



United Nations
TANZANIA
Delivering as One

TANZANIA ONE FUND PROGRESS REPORT 2017

TOGETHER FOR
DEVELOPMENT



Contents

PREFACE	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE PROGRAMME	4
1.2 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME	5
2.0 COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME.....	5
3.0 PROGRESS ON THE RESULTS	7
3.1 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN THEME (VAWC)	7
3.1.1 ABOUT THE THEME	7
3.1.2 PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES	7
3.2 YOUTH AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (YWEE) THEME	10
3.2.1 ABOUT THE THEME	10
3.2.2 PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES	11
4.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT	13
5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14

Preface

In 2017, the support through the Tanzania One Fund has prioritized the areas of women's economic empowerment and violence against women and children, as well as UN Coordination through the Office of the Resident Coordinator. Among the three, the area of women's economic empowerment is of highest priority to ensure inclusive economic growth in Tanzania. Geographically, the support has been focused on one of the poorest regions in Tanzania, the Kigoma Region, through the UN area-based Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP). While including all three priority areas, the KJP also supports the nexus of humanitarian and development activities, bridging the gap between the refugee populations and the host communities.

It is my singular honor and privilege on behalf of all the Participating UN Agencies of the Kigoma Joint Programme and particularly the Agencies responsible for Youth and Women Empowerment (YWEE) and Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) Themes to present an update on the progress of the programme which is partially being funded by the Norwegian Government.

The report highlights the progress and cumulative achievement up to December, 2017 of the two themes (YWEE and VAWC) funded by the Norwegian Government. It also presents some challenges, lessons learnt and strategies in place to enhance the implementation and achieve the broad objectives of the programme.

The compilation of this report was made possible by the active participation and commitment of participating UN Agencies of the two themes.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

PREFACE.....	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE PROGRAMME.....	4
1.2 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME.....	5
2.0 COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME.....	5
3.0 PROGRESS ON THE THEMES.....	7
3.1 PROGRESS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN THEME (VAWC)...	7
3.1.1 ABOUT THE THEME	7
3.1.2 PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES	7
3.2 PROGRESS ON YOUTH AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (YWEE)	10
3.2.1 ABOUT THE THEME	10
3.2.2 PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES	11
4.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT	13
5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Basic Facts about the Programme

Geographic focus	The region of Kigoma in Tanzania, with the main focus, although not exclusive, on the three refugee-hosting districts of Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko.
Title	UN Joint Programme for Kigoma
Duration	4 years - 01/07/2017 to 30/06 2021
Budget and Funding	<p>The total estimated budget for the programme up to 2021 is about 55 MUSD of which about MUSD 14.45 has been mobilized to date, mainly from the Norwegian Government, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and core funds of UN agencies.</p> <p>Through the One Fund, the Norwegian Government has contributed about 6.9 MUSD which supports three themes/outcomes. In 2017, 2.51 MUSD was allocated to Theme 2: Youth and Women’s Economic Empowerment; and 1.25 MUSD to Theme 3: Violence against Women and Children (VAWC). In 2018, further support will be provided to VAWC and Theme 6: Agriculture.</p> <p>KOICA has provided 0.77 USD which supports Theme 4: Empowering adolescent girls through education.</p> <p>The participating UN agencies are contributing about 4.63 MUSD. The current funding gap for the Kigoma Joint Programme is 42.55 MUSD.</p>
Lead UN organization	<p>Office of the UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Overall strategic leadership provided by UN Resident Coordinator Alvaro Rodriguez and Chair of Thematic Results Group on Resilience, Michael Dunford, the Representative of WFP</p>
Implementing UN organizations and contact persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE)</u>: UNIDO (theme lead), UNEP, UN Women, UNCDF, UNESCO and FAO 2. <u>Youth and Women’s Economic Empowerment (YWEE)</u> UNCDF (theme lead), UNDP, UN WOMEN, ILO, UNHCR and ITC 3. <u>Violence against Women and Children (VAWC)</u> UNICEF (theme lead), UN WOMEN, UNFPA and IOM 4. <u>Education</u> UNESCO (theme lead), UNICEF, ILO and UNFPA. 5. <u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</u> UNICEF (theme lead), WHO and UN Habitat. 6. <u>Agriculture</u> WFP (theme lead), FAO, UNCDF, ITC and UNEP

1.2 Background and Objectives of the Programme

The Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors to improve development and human security in Kigoma. The programme involves 16 different UN Agencies and was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities based on the development needs of Kigoma and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania.



