THE LABORIOUS TASK OF GATHERING FIREWOOD”

“Before we joined this solar programme, we had very challenging situations at home,” she said. “When we did not have money for paraffin we were forced to use firewood for light and to allow us to cook for our children.”

Today that has changed. As the sun retreats for another day, the village’s solar panels light up homes and keep children at their school books long into the night.

HELPING COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Mini hydro power holds major energy potential in Tanzania

Sometimes small things hold the biggest promise. When it comes to providing Tanzania's mainly rural population with electricity, the government and the United Nations have identified mini hydro power plants as a major opportunity to tap the country's rivers and dams to produce streams of renewable energy and cut carbon emissions from diesel generators, charcoal and kerosene.

The United Nations and Tanzania want to harness the big potential of small scale hydro power projects in villages, towns and hamlets to increase access to electricity for a majority of the country's predominantly rural population.

“ UNIDO IDENTIFIED EIGHT PLACES IN TANZANIA TO BUILD MINI HYDRO POWER PLANTS OVER FOUR YEARS FROM 2012 TO 2016 IN A PROJECT WORTH MORE THAN \$13.5 MILLION ”

In its 2014-25 Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy Roadmap, the government said it would use a variety of energy sources to increase electricity generation from 1,583 megawatts (MW) today to 10,800 MW in the next 10 years. Today, only around one in five people among Tanzania's estimated population of 51 million people have access to electricity. But the government aims to increase this to 75% of the population by 2025.

To realise the vision of increasing access to electricity to the majority of the population, the Tanzanian government and

the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) identified eight places in Tanzania to build mini hydro power plants over four years from 2012 to 2016 in a project worth more than \$13.5 million.

“ SEVEN OF THE EIGHT SITES ARE IN TANZANIA'S SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, A MOUNTAINOUS CHAIN OF RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND RUNNING BETWEEN MOROGORO IN THE EAST AND LAKE NYASA AND THE ZAMBIAN BORDER IN THE WEST ”

The mini electricity plants will connect communities to micro electricity grids, lighting up their homes and powering grass-roots businesses. Seven of the eight sites are in Tanzania's southern highlands, a mountainous chain of rich agricultural land running between Morogoro in the east and Lake Nyasa and the Zambian border in the west.

“ TOGETHER IT IS HOPED THE EIGHT SITES WILL GENERATE AROUND 4.9 MEGAWATTS OF POWER ”

The eighth location is in Arusha in northern Tanzania. Together it is hoped the eight sites will generate around 4.9 Megawatts of power to improve social and economic



opportunities for local communities by replacing more carbon intensive forms of energy with hydro electricity. At the heart of the project is a mini hydropower centre of excellence at the College of Engineering and Technology (CoET) at the University of Dar es Salaam providing technical support to schemes harnessing the country's enormous potential to generate electricity from hydro power. At present, hydro accounts for around 562 Megawatts of Tanzania's electricity capacity generation, making up 39% of Tanzania's total capacity of almost 1501.24 Megawatts. Other sources come from thermal plants and natural gas.

“ IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, LESS THAN ONE IN TEN HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY. INSTEAD THEY RELY ON KEROSENE, CHARCOAL, FUEL CELLS AND DIESEL FOR POWER. THE HIGH PRICE OF SUCH CONVENTIONAL FUEL ENTRENCHES POVERTY ”

However, the country's hydropower potential is much greater, estimated to be triple that of the country's current capacity from all sources. Simply realising more of the potential of small scale hydropower could produce up to 500 Megawatts of additional energy alone.

IMPACT

- The United Nations and Tanzania have identified eight places in Tanzania to build mini hydro plants in a project worth more than \$13.5 million.
- The eight sites will generate around 4.9 Megawatts of power to improve social and economic opportunities for local communities.

Access to electricity is particularly low in rural areas, where more than 75% of the population live. In the countryside, less than one in ten have access to electricity. Instead they rely on kerosene, charcoal, fuel cells and diesel for power. The high price of such conventional fuel entrenches poverty. In fact, the poor spend a significantly higher percentage of their household income on energy than the better off. It is estimated that the poor spend more than 35% of their household income on energy compared to less than 15% for the better off.

“ HYDRO ACCOUNTS FOR AROUND 562 MEGAWATTS OF TANZANIA'S ELECTRICITY CAPACITY GENERATION ”

With around three-quarters of the population of Tanzania without access to electricity through the national grid, such schemes hold the key to providing families and communities with the opportunity to power their homes and to build better lives and resilient businesses.

It is also key to unlocking growth, reducing poverty and cutting carbon emissions in a country where climate change threatens to deepen the impact of drought and flood on the most vulnerable communities.



EDUCATION FOR ALL CREATES OPPORTUNITIES

Focus shifts to quality for Tanzanian education

Education opens minds. It also opens doors to jobs and opportunities. The United Nations is working on many levels to help the Tanzanian government fulfil its aspirations to provide all children in East Africa's largest country with 11 years of free quality primary and secondary education.

The number of students in Tanzania's more than 16,000 primary schools has doubled to around 8 million since the government abolished school fees in 2002 and made primary education free and compulsory, said UNESCO Education Officer in Tanzania, Tumsifu Mmari. In this important effort, the government received support from UN agencies.

“MOTHERS WITH EVEN MODEST LITERACY SKILLS ARE MORE LIKELY TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL THAN THOSE WHO ARE ILLITERATE”

In recent years, Tanzania's government and the UN have been working together to improve the quality of basic primary education, while simultaneously preparing for the next step: making a year of pre-primary and four years of secondary school also free and compulsory for all children. “It does demonstrate the government's commitment to providing more than just one basic round of primary (school) for all children,” UNICEF Tanzania Education Specialist Anna Smeby said.

Tanzania's Ministry of Education and Vocation Training (MOEVT) said in its “Education for All 2015 National Review” report that Tanzania aimed to boost the number of high-and-medium-skilled workers to meet growing demand for more doctors, dentists, lecturers and teachers.

“They want something more. They want something better. They recognize that in order for children to succeed in school, they need to be prepared, with quality pre-primary education. They also want a workforce that's prepared and has skills and they recognize that requires something beyond primary,” Smeby said.

“GENDER EQUALITY IS A SHINING LIGHT FOR A COUNTRY WHICH IS ALSO SEEKING TO IMPROVE THE ATTENDANCE AND DROP-OUT RATE DUE TO ILLNESS WITH BETTER SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS”

UN agencies are working at all levels, from the creation of national policy to building systems that support better teacher training, providing learning materials, helping to reform curricula and mobilising communities to get children into school.

