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**Tanzania One UN Fund**

**NARRATIVE Progress Report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January – 31 December 2022**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The One UN Fund is the primary joint mechanism for coherent resource mobilization to ease the delivery of common results in Tanzania. To ensure strategic focus on agreed outcomes, to reduce transaction costs and to avoid duplications the One Fund uses existing UN and Government governance structures and planning processes. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator, provides strategic guidance to the achievement of UN results, including strategic leadership of the One UN Fund, and monitors the overall implementation.

The reporting period spanned the final year of the 2016-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II), which concluded on June 30, 2022, and the initiation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF/CF) on July 1, 2022. Following the decision of the JSC to extend the One Fund and its UNDAP II projects till 30 June 2023, the interventions backed by the One Fund under UNDAP II were transitioned to the Cooperation Framework. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the One Fund and Memorandum of Understanding between Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and the MPTFO as the Administrative Agent were extended accordingly.

In 2022, three (3) UNDAP II thematic areas - Inclusive Growth; Democratic Governance, Human Rights & Gender; Healthy Nation as well as non-programmatic area received support through the One Fund. The funds were channelled to five (5) programmatic UNDAP II outcomes - Economic Growth and Employment Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Violence against Women and Children; Women Political Participation and Leadership; WASH and Health.

The One Fund has contributed to enhancing the government’s capacity to fulfil its human rights obligations. The National Report for the UPR received 252 recommendations, and of which 187 have been accepted for implementation. In addition to supporting the reporting on progress through the Voluntary National Review (VNR) consultations coordinated with a variety of stakeholders at the national and local government authority CSOs, and marginalised groups.

The One Fund has had a significant impact on increasing women's access to land and property rights, which can have far-reaching positive impacts on their livelihoods and economic empowerment. The proportion of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) issued to women increased from 14 percent prior to the programme (between 2013-2020) to 41 percent after the programme (2021-2022), a three-fold increase.

The programme has positively impacted the lives of thousands of individuals by providing access to clean water and promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices. Specifically, 31,248 people now have access to a safe and clean water supply, while an additional 198,374 people have benefited from improved sanitation and hygiene practices. Achieving a 94 percent access rate against a planned target of 75 percent, the programme is well on its way to ensuring that all households have access to basic sanitation facilities.

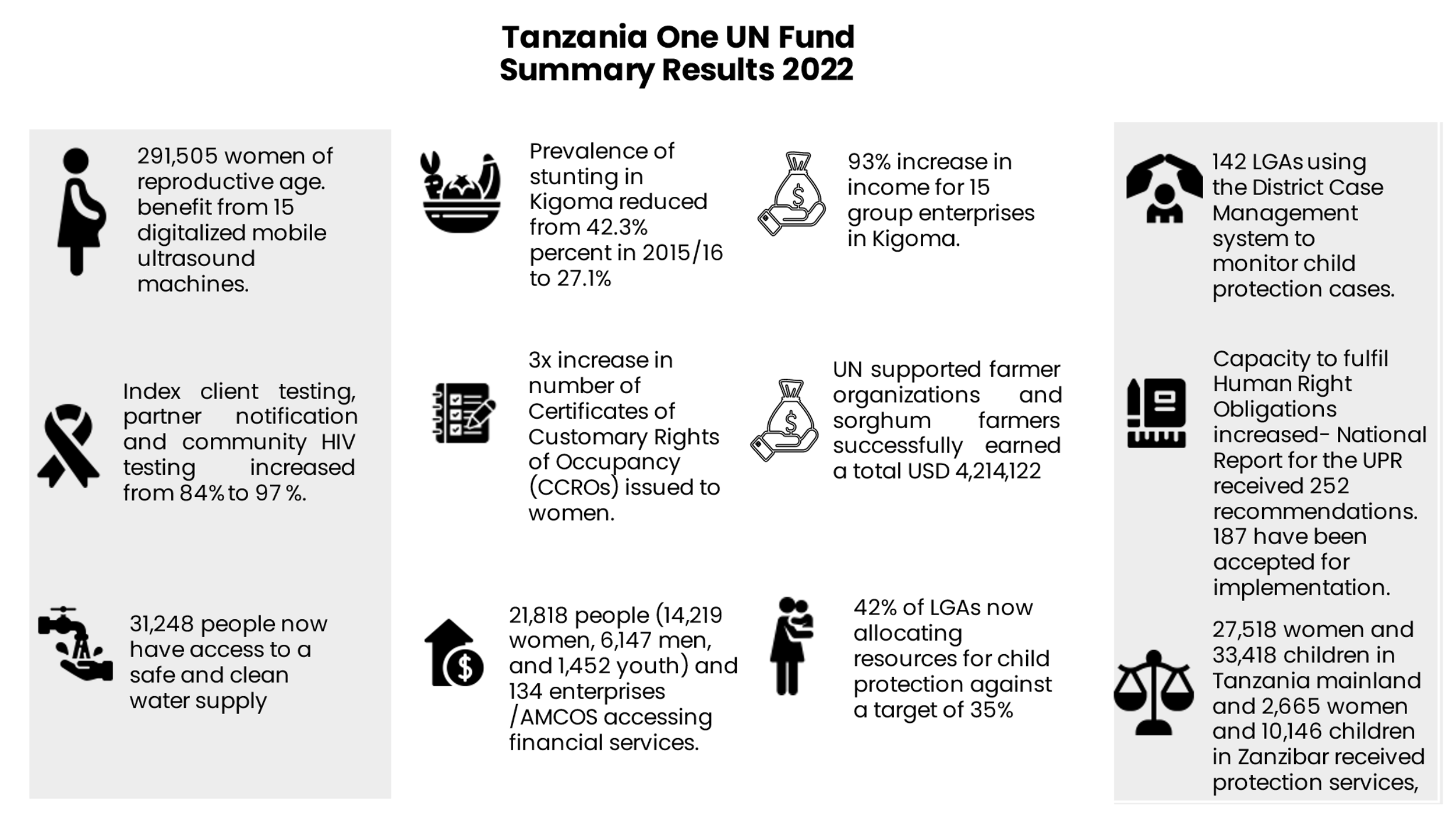
Further, UN agencies and partners continued supporting the Government to strengthen the protection system for women and children under the National Plan of Action on Violence against Women and Children (NPA—VAWC) through strengthening the enabling environment, enhancing knowledge, attitudes and skills of communities to prevent violence, and ensuring protection stakeholders have the capacity to coordinate and deliver quality, inclusive and age- and gender-responsive protection services. In response to violence, the number of women and children accessing essential services for experiences of violence has increased, exceeding all the targets. As of 2022, at least 27,518 women and 33,418 children in Tanzania mainland and 2,665 women and 10,146 children in Zanzibar received protection services, including counselling, referral to medical, education and legal services, and psychosocial support.