Kigoma region is one of two regions in Tanzania which has experienced a relative increase in poverty levels between the two household surveys. The Kigoma Joint Programme applies a comprehensive approach to address a wide range of issues facing both the refugees and migrants in the region as well as the surrounding host communities. The humanitarian-development nexus is supported by linking together the UN's existing response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on developing the host communities.

Expanding and increasing the support to host communities will help to decrease tensions and misunderstandings between the refugee/migrant population and the host population. Through supporting stability and prosperity in the Kigoma region it will also assist to support stability in the Great Lakes regional context.

The 16 participating UN agencies are cooperating across 6 themes which are sustainable energy and environment; youth and women's economic empowerment; violence against women and children; education with a focus on girls and adolescent girls; WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and agriculture with a focus on developing local markets.

2.0 COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Official Launching of the programme: The United Nations in Tanzania officially launched the Kigoma Joint Programme in partnership with the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, members of the Development Partners Group, Civil Society Organizations, refugees and migrants and host populations in Kigoma on 20th September 2017 at the Nyarugusu Common Market where thousands of refugees and Kigoma residents regularly interact. Launching was preceded by visits to a Women's Business' Networks programme run by UNWOMEN; the inauguration of a UNICEF-supported Gender and Children's Desk

at Kasulu Police Station; and the opening of a shelter for victims of violence run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM);

Launching of the programme in Nyarugusu Market, Kasulu



The Coordination of the Joint Programme: The overall coordination of the programme is under the Resident Coordinator's Office, supported by staff based in Kibondo. Currently there is a UN Coordination Specialist and two youth UN Volunteers based in Kibondo. The team is currently using WFP sub office and vehicle on cost sharing arrangement. There are also Government Focal Points in each district who support the agencies in implementing various activities.

Theme Coordination: The Themes are led by officials assigned by the lead agencies (UNICEF - VAWC and UNCDF - YWEE). Each Agency has also assigned officials to plan and handle programme activities.

Coordination Meetings: Theme leads have been organizing regular meetings with the participating agencies. Theme Leads meetings have also been organised by the RCO to ensure synergies between the themes and enhance the implementation of the programme.

Communications: The UN Communications Group has developed a joint communications strategy for Kigoma JP.

3.0 PROGRESS ON THE RESULTS

3.1 Violence Against Women and Children Theme (VAWC)



3.1.1 About the Theme

As part of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063, the Government of Tanzania has set itself a target to end violence against women and girls. Tanzania's vision is aligned with the newly developed Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, which seeks the global elimination of violence against children. The Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) theme of Kigoma Joint Programme is grounded in Tanzania's five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC, 2017-2021). Prior to the NPA-VAWC, initiatives to address violence against women and children were implemented through eight (8) different plans that have either expired, or nearly expired, which reinforced an artificial dichotomy between gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) programming, created numerous coordination structures and duplicated training and capacity building initiatives for front line service providers.

- (1.) Household economic strengthening
- Kigoma VAWC:
- (2.) Norms and Values (UNFPA)
- (3.) Safe environment (UNWomen)
- (4.) Parenting, family support and relationships (UNICEF)
- (5.) Implementation and enforcement of Laws (UNWomen)
- (6.) Safe schools and life skills (UNICEF)
- (7.) Response and support services (IOM)
- (8.) Coordination, monitoring and evaluation (UNICEF)

The NPA-VAWC recognizes that violence is cyclical and impacts survivors throughout their lifetime. It consolidates the previously disparate coordination structures in to one structure overseen by the office of the Prime Minister and calls for coordinated efforts in training, capacity building, and carrying our prevention activities with communities.