The initial surge in school enrolment which swelled schools has dropped off and there has been a recent decline, which the government and UN agencies are also keen to address.

“There's a new commitment to identify those last few children who are not in school,” Smeby said, “including the most vulnerable, such as children with disabilities.” Academic results have also been mixed, something that Tanzania and UN agencies are keen to address. Even where enrolment is relatively high, poor quality and learning outcomes are unfortunately not uncommon.



“Children are getting into education, but the quality of education is not that promising,” Mmari said.

Now that universal primary and lower secondary education is on offer for all Tanzania’s children, the MOEVT – with help from UN agencies and other international partners – is becoming more focused on raising the quality of teaching, materials, curricula and physical environment across all schools.

Teacher retention and remuneration are also issues that Tanzania is seeking to address in an effort to recruit and keep the number of teachers needed to provide higher quality education to more children across the country. Tanzania is aiming to lower its average teacher to student ratio in primary schools to one teacher for every 40 children from a current maximum of one for every 70.

“ENROLMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AT PRIMARY SCHOOL IS NEARLY EQUAL, AND GIRLS, LIKE ALMOST EVERYWHERE ELSE ON THE PLANET, HAVE A HIGHER RATE OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT THAN BOYS AT PRIMARY SCHOOL”

Gender equality is also a shining light for the country, where enrolment for boys and girls at primary school is nearly equal, and girls, like almost everywhere else on the planet, have a higher rate of academic achievement than boys at primary school.

Tanzania is also seeking to further improve attendance with better sanitation and hygiene in primary schools, a particularly significant factor in the attendance and drop-out rates for girls. There has also been a push to reduce corporal punishment, provide school meals and to increase parental involvement in schools.

“TANZANIA IS AIMING TO LOWER ITS AVERAGE TEACHER TO STUDENT RATIO IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO ONE TEACHER FOR EVERY 40 CHILDREN FROM A CURRENT MAXIMUM OF ONE FOR EVERY 70”

These efforts are reinforced by the country’s work to improve adult literacy by 50% as stated in the MOEVT’s report, which also puts particular emphasis on the participation of women.

“Mothers with even modest literacy skills are more likely to send their children to school than those who are illiterate,” the report said.

Tanzania’s latest Education and Training Policy report emphasizes the role of education in attaining the national goals of reducing poverty and advancing social, economic, scientific and technological development. Looking to the future, the UN will continue to work in partnership with the government towards the joint goals of equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education and lifelong learning for all.



PERSONAL STORY

Gender sensitive education gives small voices a big impact.

Romana Kalinga is a 13-year old girl in 7th grade in a primary school in the village of Kibengu. She loves all her school subjects and dreams of working in education so that she can empower others in the way she was empowered herself.

Until recently, however, cultural practices among communities, especially in rural parts of Tanzania, held back the potential of school girls like Romana. Like many other Tanzanian girls, Romana has had to overcome considerable challenges in her community because of her gender. Because she is a girl, she has had to get firewood and carry out other household chores before doing her homework, unlike her brothers.

“THEY USED TO SEGREGATE GIRLS AND BOYS IN CLASS, ROMANA RECALLS ABOUT HER PREVIOUS YEARS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL”

“They used to segregate girls and boys in class,” Romana recalls about her previous years in primary school.

Unfortunately, Romana’s story is not uncommon. There is now gender parity in access to primary school in Tanzania.

IMPACT

- The number of children in Tanzania’s primary school has approximately doubled to 8 million since 2002.
- Some 800,000 children completed primary school in 2014.

However, boys still stay in school longer and fare better in final exams.

In response, the UN has supported the government in developing a package of measures to help schools become more gender sensitive. This includes Gender-Responsive Pedagogy (GRP), which guides teachers to actively support the educational process for both boys and girls.

“I HAD TO TELL MY PARENTS THAT IT WAS JUST SO UNFAIR. I TOLD THEM THAT ALL CHILDREN ARE BORN EQUAL”

Channeling courage she had nurtured in her gender-responsive classrooms, Romana decided to speak out against the gender inequality she faced in her own family.

Eyes welling with tears, Romana recounts her tipping point.

“I had to tell my parents that it was just so unfair. I told them that all children are born equal.”

Her parents listened and soon both Romana and her brother were allowed to do homework as equals.



SOCIAL PROTECTION TACKLING POVERTY

Part 4

Tanzania's rural matriarchs march boldly away from poverty

Once a month, the matriarchs of Tanzania's most vulnerable families march in the sun or rain to villages all over Tanzania to participate in a programme aimed at lifting 1.1 million households out of extreme poverty.

UNICEF and three other UN agencies are working with the government-sponsored Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the implementing agency for the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), to improve the lives of some 6.5 million people surviving on less than 50 U.S. cents a day with a programme of conditional cash transfers, public works, livelihood support and targeted infrastructure work.

The Tanzanian government's TASAF programme is in the third phase of a 15-year-old national strategy for growth and poverty reduction that the World Bank has described as a bold step towards relieving the abject poverty found in mostly rural areas.

Beatrice Targa, acting Chief of Social Policy for UNICEF in Tanzania, said public works are in the pilot phase of the programme, a strategy for livelihood enhancement is being developed while conditional cash transfers have been scaled up to national level in TASAF's Phase III PSSN programme.

“CHILDREN MUST BE VACCINATED AND THOSE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE MUST ATTEND ONE OF TANZANIA'S MORE THAN 16,000 PRIMARY SCHOOLS”

Targeting has allowed TASAF to identify the bottom 9.7% of Tanzanian households, who desperately need help to break the cycle of poverty, disease, malnutrition and barriers to

education which trap rural Tanzanians generation after generation.

“The target is basically the most vulnerable, the poorest segment, which is defined as living below the food poverty line,” Targa said.

Targa said that the cash transfers are provided to households under certain conditions. The transfers reflect the number of children and the work done by householders.

“OVERALL, POVERTY IS STILL MOSTLY PERCEIVED AS A RURAL PHENOMENON ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO CHILDREN”

The programme, jointly sponsored by UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), with the support of Spanish Cooperation, stipulates that pregnant women must attend antenatal and post-natal care, children must be vaccinated and those of primary school age must attend one of Tanzania's more than 16,000 primary schools.

“So in that way, indirectly, it is the children in the household who benefit from the transfer,” Targa said.

The cash element of the programme will see households receive a maximum of \$23 per month. The size of the cash payment varies, depending on the number of children in the home and the number of children going to primary and secondary school, among other things.