As a result of UN efforts the prevalence of stunting in Kigoma from 42.3 percent in 2015/16 to 27.1 percent in 2022. The quality and effectiveness of nutrition services has improved, leading to the adoption of optimal nutrition practices for children under five, adolescents, and women in both Mainland and Zanzibar improving pregnancy outcomes With the support of the UN a significant increase in the number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation. Ninety-four percent (over two million) of pregnant women now receive these supplements, which has increased from 59 percent in 2020

The impact of the UN’s support in increasing access to HIV prevention and treatment services. showed an increase in HIV-positive identification from 12 percent to 26 percent, with these individuals enrolled in care and treatment for people living with HIV. The trend of antiretroviral initiation also increased from 85 percent to 100 percent newly diagnosed HIV positive individuals.

The One Fund contributed to the UN’s strengthened engagement with and leadership under the Development Partners Group (DPG) on -gender equality has strengthened partnership and consistency of advocacy and communication with the Government on key issues of relevance to the result areas, such as the NPA-VAWC, Law of Marriage Act/elimination of Child Marriage and elimination of FGM, including through cross-border efforts and learning.

The One Fund has been instrumental in promoting cohesion and coordination amongst the UN agencies. As a result all outcomes are on track to achieve the agreed-upon results with most output targets nearly achieved. The UN has further strengthened programming coherence along the humanitarian-development continuum through the Kigoma Joint Programme. Joint initiatives and consultations with key actors on areas of common interest have promoted cohesion and efficient delivery of common results. Furthermore, close engagements and partnerships with the government, donors, NGOs, CSOs, and communities have contributed to the attainment of planned results, including the advancement of critical policy reviews and improvements to national planning frameworks.



# PURPOSE

The One UN Fund serves as the primary mechanism in Tanzania for coordinated resource mobilization to facilitate the achievement of common results outlined in UNDAP II. Its main objective is to ensure a strategic focus on agreed outcomes and minimize transaction costs associated with resource management and delivery. The One UN Fund in Tanzania plays a critical role in promoting strategic focus, coherence, and efficiency in resource mobilization and delivery. It supports the collective efforts of UN agencies and partners in achieving common results and advancing sustainable development in the country.

UNDAP II was designed to align with Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar's Vision 2020. The outcomes are organized into four interconnected, interdependent themes, recognizing that inclusive growth depends on a healthy nation, which in turn is resilient to various shocks, both natural and man-made, within a context of transparent and accountable governance that addresses the needs of citizens.

Under the first outcome, the UN promotes inclusive growth, which provides opportunities for decent and productive employment, particularly for women and youth. Under the second, the UN enhances the performance of core governance institutions improving accountability, transparency, and gender responsiveness alongside expanded access to justice. Meanwhile, under the third results area, the UN supports the prevention of and response to violence against women and children (VAWC). The fourth, fifth, and sixth outcome areas have the same strategic priority of ensuring a Healthy Nation, where the UN supports increased access to improved equitable, acceptable, and affordable quality health, nutrition, and WASH service.

Following the decision of the JSC to extend the One Fund and its UNDAP II projects till 30 June 2023, the interventions backed by the One Fund under UNDAP II were transitioned to the Cooperation Framework. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the One Fund and Memorandum of Understanding between Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and the MPTFO as the Administrative Agent were extended accordingly.

The funding partners were consulted on the extension plans and were informed of the decision; additionally, the MPTFO formally notified the One Fund donors of the extension. The last contributions to the One Fund were received in the second half of 2021 and were reflected in the 2021 annual narrative and financial reports. As the fund disbursements to agencies were made in the last quarter of 2021 and most of the implementation took place in 2022, the current report captures the results of those interventions. No additional contributions were sought and received by the One Fund in 2022. This report reflects performance of UNDAPII outcomes resourced through the One UN Fund.