The NPA-VAWC is grounded in the INSPIRE strategies set out by the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. Each of the eight themes (see box) are part of the Joint Programme for Kigoma, with #2 - #8 falling under the umbrella of the VAWC component. (Household Economic Strengthening, #1 above, falls under the Youth and Economic Empowerment component lead by UNCDF.)

3.1.2 Progress in the Implementation of the Planned Activities

- i) *Child Protection Systems:* The VAWC thematic area is focused on programmatic engagement in four (4) districts in Kigoma region (Kasulu DC, Kasulu TC, Kibondo and Kakonko). UNICEF's programming in the four districts is commensurate with the child protection system's approach being used nationwide and scaling up the system's component parts. Prior to the Kigoma JP

VAWC, UNICEF had been working in Kasulu DC prior and already worked with the local government authority (LGA) to establish a Child Protection Committee and the Kasulu Gender and Children's Desk (GCDs). With the advent of the Joint Programme, all four districts now have functioning Child Protection Committees at the district level, as well as 30 ward level and 115 village level Most Vulnerable Children's Committees. The committees will soon transition to Protection Committees in accordance with the coordination guidelines promulgated by the NPA-VAWC. In the realm of prevention, with the Child Protection Committees in place, UNFPA embarked on holding community dialogues with the committees, starting this year in Kasulu TC, to discuss perceptions of violence and harmful practices. The perceptions garnered from this work will inform larger advocacy by the JP on VAWC.

- ii) *Support Response to violence:* The establishment of the district, ward, and village level protection architecture, 353 children in need of assistance have received some form of front line service assistance and support. Critically, all four districts also now have a fit family program (56 families in all), which is an interim measure for children with acute protection concerns; the programme has benefited 71 children in need of emergency care. In partnership with Wotesawa Young Domestic Worker's Organization, IOM has also established (and officially launched as of 18 September) a shelter for victims of violence in Kasulu TC, that has since taken 11 girls. The IOM/Wotesawa shelter, which has the capacity to assist 20 women and children in need of protective shelter, is operated in conjunction with the Department of Social Welfare, the Police, and the District Executive Director.



Police Officers in Campaign on violence against women

- iii) *Training on Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse and Operationalization of Police GCDs:* This has also been rolled out in all four LGAs: the current plan of action calls for a GCD in each of the three remaining districts, with work to

develop the GCD in Kasulu DC commencing before the Joint Programme began, but serving as a model for service delivery. UNFPA's companion training to the GCDs began in Kasulu, where it held a multi-sectoral (and stakeholder) awareness raising for front line service providers, and brought together law enforcement, social welfare, health professionals, and importantly, religious and ward leaders, the latter of whom are not traditionally included in capacity building sessions but who, with inclusion, gain a better understanding of the role each statutory body plays and to whom they can refer cases and survivors who come to their attention.

- iv) *Mapping of paralegals services:* UNFPA - through TGNP - conducted a mapping of paralegals services in Kasulu TC, which assessed the efficacy of existing paralegal units, mode of operation, scope, challenges, and opportunities for future partnership and potential for scaling up at the grassroots and district level. Through the mapping exercise, it was evident that there is a high demand for community sensitization on human rights and a need to incorporate men into discussions about women's access to justice and their role in ensuring that access possible.
- v) *Guidance and Counselling:* UNICEF's work with the guidance and counselling teachers has also commenced in 117 schools (240 teachers), who are taught how to talk to children about violence in the home, but also identify and refer cases.

Children Playing in the shelter managed by IOM



- vi) *Community based prevention of violence:* UNWOMEN has embarked on community based prevention, and carried out a rapid capacity building training for 55 ward executive officers in furtherance of community level violence prevention initiatives, and finalized its partnership agreement with the Kigoma-based Vijana Development Association and Kivulini Women's Rights Organization for the implementation of prevention programs targeting women.

- vii) *Awareness raising on violence against women:* as part of global awareness raising around violence against women, UNWOMEN launched the 16-days of Activism in Kibondo, Kakonko, and Kasulu which in addition to drawing 5,000 men, women, and children together to hear speeches and presentations, also enabled 200 women's groups to come together to showcase women's economic initiatives and products. UNWOMEN also disseminated 1,000 t-shirts among groups of rights activists and front-line service providers, put up banners, and placed 1,000 posters in public areas such as market places, bus stops, schools, health facilities, and government offices with messages that promote violence prevention.