"It's a requirement of the programme that it's the women of the households who actually go and collect the money," Targa says.

The insistence that the family matriarch collects the money is based on international research showing how women spend money in households compared to men.

Many of these women travel up to two hours each month, with pre-school children in tow or carrying infants to reach the villages where they will have their family registration card validated, collect their cash and report any changes and concerns to officials administering the programme in their areas.

“IT'S A REQUIREMENT OF THE PROGRAMME THAT IT'S THE WOMEN OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ACTUALLY GO AND COLLECT THE MONEY”

"The extreme poor are located in areas that are not easy to reach, therefore some of them may need to travel a few hours to reach the payment point," Targa says. "Quite a few will be carrying children and many of them will be the elderly women."

She also said the elderly will be targeted in upcoming efforts by the Tanzanian government to introduce a universal pension.

While people are waiting, a community session of up to 20 minutes takes place during which key information on

the programme is passed on to recipients. There are also plans to soon provide information on health, education and nutrition, with the support of the UN.

Although 70% of Tanzania's poorest people live in rural areas, UNICEF and its partners are aware that urban poverty, though improving as a result of Tanzania's growing economy, may still be causing some people to slip through the net.

“THE SIZE OF THE CASH PAYMENT VARIES, DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN GOING TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, AMONG OTHER THINGS”

"Overall, poverty is still mostly perceived as a rural phenomenon, but increasing attention is needed to target urban poverty in my opinion, especially as it relates to children," Targa said.

"Child poverty is multi-faceted and simple counts of children living in income poor households miss a significant number of children that suffer from deprivation related to health, education but who do not live in income poor households, as shown by recent analysis conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF. For these children, non-income forms of interventions are necessary to reduce deprivation," she said.

IMPACT

- The UN and Tanzania are working together to lift more than 6.5 million people out of extreme poverty.
- A programme of conditional cash transfers, public works, livelihood support and infrastructure work is helping to break the cycle of poverty for families.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS BOOSTS ATTENDANCE

Sanitation in schools seeks to stop kids from dropping out

More than 200 years after France's Emperor Napoleon identified "water, air, and cleanliness" as the keys to basic public health, poor hygiene remains one of the biggest killers of children under five in Tanzania, where 7 out of every ten health dollars is spent on treating preventable hygiene-related diseases.

The United Nations and the Tanzanian government have teamed up to create the WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programme, which aims to improve public sanitation across the country and promote better hygiene for all of Tanzania's people with national guidelines as well as stocks of sanitation supplies for emergency relief during disasters.

The WASH programme is not only about building better toilets and hand-washing facilities. It aims to raise hygiene awareness among Tanzanian school children. Even in the country's largest city, Dar es Salaam, one latrine on average serves 66 boys and 62 girls, according to Kiwe Sebunya, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) lead for WASH..

The abolition of school fees in 2002 swelled Tanzania's approximately 16,000 primary schools. But preventable diseases such as diarrhoea, worms, cholera and urinary tract infection stalk young scholars at primary schools which lack clean toilets and functioning hand-washing facilities. However, teaching pupils how to fight infection with soap and water can make a real difference.

Many new schools are built with little consideration for sanitation, or if toilets are built, they rarely follow approved standards.

Schools where water and sanitation facilities are inadequate, lack privacy, are unsafe, or are non-existent, also tend to have the poorest attendance records and

highest drop-out rates because pupils are ill more frequently and fear infections picked up at school.

The WASH programme, which is run in more than 160 schools around the country, has transformed the education environment for more than 200,000 children where newly built toilets, hand-washing areas with soap and hygiene "clubs" are helping to spread a message of how to stamp out easily preventable diseases in school, at home and in the community.

Two of the major effects of new facilities and programmes on display at schools, such as Ninga Primary School in the rural southern district of Njombe, are improved attendance for all children and better hygiene practices at home.

“MANY STUDENTS, ESPECIALLY GIRLS WOULD NOT COME TO SCHOOL BECAUSE OF THE BAD TOILETS, WHICH HAD NO DOORS”

“When I arrived here two years ago the learning environment was poor and challenging,” Ninga Head Teacher Variani Ngalioma, told UNICEF in a 2015 video. “But after the support from UNICEF, which has helped to improve our toilets, it has been a great motivation for pupils, parents and teachers.”

One of the most important aspects in promoting healthier life-long hygiene practices are the school WASH clubs which are vehicles for promoting proper hygiene practices. The clubs focus on teaching primary school age children to use water from “tippy taps”, discarded plastic water bottles



or jugs tied to trees or wooden frames, to lather their hands with soap and then rinse. They also teach children about the critical times of the day for hand-washing: after using the toilet, before eating, before handling food and before handling smaller children or babies.

“When children adopt the behaviour they are more likely to carry it through to adulthood,” Sebunya said, adding that they also bring those new habits and knowledge home with them, encouraging their families to improve their own toilets and hand-washing facilities.

“ PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN USE WATER FROM ‘TIPPY TAPS’ - DISCARDED PLASTIC WATER BOTTLES - TIED TO TREES ”

Alongside the general improvement in attendance, another vital aspect of the WASH programme addresses the gender imbalance in education for pubescent girls at schools across the country, where many are reluctant to attend school during their menstrual cycle because of the lack of sanitary facilities.

The lack of hygiene awareness among girls also feeds the cycle of contagious disease at home as young girls are most often tasked with the care of smaller siblings and helping in the preparation of food. “You find that when WASH facilities are not clean, they disproportionately affect girls,” Sebunya says. “They are not like boys who can go under a tree or in the shade.”

In her bright red-coloured school sweater and dusty blue cotton ankle-length skirt, 12-year-old Ninga primary school student Irene Nyagawa cuts across a scrubby playground past other children larking about in the beaten coarse grass and dirt.

“ THE OLD ONES (TOILETS) WERE SO DIRTY AND STINKY, THEY ALWAYS MADE US SICK ”

A short stroll from the dim, earthen floor school rooms she passes by the old mud brick latrines, which are little more than shelters for foul open trenches in the ground.

The ramshackle old latrines stand in stark contrast to Ninga’s new school toilets with their lockable powder blue doors for privacy, gleaming tiles and signposted separate blocks for girls and boys. She and other students are taught to keep them clean twice a day with buckets, sponges and squeegees.

“The old ones were so dirty and stinky, they always made us sick,” says Irene, whose dream is to become a teacher. “Many students, especially girls, would not come to school because of the bad toilets, which had no doors.”