# RESULTS

## Economic Growth and Employment

***Outcome Progress:***

As a result of UN and partner support, underserved populations in Tanzania benefitted from a more gender-responsive, conducive business environment, with improved opportunities for decent and productive employment. Progress was made across a number of areas including improved and more inclusive policy and planning frameworks, enhanced capacity of public and private institutions to provide market-oriented, gender responsive training and business development support products and services; and creation of sustainable business linkages across key value chains including through the use of digital platforms.

***Output achievements***

In Zanzibar, UN assistance has been instrumental in promoting gender equality and economic development, including through support to develop the Blue Economy and Fisheries Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which is a crucial step towards empowering women in the sector and promoting sustainable economic growth. In mainland, four market information guides and the 2022-2025 Chili development strategy were developed. The guides and the strategy provide detailed information to buyers of horticulture produce looking for regular suppliers of horticulture products for their outlets (supermarkets, hotels etc.). The guides and the strategy are valuable tools for attracting investment and promoting growth in the horticulture value chain (ref. Indicators 1.1.1.7).

UN support to the Ministry of Industry and Trade Development led to the finalization of a gender responsive Implementation Strategy for the Zanzibar Industrial Policy (ZIP) 2019-2029, which integrates inputs from public and private sector actors. This strategy will be published in 2023. The UN also supported the preparation of an analytical report on the Industrial Performance of the United Republic of Tanzania, which provides an overview of the current situation and progress made including in comparison to other countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia. (ref. Indicators 1.1.1.8).

Furthermore, the UN’s support resulted in the development of a new Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan that addresses the needs of vulnerable groups, including young women. The plan is a crucial step towards addressing youth unemployment in Zanzibar and guide youth employment creation interventions, especially for women, in key economic sectors. (ref. Indicator 1.1.1.9).

The UN continued to support Tanzania’s commitments to accelerating women’s economic empowerment through the Generation Equality Forum. Specific support was provided to the National Advisory Committee to monitor the implementation of Tanzania’s commitments and to encourage broad- based support for gender equality in Tanzania by engaging development partners, the government, and the private sector commitment to gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.

Further, technical assistance to the National Bureau of Statistics contributed to the analysis of data from the 2020/21 Integrated Labour Force Survey, which will contribute to SDG monitoring and reporting (ref. Indicator 1.1.1.10). At the sub-national level, UN agencies worked with 25 Regional and 26 Local Government Authorities to develop economic plans, budgets and investments that integrate poverty, environmental and gender concerns. This further led to the development of a guide for the establishment and management of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV), a useful tool for improving the governance of revenue generating projects at local level. The UN also supported three LGAs (Kasulu, Kibondo and Kankonko) to operationalize the SPVs. (ref. Indicator 1.1.1.11).

During the reporting period, the UN supported 66 institutions with national and local reach to deliver market-oriented, gender-responsive training and Business Development Support products and services. (ref. Indicator 1.1.2.8). The UN was able to leverage their local expertise and networks to reach a wide range of communities, including those in remote or underserved areas. This approach helped to ensure that the training and BDS services were relevant and effective, and that they reached those who needed them the most.

Support contributed to improving business registration, investment, and trade information platforms such as the MIT’s Trade Information Portal and the Tanzania Investment Centre’s site. This includes enhancing the skills of 12 staff at Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TIC) on system management, documentation, and simplification techniques. In 2022, more than 175,000 businesses, of which 81.5percent were Tanzanian, used the UN developed systems to obtain information on the procedures for starting a business, making investments, and engaging in domestic, regional, and international trade. Further, the systems provided the government with data to inform policy making and simplify and automate procedures. The information is also actively used by the private sector to advocate for the simplification of procedures. For example, in 2022, the Coffee Associations used the Trade Portal to advocate for 8 measures to ease the export of coffee. These measures were officially endorsed and made a part of the National Trade Facilitation Committee action plan.

Four Business Development Service trainers were certified to deliver the ILO Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme and were able to commercialise their services by establishing their own BDS office in Kasulu. This initiative is essential as it provides affordable BDS trainings to youth and women entrepreneurs in the area. The result of these trainings is evident as 41 (26 women and 15 men) youth and women were able to access loans worth 16,000,000 TZS from the LGA’s Youth and Women Development fund in Kasulu DC. Furthermore, a group of women entrepreneurs in Kakonko DC have completed the registration and business loan application processes to invest in their business. This demonstrates that the trainings have not only equipped the entrepreneurs with the skills and knowledge they need to start and grow their businesses but have also enabled them to navigate the bureaucratic procedures involved in accessing financial resources.

The assistance to the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI) and Small and Medium Industries Development Agency (SMIDA) in the form of COMFAR (Computerized Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting) Desks has enhanced their ability to conduct feasibility studies and develop business plans. The COMFAR Desks, which were equipped with the appropriate hardware and software, have been established in CTI (one desk) and SMIDA (one desk in Unguja and another in Pemba). This has enabled staff (ten officials from MIIT (4), EPZA (2), TIRDO (2) and NDC (2)) to generate reports that aid decision making on a wide range of investment proposals including those for micro, small, medium, and large scale enterprises. (ref. Indicator 1.1.2.8).