3.2 YOUTH AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (YWEE) THEME



3.2.1 About the Theme

Advancing youth and women economic empowerment has been identified as a key priority area by the local government, community leaders and stakeholders in Kigoma. Gender-insensitive legal frameworks coupled with restricted access to technology related to production, processing, storage and distribution reduce the economic capability of women and youth in the region. YWEE improves the economic prospects of women and youth by influencing policymakers and addressing barriers that prevent economic growth.

The theme also builds on previous interventions with women's business associations in the area focusing on businesses that can move up the value chain. It also aims to set up community youth centers that bring together the youth from both the host and refugee populations. The initiatives, supporting inclusive economic opportunities and growth for marginalized groups of women and youth are grounded in the overarching UNDP II goal of leaving no one behind, while Tanzania moves toward Middle Income Status.



Kigoma Joint Programme builds on previous interventions including women entrepreneur trainings

The theme is built on the global programme, Inclusive Economic Local Development (IELD) which is a joint programme including UN Women, UNDP and coordinated by UNCDF. Due to the specific nature of the Kigoma region and the large population of refugees, for the KJP, UNHCR, ILO and ITC collaborate to release the potential of youth and achieve youth economic empowerment in the region.

3.2.2 Progress in the Implementation of the Planned Activities

- i) *Gender Responsive Local Economic Assessment:* The consultant for this assignment has been selected and contracted and the work has started. It is expected that the final assessment report will be ready by March 2018;
- ii) *Technical assistance to private and public project developers:* Already, a scoping mission and the call for proposals have been conducted and a pipeline of 13 projects has been prepared. 2 of these projects are led by LGAs and they are in advanced stages. These projects are about construction of two cross-border markets in Kibondo and Kakonko districts. In both markets, the villagers and women groups are involved as part of developers and owners of these market facilities. These markets are constructed in phases: the first phases for both involve construction of the main market sheds which will be occupied by women by at least 60 per cent. The other buildings include the ablution in which more toilet holes will be for women. There will also be food vending building and the water system for the markets. The drawings and Bill of Quantities for these two markets have been finalized. Also, the MoU and the grant agreements between the two district councils and UNCDF have been finalized and await final approval and signing. Depending on the procurement by the respective district authorities, the construction of both markets is expected to start in the first quarter of 2018. Other projects in the pipeline are led by the cooperative societies (3), private sector (7) and Community Based Organization (1).



Women entrepreneurs are trained to improve processing and sales of cassava flour

- iii) *Establishing women and youth savings groups in host and refugee communities:* The group members will have access to capital and financial education and thus be empowered economically.
- iv) *Establishment of Credit Guarantee Scheme:* In collaboration with the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC), a rapid assessment of the lending schemes for young women and men in Kigoma region, particularly in 4 districts of Kasulu (Rural), Kibondo, Kakonko and Kigoma (urban), was conducted in September 2017. One of the key findings of the assessment was a clear need for a credit guarantee to incentivize the few financial institutions in the region to enter what they still consider ‘a deemed high-risk segment’. Considering the high costs of operationalizing the guarantee scheme in Kigoma, the ILO is currently working towards a cost sharing structure with the government, through NEEC, and private sector through financial institutions.
- v) *Construction of MPCCs:* As per UNHCR’s contribution, construction of MPCCs began in October 2017, following the launching event of KJP where UN Resident Coordinator placed the first stone at the identified site for the MPCC in Nyarugusu Camp. The construction has made progress despite heavy rain and it is expected to be completed by the end of December.
- vi) *Capacity Building of Local Government Authorities:* following the signing of the MOU with the Kigoma Regional Secretariat, UN Women facilitated the developed of the MTEF interventions for Women’s (and young women’s) Economic Empowerment. All three target districts development YWEE action plans which included issues of access to finance for Women Entrepreneurs, Access to essential services for Entrepreneurs such as business registration and TIN number processes to be streamlined, and the prioritization of interventions that reduce women’s unpaid care work. UN Women trained 48 participants were training from the 13-17 November. The participants included staff from the Regional Secretariat, and district council members as well as LGA staff from Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko District Councils. Of note is that the Council Chairs and the District Executive Officers from all three districts participated actively for all five days – other key participants include the community development officers and the planning officers of all three districts. The training included resource persons from key national ministries including the MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Lands, the National Economic Empowerment Council, Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments. The training covered a background of the international and national frameworks on gender and resulted in each district identifying key interventions to be included in the MTEF for Women’s Economic Empowerment. An overall presentation of the Kigoma Joint Programme was also done to enable participants to understand the work of the UN in Kigoma.