Although a concrete goal is to provide toilets and washing facilities, for Sebunya the WASH guidelines are stars of the programme because they change behaviour.

“It’s not just the schools we support, it’s the wider influence of the guidelines.”

PERSONAL STORY

UNICEF's WASH programme in Tanzania has helped teacher Kasim Ali Lelo clear up a mystery and finally crack his school's biggest challenge: attendance.

The 33-year-old teacher from Keko, Dar es Salaam, said the school discovered that the reason behind poor attendance had to do with its "deplorable" toilets.

“THE BIG CHANGE HAS BEEN THAT CLASS ATTENDANCE HAS GREATLY IMPROVED”

“Our biggest challenge had been absenteeism and the reason for this was because we came to realise later that children ran back home to use the toilet facilities,” Lelo said. “The facilities at the school were deplorable. Children had to line up to use the facilities. It was terrible.”

Since Lelo's school became one of Tanzania's more than 160 primary schools to participate in the UN's Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, student life and attendance have dramatically changed for the better.

“The big change has been that class attendance has greatly improved,” Lelo said. “The kids have no problem coming to school. We have clean, safe and modern toilets. They don't

have to worry about infection because of bad hygiene.” WASH promotes the building of better toilets at schools, hand-washing facilities, as well as providing soap and hygiene awareness for Tanzanian school children.

Lelo first got involved in the WASH programme in 2012 with a visit from UNICEF, who introduced the school to WASH and the transformation of his school has made him an eager enthusiast for the programme.

“I urge teachers and students to learn about the importance of proper hand washing,” Lelo said. “If this is successful then we shall achieve a lot in the elimination or reduction of infectious disease in our community that is caused by bad hygiene.”

Lelo's immediate hopes for his students and others participating in WASH are that they will hang on to what they learn for life. But he is also aware that a programme which aims to change the next generation's attitudes to hygiene at primary school will have a wider impact in their homes and communities.

“I hope that all the students will learn and practice what they learn from the WASH programme and adhere to the five principles of keeping hands clean,” Lelo said. “We also hope that the children influence others back home to adhere to the 5 step programme.”

IMPACT

- The UN and Tanzania are working together to improve hygiene for all its citizens.
- The WASH programme in more than 160 schools has transformed the educational environment for more than 200,000 children.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION BUILDING BETTER FUTURES

Tanzania starts to turn the tide against malnutrition

Some children with malnutrition are little more than skin and bone. Others do not grow properly or struggle to fight off infection. While a country's economic growth can be measured in dollars and cents, a country's development can be measured in grams and centimetres.

While Tanzania's rapid economic growth has been impressive, the dramatic reduction in malnutrition in the country has put the country on the long road towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of ending malnutrition by 2030.

“THIS IS ABOUT THE SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN. WE ARE WORKING TO IMPROVE THEIR HEALTH, THEIR ABILITY TO LEAD HEALTHY, PRODUCTIVE LIVES, THEIR FUTURES. BETTER NUTRITION LEADS TO BETTER EDUCATION AND BETTER EDUCATION MEANS A BETTER LIFE”

The drive by the government of Tanzania and the United Nations to eradicate malnutrition has helped not only to reduce inequality but to nourish the lives of its citizens by providing more of them with the nutritional building blocks they need to survive and thrive.

Tanzania's National Nutrition Survey published in 2015 highlighted the country's success in reducing chronic malnutrition – or stunting – of children under five from 42% to 35% in 2010-2014. The number of underweight children under five – an indicator of extreme poverty – was reduced by 46% between 1991 and 2014, putting Tanzania on track for the achievement of this indicator within Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1.

In fact, the prevalence of underweight children under five fell from 16% in 2010 to 13% in 2014. Like the reduction in stunting prevalence, this was a reflection of a significant increase in spending on nutrition in Tanzania. Spending almost doubled from 18 billion TZS in 2010-11 to 33 billion TZS in 2012-13.

“GOOD NUTRITION SIGNALS THE REALIZATION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS TO FOOD AND HEALTH. IT REFLECTS A NARROWING OF INEQUALITIES IN OUR WORLD. WITHOUT GOOD NUTRITION, HUMAN BEINGS CANNOT ACHIEVE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL”

And while there is still work to be done, the results have been very encouraging, particularly on stunting, the main malnutrition problem facing children in Tanzania.

Malnutrition, however, remains a major problem and a top priority for the government and donors.

In 2015, it was estimated that more than 2.7 million children under five were stunted and more than 430,000 children under the age of five were suffering from acute malnutrition. Among them more than 100,000 suffered from severe acute malnutrition with a high risk of dying if they did not receive the right treatment.

“This is about the survival of children. We are working to improve their health, their ability to lead healthy, productive lives, their futures. Better nutrition leads to better education and better education means a better life,” said Mauro Brero of UNICEF in Tanzania.



But make no mistake. Malnutrition is not down to lack of food. It is often down to education and supporting mothers in providing their babies and toddlers with the right nutrition at the right time to ensure they survive and go on to lead healthy and productive lives as adults.

“CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM STUNTING ARE NOT ONLY MORE LIKELY TO DIE YOUNG. MALNUTRITION ALSO HAS AN IMPACT ON BRAIN DEVELOPMENT, REDUCING THE ABILITY TO LEARN. MALNOURISHED CHILDREN PERFORM LESS WELL AT SCHOOL AND EARN LESS AS ADULTS. MALNUTRITION ALSO LOWERS THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF A COUNTRY”

“Tanzania is not food insecure and most of the issues relating to malnutrition are behavioural. It’s perception that is the barrier. For example, women often perceive – wrongly – that breast milk alone is insufficient nutrition for a child in the first six months,” said Brero.

Although most children in Tanzania are breast fed from birth, mothers don’t believe that exclusive breastfeeding is enough for a baby less than six months old. However, exclusive breastfeeding provides all food and water

requirements to the child, protects against illness by strengthening the immune system and promotes recovery of a sick child. It is the single most effective way to prevent the deaths of children, according to Brero. “By changing this perception, we can have an almost generational impact.” Currently the proportion of children aged less than six months who are exclusively breast fed is only 41% in Tanzania.

Children suffering from stunting are not only more likely to die young. Malnutrition also has an impact on brain development, reducing the ability to learn. Malnourished children perform less well at school and earn less as adults. Malnutrition also lowers the economic growth of a country, translating into a 10% reduction in Gross National Product (GNP).