This year, the UN also entered into a small-scale funding agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity in support of the government’s “Building a better tomorrow” youth initiative for agribusiness. The planned trainings for the youth, goes hand in hand with demonstration plots for drip irrigation, and the subsequent construction of a borehole in the allocated block farming plot. The ministry has initiated an assessment toward borehole construction and prepared the initial youth training sessions on every knot of the value chain for the agreed crop.

The UN, local government and village authorities collaborated to establish a safer space for women vendors and traders in Segese Market in Shinyanga Region. Investing in market hygiene facilities and putting in place guidelines to prevent sexual harassment and violence contributes to ensuring that women feel safe and empowered to conduct their business and this led to an increase in the number of women and girls traders and vendors, who conduct business at the market.

UN support further contributed to enhancing the capacity of district and village-level land governance institutions to undertake gender-responsive land use planning process and issuance of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs). As a result, 5,360 CCROs have been issued to women in four villages, with over 2,000 of these issued solely or jointly to women. The proportion of CCROs issued to women increased from 14 percent prior to the program (between 2013-2020) to 41percent after the program (2021-2022), a three-fold increase which indicates that the program has had a significant impact on increasing women's access to land and property rights, which can have far-reaching positive impacts on their livelihoods and economic empowerment.

The UN also deepened partnerships with the private sector to provide financial products and services that respond to the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs and small-holder farmers. The launch of the first Gender Bond in Sub-Saharan Africa by NMB Bank, which seeks to bridge the financing gap for women-owned and led SMEs is a direct result of this partnership building. The launch of Malkia account product by CRDB bank also demonstrates the commitment of these institutions to develop services and products tailored to the needs of women. (ref. Indicator 1.1.2.10). More than 600 women directly working with the UN have expanded their business following financial literacy support by NMB and CRDB. Additionally, under the Kigoma Joint Programme, the UN jointly with PASS enhanced the capacity of financial institutions to ensure delivery of products and services best aligned to the current conditions in the region.

During the reporting period more than 22,000 micro-enterprises enhanced their capacities to increase productivity, add value to their products, and access markets through training sessions, equipment and technologies supported by the UN. Sixty-three percent of these were women farmers/entrepreneurs who are now better equipped to compete in the market and improve their livelihoods. (ref. Indicator 1.1.3.6)

Training sessions in Kigoma reached 5,946 farmers and focused on post-harvest handling and storage while 2,664 farmers in Dodoma were trained on good agricultural practices. As a result, UN supported farmer organizations and sorghum farmers successfully earned a total USD 4,214,122 through sorghum sales to eight different buyers/aggregators. In addition, newly established AMCOS in Kigoma, introduced 764 farmers to models of collective markets which led to the aggregation of 2000Mt of beans. Of this, 1090mt was sold to WFP and 910mt to other traders.

The Kigoma Joint Programme also contributed to enhanced knowledge and skills of 5,438 lead farmers, including 2,771 men and 2,667 women, on good agricultural practices such as land preparation, soil testing, plant spacing, weeding, pest management and use of weather information. The programme also supported the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies such as intercropping, the use of improved seeds, the use of fertilizer/manure for maize, beans, cassava, and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato, and the use of labour-saving tools and equipment. .

Furthermore, the programme’s support led to the enhanced capacity of 215 lead farmers including 118 men and 97 women, to practice conservation agriculture. Sixty-five demonstration plots and four primary school plots to promote good agricultural and climate smart practices and technologies were established.

The UN also worked closely with the local authorities and regional government of Kigoma to facilitate access to subsidized agricultural inputs through E-soko’s digital agriculture platform. This resulted in 3,234 smallholder farmers accessing 314.65 metric tons of fertilizers worth USD 188,756.52.

An additional 1,802 youth and women micro-investors were supported to engage in horticultural production using micro-irrigation technology, with a focus on improving their income and access to nutritious foods. While most micro investors were able to sell their produce at the local markets due to the high demands, fifteen producer groups comprising 318 micro investors were linked to the local and regional markets and managed to sell produce worth US$ 36,717. To ensure access to climate smart irrigation technologies in a sustainable manner, the UN enhanced the business and operations management skills of one youth SME involved in the assembly of micro-irrigation kits.

In Singida and Shinyanga Regions, more than 4,000 women farmers reported increased productivity and incomes. The average productivity of women farmers in Ikungi District, Singida Region, and Msalala District, Shinyanga Region, increased from 240 kg/acre to 523.92 kg/acre for sunflowers and by more than 50percent from 2022 kg/acre to 5,947kg/acre for horticulture. Women farmers reported an increase in their income from sunflower sales by about 50percent from 136,030,798 TZS (59,143 USD) to 209,148,540 TZS (90,934 USD). At the same time, there has been an increase in women’s leadership in AMCOS from 28% before UN’s interventions to 50% after project interventions.

In Arusha and Kilimanjaro, 1,196 women and youth-led horticulture MSMEs were supported to apply good agricultural practices, with 712 men and 484 women trained. In Zanzibar, 300 drying racks were provided to 20 seaweed-producing villages, and 300 tarpaulins were provided to avoid quality damage. 100 youth (80 men and 20 women) were supported to improve their skills and knowledge of Good Agricultural Practices in the ginger value chain. A youth group of seaweed processors, registered as a company with 22 members (W= 15, M = 7), was supported to produce seaweed-based soaps, lotion, scrub and jam using machines provided by the UN, which led to higher sales and increased incomes resulting from higher productivity and improved product quality. The UN also provided equipment required for measuring, testing, and controlling certain parameters (e.g., weights of raw materials and temperature) for quality control during the production process.