4.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

There have been heightened expectations by various stakeholders, particularly in the region, on engagement of other sectors and districts to the programme. This is being addressed by ensuring that other programmes carried out by UN Agencies are covering these sectors and more districts in the region. Also, it is expected that there will be more beneficiaries as the funding gap on the themes decreases.

The specific challenges facing the themes can be categorized as those emanating from national level decision making, to issues related to direct programming within the four LGAs, to an unanticipated issue that emerged that emerged with joint budgeting and planning with the LGAs.

An over-arching challenge for all agencies involved pertains to the establishment and the subsequent capacity building of the new coordination structures, which will, in effect, be a consolidation of the myriad of the existing issue-based coordination structures. Agencies have also been facing shortage

With respect to the issue of budgeting and working with the LGA's, although the One UN advocates for the use of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, agencies do use different means of transferring financial support to partners. UN Women and UNFPA engage with national level entities, but also transfer directly to NGOs and CSOs; IOM works primarily with NGOs and CSOs. UNICEF transfer financial support to MDAs, LGAs, and NGOs/CSOs. Critical in the UN Joint Programme is making sure the activities are reflected in the Mid-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) of the LGAs involved, which requires working with LGAs to align government priorities with the Joint Programme VAWC theme, and also reflect the budgetary contributions (and needs). This needs to happen regardless of whether the UN agencies in question are working with an NGO, such as IOM's shelter work, or whether direct contributions are being made to the LGA itself, such as UNICEF's work supporting districts in their creation of coordination mechanisms and establishing fit families. Under the auspices of the UN Joint Programme VAWC theme, for the first time, all four (4) UN Agencies will be engaged in MTEF planning with all four (4) LGAs to ensure activities are reflected and costed.

The major challenge faced the investment proposals was low response by entrepreneurs in the region and particularly in the programme districts. Strategies have been laid down to ensure wider circulation and allow more participation of the entrepreneurs in the districts. These include using various platforms in the districts and wards as well as using local government authorities to disseminate the information on such opportunities.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, there have been no major challenges experienced at the beginning of the programme. Most of the agencies are currently on momentum in implementing the activities and there is a close collaboration with other stakeholders particularly the local government authorities. Significant effort for the first two quarters has been on capacity building and assessments to enable agencies to implement other tangible activities in 2018.

The agencies involved in the Kigoma Joint Programme will continue to implement in accordance with the work plan. In 2017, no real bottlenecks have been experienced that suggest the programme with need to adjust its course. A profound lesson learned has to do with alignment with the MTEF planning (referenced above), and a need to make sure that all agencies, regardless of funding modalities (NGO v. LGA), understand the budgetary planning cycle of the government.

Looking forward, the Kigoma Joint Programme builds on existing national programmes and lessons from previous sub-national interventions. Under the Joint Programme, UNCT is expected to provide a more strategic and coordinated response to the development priorities in the region. Aiming to build on national platforms, such as NPA-VAWC, the challenges, lessons learnt and best practices from the implementation of all NPA activities on sub-national level will inform roll out of national level initiatives. Additionally, as one of the pilot countries for the global Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Programme (IELD) joint programme, lessons from KJP will contribute to global tools and guidelines that will allow effective implementation of interventions that remove obstacles preventing women from entering labor markets and enhance women's economic empowerment at the local level.