Tanzania is by no means alone in facing malnutrition on a massive scale. Malnutrition affects all countries and one in three people on the planet. Nearly half of all countries are grappling with the burden of some form of malnutrition, according to the Global Nutrition Report 2015 published by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

“Good nutrition signals the realization of people’s rights to food and health. It reflects a narrowing of inequalities in our world. Without good nutrition, human beings cannot achieve their full potential,” the Global Nutrition Report 2015 said. “When people’s nutrition status improves, it helps break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, generates broad based economic growth, and leads to a host of benefits for individuals, families, communities and countries.”

IMPACT

- The number of underweight children under five – an indicator of extreme poverty – was reduced by 46% between 1991 and 2014.
- Spending on nutrition almost doubled from 18 billion TZS in 2010-2011 to 33 billion TZS in 2012-13.

IT'S NOT WRONG TO BE DIFFERENT, IT'S WRONG TO BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY

Discrimination deadly for those with albinism

To some, they are sorcerers, devils or ghosts. To the United Nations they are people vulnerable to the scorching sun and deadly discrimination.

Albinism, the genetic disorder which results in a significant reduction or absence of pigmentation in the skin, eyes and hair, leaves a Person with Albinism (PWA) in Tanzania vulnerable to more than just skin cancer. It leaves them vulnerable to being killed after birth, cast out of their families or being hunted down and murdered for body parts prized by witch doctors to make potions believed to bring wealth and good luck.

“NO VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM IS JUSTIFIABLE. ALL VIOLENCE MUST BE PREVENTED”

Around 1 in 20,000 people worldwide have albinism but it is more common in Africa than the rest of the world. It is estimated that albinism affects about 35,000 people in Tanzania, of whom around 7,000 are children.

The genetic disorder casts a long shadow over the lives of people with albinism in Tanzania, from the cradle to the grave.

Many children with albinism end up in 23 government-run special schools, such as one in Buhangiya in northern Tanzania's Shinyanga region where 44-year-old head teacher Peter Ajalio Francis does his best to provide

children born with the condition with food, education and hope for a better future.

“These children are tiny but end up living like adults. They are forced to grow up quickly. It is a lost childhood,” he said. In Tanzania very few people with albinism manage to go beyond primary school and few have opportunities to compete for jobs.

Too many end up living in poverty. They face more than just the threat of discrimination, exclusion, prejudice and penury. Their poverty also makes it difficult for them to access appropriate medical care, including medication for skin cancer, which is common among them.

People with albinism also live with the constant fear of being murdered in a country where attacks on them remain a disturbing reality, despite widespread condemnation of these crimes. In fact, attacks against people with albinism have claimed the lives of at least 75 people in Tanzania since 2000, according to the UN.

“PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM DESERVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS ALL TANZANIAN CITIZENS”

Some victims have had limbs amputated while still alive because it is believed by some that the witchcraft ritual is more powerful if the victim screams during the amputation. Babies and children are not spared the threat of mutilation and murder.



In February 2015, a one-year-old boy was abducted, mutilated and murdered in the Geita region of Tanzania. Yohana Bati not only lost his life. His arms and legs were also hacked off. The brutality of the killing provoked national outrage.

The United Nations has not just condemned these attacks and killings. It has taken concrete action to encourage everyone in Tanzania to prevent the attacks, to protect people with albinism and to prosecute those responsible for the killings and attacks.

“ IN FEBRUARY 2015, A ONE-YEAR-OLD BOY WAS ABDUCTED, MUTILATED AND MURDERED IN THE GEITA REGION OF TANZANIA. YOHANA BATI NOT ONLY LOST HIS LIFE. HIS ARMS AND LEGS WERE ALSO HACKED OFF ”

“No violence against people with albinism is justifiable. All violence must be prevented,” said Alvaro Rodriguez, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Representative in Tanzania. “People with albinism deserve the same rights as all Tanzanian citizens.”

The United Nations Initiative in Support of People with Albinism runs on four tracks.

Firstly, the UN is working to improve the lives of people with albinism directly, including supporting medical and psychological care for survivors and victims’ families. The UN, for example, provides sun cream and sun

glasses to people with albinism living in government-run facilities. It also works with the authorities to improve living conditions for this minority of Tanzanian citizens. The UN’s long-term strategy is to encourage the re-integration of children with albinism into their communities and families.

Secondly, it has supported national information and media campaigns to increase tolerance, respect and care for people with albinism. One notable success has been the UN’s ability to inspire the creation of a character with albinism in a popular children’s cartoon series on Tanzanian television to encourage tolerance and understanding among kids.

Thirdly, it has mobilised community leaders and traditional healers to protect and support people with albinism.

“ THE UN IS WORKING TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM DIRECTLY ”

Fourthly, the UN is encouraging the prosecution of crimes against people with albinism. It hopes that specialized Gender and Children’s Desks in Tanzanian police stations will strengthen reporting, investigation and prosecution of crimes against people with albinism.

“People with albinism deserve the same rights as all Tanzanian citizens,” said Alvaro Rodriguez last year. “2015 is a year in which Tanzanians will elect new leaders and vote on a proposed new Constitution. It is also a year where all the citizens of the country should feel respected and that their human rights are protected.”



PERSONAL STORY

Even when the odds are stacked against you, there is always hope. A Person with Albinism (PWA) in Tanzania can face a life of fear, poverty and discrimination. But the government of Tanzania and the United Nations are striving to provide the right care, the right protection and the right education for children with albinism in the hope of offering them a better future.

“ THANKS TO THE UN THE CHILDREN’S LIVES ARE CHANGING FOR THE BETTER. THEY NOW HAVE THE BASICS OF LIFE. THEY GET GOOD FOOD AND AN EDUCATION. THEY GET TREATMENT AT THIS CENTRE FOR ANY HEALTH ISSUES THEY MAY HAVE ”

“Thanks to the UN the children’s lives are changing for the better. They now have the basics of life. They get good food and an education. They get treatment at this centre for any health issues they may have. They may not have everything else other children have but they are now living

a decent life. As you can see they are happy,” said Peter Ajalio Francis, the head teacher of a special school for children with albinism in Buhangiya in northern Tanzania’s Shinyanga region.

“ EDUCATION IS THEIR KEY TO SUCCESS. IT IS NECESSARY FOR LIVING A BETTER LIFE THAN THEY DO NOW. EDUCATION IS A LIBERATOR FROM THEIR LIFE OF FEAR ”

“The children’s biggest hope is to get an education. Education is their key to success. It is necessary for living a better life than they do now. Education is a liberator from their life of fear,” he said.