Assistance was also provided to the development of a manual for small-scale sunflower processors to promote domestic production of edible oils. The manual, developed in collaboration with MIIT, addresses challenges such as inappropriate factory/plant designs, limited knowledge of handling raw materials and products to comply with food safety as well as product quality and standards, and limited understanding of criteria for decision making related to investing in sunflower processing business. A draft of the manual was produced in 2022 and it is expected to be finalized in April 2023

Following provision of small grants and business development trainings using the UN’s Start and Improve Your Business tools, fifteen out of twenty four youth and women-led enterprises in Kigoma report a 93percent increase in income. In addition, the quality of life and ease of doing business for vendors at the Sofya market in Kasulu town was improved through the UN support following improvements of the drainage system and provision of solar power and clean water supply.

As a result of UN initiatives, more than 21,818 people (14,219 women, 6,147 men, and 1,452 youth) and 134 enterprises and AMCOS are now accessing financial services through savings groups, communities, and commercial banks. This includes 11,561 savings groups members supported through the Kigoma Joint Programme who recorded USD 441,263 in savings, USD 345,477 in loan and USD 73,339 in social funds. This is a result of financial education that strengthened saving behaviors and discipline especially around setting financial goals for specific purposes such as agricultural inputs. An approach that was piloted by the UN in partnership the with Danish Refugee Council, and adopted by 117 groups, generating cumulative savings of TSH 104,928,400. Another factor is the additional incomes generated especially in the offseason from short-term horticultural production.

Additionally, 490 MSMEs in horticulture were trained on financial literacy out of which 186 managed to access small loans amounting to Tsh. sixty-two million from NMB Bank and Equity Bank. Further, assistance contributed to the development of six bankable projects by MSMEs in the horticulture and tourism value chains based on detailed feasibility studies. The six projects were presented to NMB and Equity banks and most are in the final stages of accessing a loan. The total worth of the 6 projects is around USD 6 million. Once funded, the projects will benefit approximately 719 members of the Tanzania Horticulture Association*.*

## Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality

***Outcome Progress:***

On governance, human rights and gender equality, the Government with support from the UN, has made significant strides in enhancing its capacity to fulfil human rights obligations. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs has taken steps to strengthen the protection of human rights for citizens, particularly in relation to economic, social, and cultural rights. Civil and political rights have been safeguarded more effectively, and that the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, senior citizens, and the disabled have been further protected.

***Output Achievements:***

The National Report for the UPR received 252 recommendations, of which 187 have been accepted for implementation. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA) updated the National Human Rights Action Plan II to include the UPR recommendations and undertook a validation process with stakeholders.

Ninety-two percent of the targeted committees have demonstrated the capacity effectively scrutinize bills and provide evidence-based recommendations on legislative proposals as result of robust consultations with the CSOs in the review of bills, targeted capacity building to relevant committees and development of guidelines. Under the UNSDCF, progress was made including the development of frameworks by two legislative bodies, the National Assembly and the Zanzibar House of Representatives, to guide their work, one government agency out of the targeted four i.e., President's Office Zanzibar established a Bureau for accelerating public service delivery. To sustain peace in the southern parts of the country, 1277 youth, including 640 girls and 637 boys) from secondary and primary school were trained and enrolled in Peace-Clubs

As a result of the UN support to the National Assembly, there was increased effective bill scrutiny in compliance with the relevant parliamentary standing orders and project-developed guidelines. Eleven committees (92percent of the targeted committees) had demonstrated capacity to undertake effective bill scrutiny and make evidence-based recommendations on legislative proposals. Key success enablers included robust consultations with the CSOs in the review of bills, targeted capacity building to relevant committees and development of guidelines and related orientation activities, initially for six committees and thereafter for a further five committees and the Secretariat.

The UN’s support to the National Assembly and to the Tanzania Women Parliamentarian Group (TWPG) strengthened women’s capacities to participate in decision making processes at the national level. The Tanzania Women’s Parliamentary Group in the National Assembly is demonstrating capacity to launch parliamentary debates on issues related to women’s rights and gender equality. Over the period, there was improved quality of evidence-based contributions in which the trend shows women MPs debates with critical references and evidence. The participation of Women Special Seats (WSS) MPs continued to improve as a result of a mentorship programme which focuses on supporting capacity of WSS MPs in areas such as public speech skills, legislative functions, media engagement and fundraising. In 2022 WSS MPs asked 39percent or 94 out of the 243 questions that were raised in the Parliament

As a result of the support to the national statistics system, NBS and OCGS have developed more sophisticated and innovative approaches to production, use, analytics, and visualization, of disaggregated data, to inform evidence-based decision making, policy reforms as well as monitoring and reporting on SDGs.

The government increased its focus on Domestic Resources Mobilisation through strengthened partnership with development partners (DPs) and private sector (domestic and foreign) and developed agreements on improved resource mobilisation for the medium-term development plans in Mainland and Zanzibar. The UN played a facilitative role in this process by organizing strategic dialogue meetings between the Government and development partners.