While the school offers shelter and sanctuary, the head teacher is adamant that parents are best placed to provide the care their children need and to keep them safe.

“It is the responsibility of the family, the mother, the father, to ensure the safety of these children. To give them love,” he said.

IMPACT

- The UN supports people with albinism who have survived attacks.
- The UN’s long-term strategy is to encourage the re-integration of children with albinism back into their communities and families.

CALLING A HALT TO FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Giving girls the right to an alternative rite of passage



It can be difficult to change traditions which underpin marriage and coming of age even when those traditions cause suffering, disease and death. The tradition of female genital mutilation (FGM) is deeply rooted in many cultures. But its roots are starting to weaken in Tanzania with thousands of girls taking part in alternative rites of passage into adolescence which safeguard their bodies, their rights and their dignity.

FGM, which can lead to haemorrhage, infection, childbirth complications and in some cases even death, is practiced by a small but significant minority in Tanzania. Although the practice is illegal in Tanzania, an estimated 15% of Tanzanian women have been subjected to FGM, according to the country's 2010 demographic survey.

“ I WISH I COULD TAKE BACK ALL THAT I HAVE DONE TO THESE GIRLS BUT I CAN'T ”

Globally, an estimated 100 to 140 million women and girls alive today have been subjected to the practice, including 92 million in Africa. Worse still, if nothing is done, some 15 million more girls, aged 15 to 19, will be cut by 2020. But something is being done.

The United Nations and the government are working with partners to help former practitioners, traditional and religious leaders, journalists, teachers, police and the judiciary to uphold the law to eliminate FGM. But as is always the case, change is most profound when it come from within communities – and from empowered women and girls.

A small community centre run by an order of Catholic nuns in an area of north-western Tanzania on the border with Kenya, has become a sanctuary for the past seven years for over 2,000 girls seeking to escape FGM by taking part in an alternative rite of passage symbolic of coming of age.

It has also become a rallying post for opposition to FGM and a focal point for advocates of alternative rites of passage, including mothers, fathers, sons, daughters and grandparents wishing to spare their relatives the pain of a procedure that involves the partial or total removal of external female genitalia or other injury to female genital organs for non medical reasons.

The centre has helped families and communities to overturn centuries of tradition by breaking the cycle of practices that rob girls and women of their rights. The camp is usually run from December to January, the traditional months for FGM in the region.

Supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other organizations, the Masanga Centre in the Tarime District of the Mara region, is at the heart of a programme to encourage girls, mothers, fathers, aunts, uncles and grandparents in the Kurya community, as well as village elders, religious leaders and even the traditional practitioners of FGM known as ngaribas, to abandon the old ways. The aim is to spare a new generation of girls the pain endured by previous generations by protecting their human rights and dignity through the Terminate Female Genital Mutilation (TFGM) programme.

For Tanzania as a whole, the pattern tends to be a high prevalence of FGM or none at all, depending on ethnicity, culture and tribe.



Rates of female genital mutilation vary widely across Tanzania. While it is very common in some ethnic groups it is virtually unheard of in other ethnic groups. It is estimated, for example, that 90% of Kurya women in Tarime have undergone FGM while the neighbouring Luo do not practice it at all. Across Tanzania as a whole, FGM is highest in Manyara, where 71% of women have undergone FGM, followed by Dodoma (64%) and Arusha (59%). In Mara, a priority region for UNFPA in ending FGM, raising the use of contraception and reducing violence against women and girls, it is around 40%.

Instead of undergoing the procedure, hundreds of girls every year take part in a month-long camp during which they receive training on reproductive health, human rights, learn more about the culture of their Kurya community and receive extra school tutoring.

The camp ends with a graduation ceremony attended by family, friends and members of their communities. The aim is not only to protect the girls from FGM but also from child marriage and the teenage pregnancies which often go hand-in-hand with a tradition which causes many to leave school.

It requires no small measure of bravery for women, girls and men to stand up against it. When families raise their voices against FGM they can face threats, intimidation and hostility in their communities. Still, these acts of courage by mothers, fathers and daughters are taking place – not only among the girls threatened by FGM, but also among the women tasked with perpetuating it.

IMPACT

- The UN is at the heart of a programme to encourage girls, families and communities to abandon FGM and to embrace alternative rites of passage.
- The UN aims to not only protect girls from FGM but from child marriage and teenage pregnancy.

Eleven traditional practitioners of FGM voluntarily put down their tools in 2014, following years of awareness-raising and negotiations with the Masanga Centre and district government. They received training on human rights and the harmful effects of FGM. To help them earn an income after abandoning their trade, they were also taught batik-making and other entrepreneurial skills.

“I wish I could take back all that I have done to these girls but I can’t,” said one woman who inherited the role as a ngariba from her grandmother and publicly declared her commitment to abandoning FGM.

“ THE ONLY WAY TO HEAL MY HEARTACHE IS TO TEACH OTHER NGARIBAS WHO ARE STILL DOING IT TO STOP, AND TO ALSO MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUNG GIRLS UNDERSTAND THE EFFECTS OF FGM ”

“The only way to heal my heartache is to teach other ngaribas who are still doing it to stop, and to also make sure that the young girls understand the effects of FGM,” she said.

EMPOWERING YOUTH TO SPEAK OUT

Giving Tanzania's youth a voice in shaping their future



Tanzania is one of the most youthful and rapidly growing nations on the planet. Almost two-thirds of the population is under the age of 24. Like any growing nation, Tanzania faces the age old challenge of building a better tomorrow for today's generation.

their voices heard today. The clubs are open to children at primary and secondary school as well as older students in tertiary education.

“ YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TALK ABOUT MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, FINDING WAYS TO DEAL WITH HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES THAT VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS, JOB CREATION AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ”

“ THE UN'S WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE ECHOES THE DESIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA TO PROMOTE THE RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION ”

That means providing education, healthcare and job opportunities in a country where the population is predicted to approximately double to around 100 million by 2050. Not only that, it means giving the youth a say in their future, connecting them to decision making in their communities, the country and the wider world.

More than 12,000 young people were reached through the educational outreach programme run by the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Tanzania and YUNA to deepen understanding of the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the principles which underpin the UN's work around the globe.

“ TANZANIA FACES THE AGE OLD CHALLENGE OF BUILDING A BETTER TOMORROW FOR TODAY'S GENERATION ”

Through the United Nations Clubs Tanzania Network (UNCTN), young men and women talk about meeting the challenges of climate change, conflict resolution, finding ways to deal with harmful traditional practices that violate human rights, job creation and combating violence against women.