A consultative meeting between DPs and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, facilitated by the UN focused on increasing awareness on the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for Zanzibar including opportunities and challenges in the health and agriculture sectors, as well as engaging the private sector and civil society in the development agenda. As a result of the meeting DPs have shown interest in supporting health and blue economy initiatives in Zanzibar, and prospective support to the government has been broadened.

In Zanzibar 3, 832 including, 2,531 female and 1,307 males received legal aid through outreach programs, mobile clinics, and sensitization meetings where legal education, awareness raising, referral and document drafting were provided to vulnerable populations. Thirty five (19 female, 16 male) legal aid providers/paralegals received a refresher training on laws related to GBV, administration of land conflicts, inheritance and Kadhis Court rules. This is important for improving their capacity to effectively resolve legal disputes in the community according to relevant laws.

To ensure community cohesion a series of peace-building activities in the coastal regions of Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, and Zanzibar were conducted. Over two thousand community members including 961 female and 1046 males mainland Tanzania and 203 (93 female and 87 male) youth as well as 49 (30 female and 19 male) state and non-state experts in Zanzibar. Skills, and basic knowledge gained from these trainings are essential to promote peace and social cohesion within communities.

In addition to the peace dialogue and peacebuilding workshops, 179 (119 male and 60 females) individuals (i.e., local government leaders, chair persons, policing stakeholders and regional security officers) in Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma increased knowledge on security awareness with support from the UN in partnership with Tanzania Police Force. This equipped them with tools to reduce incidence of violence and easy signs of Violence Extremism. Focus was given on strengthening Neighborhood Watch Groups in Lindi and Mtwara Region, whereby 120 (43 female and 77 male) individuals from 12 Neighborhood Watch Groups (NWGs) per region and were trained on local security and the concept of violent extremism.

## Addressing Violence Against Women and Children

***Outcome Progress:***

In 2022, UN agencies and partners continued to work with the Government to strengthen the protection system for women and children under the National Plan of Action on Violence against Women and Children (NPA—VAWC). The collaboration focused on strengthening the enabling environment, enhancing knowledge, attitudes and skills of communities to prevent violence, and ensuring protection stakeholders have the capacity to coordinate and deliver quality, inclusive and age- and gender-responsive protection services. As a result, coordination and reporting on progress in implementing the NPA-VAWCs was strengthened, government capacities in planning and budgeting for protection were enhanced, and institutional and community-based data and information management systems were improved to enable collection and monitoring of data on children affected by violence.

VAWC prevention efforts were expanded across the six UN priority regions on mainland and in Zanzibar through community mobilization activities, positive parenting programmes, violence interventions in schools and empowerment of young women and adolescent girls with life-skills. This further augmented the role of communities in reducing risks and strengthening protective factors to create safe environments for women and children. This year, the number of women and children accessing essential protection services in Mainland and Zanzibar reached 7,850 and 15,560, respectively. Impressive performance was reported across all key intervention areas.

***Output Achievements:***

To enhance the enabling environment for protection, the UN, in collaboration with partners, strengthened government capacity to ensure the functioning of national coordination structures and roles to implement the NPA-VAWCs in Mainland and Zanzibar. Most Technical Working Groups met quarterly and national committees biannually, to develop implementation plans, review progress and prepare and endorse mid-year and annual implementation reports.

On mainland, evaluation of the current NPA-VAWC is underway with UN support (to be finalized early 2023), while in Zanzibar, a review and documentation of best practices and lessons learnt was completed. To strengthen government capacities in planning and budgeting, national guidelines for the Comprehensive Council Social Welfare Operational Plan were launched, which include guidance to social welfare officers and district-level women and children protection committees to systematically plan for social welfare, including services for child protection. As a result, 42 per cent of LGAs are now allocating resources for child protection against a target of 35 per cent.

The Government continued to strengthen data systems for child protection in 2022. In mainland, the child protection District Case Management Monitoring System is now operational in 77 per cent of LGAs or 142 of 184 (target 32 per cent), up from 66 per cent in 2021. In Zanzibar, development of a Child Protection Information Management System (Primero) was finalized, with UN support, and rollout of the system began in seven districts, exceeding the target of 50 per cent.

To prevent violence, regional communication plans to increase community awareness of VAWC continued to be implemented in all districts in five priority regions (31 per cent against a target of 26 per cent). In 2022, an additional 5,183 religious, influential and traditional leaders in Mainland (4,022) and Zanzibar (1,741) were engaged as change agents to raise awareness and initiate discussions on VAWC in communities (more than 12,000 cumulatively since 2020). Community dialogues also continued, reaching 35 per cent of districts on Mainland (exceeding the target of 26 per cent) and all districts in Zanzibar, broadening the reach of awareness raising efforts under the regional plans. For example, 16 community awareness raising sessions and four community dialogues on prevention of VAWC and trafficking in persons enhanced and raised the awareness of 6,080 community members (2,384 men/3,216 women) and 149 leaders (113 men/36 women). Through 58 community, school- and radio-based dialogues in Zanzibar, Shinyanga and Kigoma, 20,257 community members (10,712 female and 9,545 male) were reached and empowered to change behaviours towards VAWC and harmful practices.