To that end, the United Nations, in collaboration with the Youth of United Nations Association (YUNA), runs around 250 UN clubs and chapters in Tanzania and Zanzibar which provide a forum for the leaders of tomorrow to make

Since the clubs were first established in 2006, they have become a popular forum for finding creative solutions for overcoming challenges facing the young, including high youth unemployment, school dropout rates, youth pregnancy and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The young people also encourage each other through difficult times. From face-to-face club meetings to discussions on Facebook, these young Tanzanians are playing an active



role in UN events such as World AIDS Day, Human Rights Day and International Day of Reflection on the Genocide in Rwanda, World Environment Day and the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Not only that, they are playing an active role in community work, from cleaning campaigns to visiting hospitals. So much so that there is growing demand for the clubs to be introduced in more schools because parents believe they help children to make mature and informed decisions about issues that have an impact on their day to day lives.

“ THE UN CLUBS HAVE ALLOWED TANZANIAN STUDENTS TO LEARN ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE FACE ”

UN Clubs have allowed young Tanzanians, from the cities and countryside, to make their voices heard. The clubs have allowed young Tanzanians to speak on the world stage by participating in the Model UN, which recreates the UN General Assembly. Tanzania, for example, hosted a Model UN in which students from Ethiopia, South Sudan, Kenya, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), among others, participated.

The UN Clubs have allowed Tanzanian students to learn about the challenges other young people face around the world and how the United Nations endeavours to meet those challenges. It has also encouraged young people to get involved in finding creative solutions to persistent problems in their communities, such as violence against women and children.

The UN clubs also have UN library corners set up with assistance from UNIC with the aim of providing a platform for the students to create a reading habit and to learn about the UN.

“ THEY ARE PLAYING AN ACTIVE ROLE IN COMMUNITY WORK, FROM CLEANING CAMPAIGNS TO VISITING HOSPITALS ”

In 2012, a Tanzanian student won the UN Secretary General’s UNiTE to End Violence Against Women Campaign T-shirt design competition, meeting UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon to receive the accolade. Another UN Club member went on to become a representative of Tanzanian students in one of the country’s main political parties.

“ ONE UN CLUB MEMBER WENT ON TO BECOME A REPRESENTATIVE OF TANZANIAN STUDENTS IN ONE OF THE COUNTRY’S MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES ”

The UN’s work with young people echoes the desire of the government of Tanzania to promote the rights of young people and their economic, social and political participation.

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II, also known as MKUKUTA II, places a strong emphasis on creating decent employment for women and youth as part of a wider drive to accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty and improve the lives of the citizens of Tanzania.



PERSONAL STORY

Many young Tanzanians may be short of money in a country with high rates of youth unemployment. But don't mistake a shortage of cash for a shortage of ambition.

"The current youth of our nation are the ones that are going to be the leaders of tomorrow, the parents of tomorrow," said student youth activist Martin Simon Mwamukonda. "I think youth should go and seek opportunities that are out there."

“THE CURRENT YOUTH OF OUR NATION ARE THE ONES THAT ARE GOING TO BE THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW, THE PARENTS OF TOMORROW. I THINK YOUTH SHOULD GO AND SEEK OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE OUT THERE”

"I can say I do a lot of things, because I call myself a youth activist. But currently I am a student, as you can see I am in uniform. I am also the current chairperson of the United

Nations Clubs Tanzania Network, (UNCTN)," said the 19-year-old student, who lives in an informal settlement.

“I LIKE BEING A LEADER. THAT IS THE MOTIVATIONAL THING”

His involvement in the UN clubs has not only widened his network but helped him to forge new friendships and to deepen his understanding of the work the UN does and its relevance to the lives of young Tanzanians. It has inspired him to play a role in shaping not only his own future but that of those around him.

As the Chairperson of the UN Clubs Tanzania Network, he was elected by fellow students. The experience has enabled him to understand leadership roles and responsibilities. He, for instance, coordinates meetings and communicates regularly with the clubs in the regions about UN events and activities, such as competitions, field trips and media engagements.

"The advice I would like to give my fellow youth is to be active, to be active in everything," he said. "I like being a leader. That is the motivational thing."

IMPACT

- The UN has reached more than 12,000 young people through a programme to deepen their understanding of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



DRAMATIC REDUCTION IN HIV INFECTION RATES FOR CHILDREN

Increasing education and decreasing stigma key in fight against HIV

Disease kills. So does ignorance, poverty and prejudice.

Since Tanzania recorded its first case of HIV in the early 1980s, HIV/AIDS has spread far and wide. Today around 5% of Tanzanian adults are living with HIV. While the tide is turning against the disease, the fight is far from over.

// APPROXIMATELY 180,000 CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE ARE LIVING WITH HIV ON THE MAINLAND //

Today, there are around 1.36 million adults with the disease in mainland Tanzania and on Zanzibar.

The battle to combat the disease is being waged on several fronts, with women, children and adolescents on the front line.

Too many women with the disease are dropping out of treatment, too many children are falling through the cracks and too many adolescents do not have enough knowledge to understand the devastating impact HIV/AIDS can have on their lives, according to UNICEF.

Information and education are vital weapons in the response to AIDS. Knowledge and understanding of HIV/AIDS is essential for individuals to make informed choices about sex and to avoid high-risk behaviours. Yet, for many young people this knowledge is lacking.

Too often children with the disease are not getting the medical care they need. Only 59.6% of eligible HIV positive children under 15 years of age are receiving life-saving treatment, compared to 73.1% of adults.

Data on the proportion of HIV positive adolescents who are accessing HIV treatment is not available. This is of particular concern to the United Nations. AIDS is the leading cause of death among adolescents in Africa.

In its fight against the disease, Tanzania has identified three overarching goals to be achieved by 2018.

Firstly, to reduce incidences of HIV to no more than 0.16 percent. Secondly, to significantly cut AIDS-related deaths. Thirdly, to reduce HIV related stigma and discrimination. Education, therefore, has a crucial role to play.

While anyone from any background can contract the disease, the uneducated and the poor are at gravest risk.

Women and men with higher levels of schooling, those from wealthier households, and those in urban areas are more likely to have a comprehensive knowledge of the disease.

With knowledge comes power: the power to avoid infection and stay healthy.

The government's AIDS response on the mainland is led by the Tanzania National AIDS Control Programme.

The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) is responsible for ensuring that the government, private sector and communities join forces to stop the spread of the disease through programmes, projects and initiatives.



Women account for nearly 60% of people living with HIV in Tanzania, reflecting the social and economic pressures they face. Once they contract the disease they are less able to access treatment reflecting their greater physiological risk of contracting HIV than men, as well as the social and economic inequities they face. Women are also less able than men to access treatment.

Approximately 6% of pregnant women are HIV positive, and while nearly all pregnant and breastfeeding women should be able to access lifelong treatment through a programme called Option B+, retention rates are low. More than a quarter drop out within three months of starting treatment.

“ WOMEN ACCOUNT FOR NEARLY 60% OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN TANZANIA, REFLECTING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRESSURES THEY FACE ”

Approximately 180,000 children under 15 years of age are living with HIV on the mainland.

While good progress is being made in preventing mother-to-child transmission, many children are falling through the cracks in accessing treatment. Around 115,000 adolescents (aged 10-19) are HIV positive.

HIV testing and counselling among 15 to 24 year olds is a key indicator for HIV prevention. UNICEF, other UN agencies, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) are spearheading an initiative in Tanzania to improve this vital service to young people. In addition, a population-based HIV Impact Assessment is due to be conducted in 2016 to allow further tracking of progress on this indicator.

Tanzania has recorded notable successes in the AIDS response.

Far fewer new-born babies are contracting HIV, with rates of paediatric HIV infections and mother-to-child transmission rates almost halving between 2009 and 2013.

This has been achieved by rolling out coverage of HIV services to reproductive and child health centres nationwide.

“ ACCESS TO ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT HAS ALSO MADE PROGRESS. THE NATIONAL POLICY ON HIV/AIDS OF 2011 ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ALL PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV HAD THE RIGHT TO ACCESS TREATMENT ”

In fact, 96% of centres now offer Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission services, reaching 90% of estimated HIV positive women. Nevertheless, thousands of babies are still being infected through their mothers every year.

Access to anti-retroviral treatment has also made progress. The National Policy on HIV/AIDS, launched in 2011, acknowledged that all people living with HIV had the right to access treatment. From 2004, the government rolled-out the provision of free anti-retroviral treatment. However, there is still a long way to go in order ensure universal access. The introduction of Option B+ will contribute to increasing access to anti-retroviral treatments.

Much has been achieved. Yet there is no room for complacency. Much remains to be done to ensure Tanzania ends AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 as part of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While Tanzania is winning the battle against HIV/AIDS, the war is far from over.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book could not have been completed without the support and assistance of many people and institutions.

The book showcases select successes and lessons of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP I) 2011-2016 that guides the programmes for all the 23 agencies operating in Tanzania.

We acknowledge the partnership in the preparation of this book from our long-standing partners in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Specifically, we acknowledge the strong support that was accorded to us by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, EAC, Regional and International Corporation.

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We are grateful to all the beneficiaries whose stories are featured in this book for giving us their time and sharing with us how UN programmes have personally impacted their lives.

The stories in this book were collected from various programmes in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar and were documented by Cheary and Gallagher Ltd in partnership with photojournalist Andrew Njoroge.

Interviews in Tanzania were conducted in 2015/16. Data, names and ages in the personal profiles or information from those interviews reflected in the main texts correspond to the time when the interviews were conducted.

TABLE OF ACRONYMS

Acronyms

CoET -	College of Engineering and Technology – University of Dar es Salaam	SIDA -	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
CA -	Child Abuse	SDC -	The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DVD -	Digital Versatile Disc	SIDO -	Small Industries Development Organization
DRC -	Democratic Republic of Congo	TACAIDS -	Tanzania Commission for Aids
ETP -	Education and Training Policy	TAWJA -	Tanzania Women Judges Association
FAO -	Food and Agriculture Organization	TFGM -	Terminate Female Genital Mutilation
FGM -	Female Genital Mutilation	TWCC -	Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce
GFATM -	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	TANCOSS -	Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy
GBV -	Gender-Based Violence	TASAF -	Tanzania Social Action Fund
GDP -	Gross Domestic Product	TPF -	Tanzania Police Force
GNP -	Gross National Product	UN -	United Nations
ILO -	International Labour Organization	UNAIDS -	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
IFPRI -	International Food Policy Research Institute	UNCTAD -	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IFAD -	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNCTN -	United Nations Club Tanzania Network
IOM -	International Organization for Migration	UNDAP -	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
ICTs -	Information and Communications Technologies	UNDP -	United Nations Development Programme
JFFLS -	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools	UNESCO -	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MOEVT -	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	UNEP -	United Nations Environment Programme
MDGs -	Millennium Development Goals	UNFPA -	United Nations Population Fund
MKUKUTA II -	The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty	UNHCR -	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MKUZA II -	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty	UNIC -	United Nations Information Centre
MW -	Megawatts	UNICEF -	United Nations Children’s Fund
NGOs -	Non-Governmental Organizations	UNIDO -	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PEPFAR -	U.S President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	UN Women -	United Nations Women
PWA -	Person/People with Albinism	WASH -	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PSSN -	Productive Social Safety Net	WFP -	World Food Programme
RITA -	Tanzania Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency	WHO -	World Health Organization
SOP -	Standard Operating Procedure	VSO -	Voluntary Service Overseas
SGBV -	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	YUNA -	Youth of United Nations Association

NOTES - CAPTIONS

All photos in this book were taken by Kenya-based photojournalist Andrew Njoroge when he visited Tanzania in 2015, unless otherwise indicated below.

The photos were taken in association with UK media consultancy Cheary & Gallagher Limited, which produced the written content for this book.

Page 4

Credit: Photo by Yukiko Ukei/UNV

Page 26 & 28

Young farmers from five regions of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar supported by FAO attending a practical training session on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP) in vegetable production offered by the SEVIA training centre in Moshi, Kilimanjaro.

Credit: Ajuaye Sigalla FAO Tanzania

Page 42

Romana Kalinga, a 7th grade pupil at Kibengu Primary School is the President of the TUSEME “Speak Out” club at her school.

Credit: UNICEF/Tanzania/2014/Hill.

Page 44 & 46

Credit: Photo by Zoe Glorious/UN Tanzania.

Page 65

A march against FGM. The participants are graduates and supporters of a rite of passage that serves as an alternative to FGM.

Credit: © UNFPA/Mandela Gregoire.

Page 68 & 84

Credit: Photo by Yukiko Ukei/UNV

Back page photo

Credit: UN/Zoe Glorious



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