With UN support, the government-led Parenting Education Programme has now been rolled out in 6,312 villages, reaching 114,311 parents/caregivers with positive parenting skills to reduce violence against children and provide a protective environment in the home. An assessment of the programme’s effectiveness was completed in 2022 and is informing the redesign of the programme. To promote safe schools, a total of 6,556 schools on Mainland and 401 schools in Zanzibar have programming to address violence in schools. This includes an additional 932 schools (738 primary/194 secondary) in focus districts on Mainland that now have trained guidance and counselling teachers equipped with skills to promote a safe learning environment and respond to violence (cumulative 6,924 schools).

To address VAWC and harmful practices, 2,695 girls and 500 boys on Mainland were reached in 2022 with empowerment programmes aimed at the abandonment of FGM, VAWC and other harmful practices (cumulative 8,672 and 2,435, respectively), exceeding the stated targets. This includes 106 adolescent girls from Kenya (28) and Tanzania (78) who were empowered to know their rights and stand up against violence and harmful practices through FGM Alternative Rites of Passage. Empowerment programmes in Zanzibar did not take place in 2022, however targets were reached in 2021.

In response to violence, the number of women and children accessing essential services for experiences of violence has increased, exceeding all the targets. As of 2022, at least 27,518 women and 33,418 children in Tanzania mainland and 2,665 women and 10,146 children in Zanzibar received protection services, including counselling, referral to medical, education and legal services, and psychosocial support. The proportion of LGAs with multi-sector protection systems offering preventive and response services to women and children reached 21 per cent in Mainland and continued to cover all 11 districts in Zanzibar in 2022, meeting both targets of 21 and 100 per cent, respectively.

To deliver quality services to women and children, the capacity of stakeholders in the national VAWC protection system was increased. For example, through trainings in Kigoma, 50 frontline workers and law enforcement officers (27 men/23 women) were equipped with skills to respond to cases of VAWC and trafficking in persons. In Manyara, the Tanzania Police Force launched three Police Gender and Children Desks, which are now providing GBV and VAC case management to survivors of violence and harmful practices. With UN support, 75 senior police officers were familiarised with the Gender Response Policing Handbook, which the Police Force agreed to adopt in their training institutes and made it a reference material for their ongoing police reform processes.

In addition, with UN support, the Tanzania Police introduced gender and child protection as a new subject within all police academies. In Kigoma, two One-Stop Centres (OSC) strengthened their capacity for GBV and VAC case management by deploying two psychosocial support officers and training 50 health providers (22 female/28 male) from all district councils to provide clinical care and referral to survivors of GBV and VAC, with 530 clients accessing OSC services in 2022 (876 since their launch in 2021).

## WASH

***Outcome Progress:***

The programme has contributed to improved access to a safe and clean water supply for 31,248 people and an additional 198,374 people with improved sanitation and hygiene practices during the reporting period. When the remaining ongoing three water supply projects are completed in June 2023, the total number of people who will have had access to safe water for domestic use will increase to above 90,000.

Access to basic sanitation across the three targeted LGAs of Kakonko, Kibondo and Uvinza is 94percent against the planned target of 75percent. The ongoing Community Self-Assessment and External ODF Verification Efforts are expected to decrease the proportion of households who still practice open defecation. Furthermore, the programme has contributed to ensure that targeted LGAs achieve universal hand hygiene by 2025 in accordance with the Kigoma Roadmap to Universal Hand hygiene. Kibondo and Kakonko DC have successfully launched hand hygiene campaigns from district to village levels and Uvinza DC has trained business entrepreneurs (50 youths, 25men and 25women) on sanitation social marketing to promote local production of sanitation and hand hygiene products e.g., soap and tippy taps*.*

***Output Achievements:***

The UN in partnerships with RUWASA and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) completed the construction of four climate resilient water systems in Kibondo and Kakonko districts. All four water systems are powered by solar systems with a total of seventy-seven public water distribution points (DPs). Construction of an additional three water systems in Hwazi village (50percent completion); Juhudi and Mudyanda suburbs in Kasulu Town Council (40 percent completion) and Lugufu in Uvinza DC (35percent completion) are in progress. The three water supply systems will comprise 11 DPs and will be solarized and once completed will reach a total of 41,968 people. With seventy-seven functioning water points, the proportion of water points which are functional in targeted districts is 85percent against the planned target of 85percent.

As a contribution to system strengthening, twenty-five community-based water supply organizations (CBWSOs) in the three targeted LGAs were trained on the effective operation and management of WASH systems. An additional twelve CBWSOs in Kasulu TC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC and Uvinza DC were provided with working tools and equipment to enhance management of water schemes. Furthermore, forty-two staff from RUWASA and partner NGOs will receive refresher training on management of water schemes focusing on financial management, operation and maintenance, and water resources management.

The UN in partnerships with three LGAs implemented activities geared at improving hygiene and sanitation behaviours. Activities implemented through a community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach targeted 81 villages in Uvinza, Kakonko and Kibondo DC where the hand hygiene campaigns were launched in line with the Kigoma roadmap to Universal Hand Hygiene by 2025. By December 2022, 87percent, 98percent and 98percent of the population in Kakonko DC, Kibondo DC and Uvinza DC respectively had access to basic sanitation facilities respectively above the planned target of 75percent.

Furthermore, to enhance sanitation in schools, construction of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines in 26 schools in three LGAs of Uvinza DC (12 schools), Kasulu TC (7 schools) and Kigoma DC (7schools) commenced, and construction is at 45percent completion rate. Each targeted school is installed with four rooms for boys and four rooms for girls including urinal and menstrual health hygiene (MHH) rooms. Over 26,000 pupils will be reached once the programme is complete.

The UN coordinated with and supported the Ministry of Health to prepare a costed national cholera multi-sectoral prevention and control plan (2022 – 2027) as well as the national Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness and response plans. Furthermore, the UN coordinated with local authorities in Kigoma region to develop a costed Cholera and EVD preparedness and response plan, and to implement key WASH & SBC/RCCE activities. The UN further supported the Regional Secretariat in Kigoma with financial package totaling US$103,493 to facilitate implementation of Cholera and EVD readiness and activities in line with the Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan.

Through these efforts a total of 183,974 people (male 89,152, female 94,822) were reached and . WASH infection, prevention and control measures were put in place in readiness of EVD. The UN delivered WASH IPC supplies worth US$90,000, including HTH chlorine, soap, disinfectants, water purification tabs, PPEs, for immediate response and prepositioning at identified PoEs and healthcare facilities that were earmarked as cholera and/Ebola treatment centers.

The UN provided significant support to the Regional Secretariat in Kigoma to facilitate the implementation of Cholera and EVD readiness and activities, in line with the Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan, through a financial package amounting to US$103,493. A total of 183,974 people (male 89,152, female 94,822) were reached.

Twenty-eight out of thirty healthcare facilities (HCF) were assessed in the three targeted LGAs and found to be complying with the National WASH in Healthcare Facility Guidelines. This is equivalent to 93percent of the HCFs in the targeted LGAs as compared the planned target of 80percent. However, construction of three water systems in the locations is ongoing and once completed in June 2023, 100percent of the targeted Health Care facilities in the four LGAs will comply with national health WASH guidelines.

## Nutrition

***Outcome Progress:***

The UN worked with the Government and partners to enhance use of quality and effective nutrition services by women and children under five, as well as the adoption of optimal nutrition practices. The training of service providers and the strengthening of planning and monitoring systems at the local government level resulted in ninety-two percent of children aged 6-59 months receiving two doses of lifesaving vitamin A supplementation against the target of 95percent (Indicator 2.3-1). In addition, 2 million pregnant women (94 percent) received iron and folic acid supplementation nation-wide to prevent anaemia (Indicator 2.3-2).

Tanzania made progress in increasing exclusive breastfeeding among infants (0 -5 months) from 59 percent in 2016 to 64 percent in 2022 (Indicator 2.3-3). This achievement is partly attributed to the UN continued support to the MOH to promote exclusive breastfeeding and age-appropriate complementary feeding in accordance with national infant and young child feeding guideline. Similarly, in Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Songwe and Kigoma regions, UN provided technical and financial support to LGAs to implement social and behaviour change interventions targeting parents and caregivers of children under-five.

In Kigoma region, the UN strengthened capacities of health and nutrition service providers as well community health workers in four councils on the management of moderate acute malnutrition using locally available foods. Moreover, the UN contributed to the availability of quality nutrition services in focus councils through the provision of job aids and equipment. By equipping health staff and communities in the region, enhancing their knowledge and skills in malnutrition prevention and treatment including in timely detection and management of malnutrition and encouraging adoption of positive behaviours, stunting rates reduced significantly in Kigoma region from 42.3percent to 27.1percent. The reduction in Kigoma is in line with what was observed nationally, from 34percent (2015/16) to 30percent in 2022.

***Output Achievements***

UN assistance contributed to improve the capacity of relevant MDAs and selected LGAs to deliver improved nutrition services for women and children under five. Specifically, the UN provided support to PORALG to scale up community-based nutrition interventions for parents and caregivers of children under-five. As a result over 65percent of villages in UN supported regions community health workers and implemented Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) reaching 1,157,649 parents and caregivers of children under 5 years (69 percent of target) for the adoption of optimal infant and young child feeding practices (Indicator 2.3.1-3).

Furthermore, UN support led to considerable progress in scaling up the coverage of integrated management of acute malnutrition in children under-five. Over two thousand six hundred children (2,600) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in 2022. Cumulatively 13,653 children with SAM were treated between 2020 and 2022 (Indicators 2.3.1-4 & 2.3.1-7). In Kigoma region, training of management of moderate acute malnutrition by using locally available foods benefited 15 district nutrition officers, 228 health service providers (114percent of target) and 1,149 community health workers (95.8 percent of target). As a result, 1,217 children aged 6-59 months who were identified as having moderate acute malnutrition were enrolled in Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth sessions (Indicator 2.3.1-5). In addition, all councils in Kigoma and selected health centres were equipped with job aids and tools (MUAC tapes, colour coded stunting mats, weight for height charts, flip charts for SBCC, TV screens and USBs) to facilitate provision of nutrition services in the community.

To increase access to nutritious foods, Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) vines were distributed to farmers and schools in all councils. In addition, farmers were trained on good agronomic practices and utilization programmes of OFSPs through Village Health and Nutrition Day in Kigoma (Indicator 2.3.2-3).

Furthermore, UN also supported urban programming models in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma regions, which involved the training of 527 Street Food Vendors (SFVs) on healthy diets, business management, and food safety and hygiene practices. These efforts have contributed to the significant improvement in the provision of nutrition services and management of malnutrition in the country.

Technical and financial assistance was provided to PORALG and 184 districts councils to strengthen the functioning of the multi-sectoral coordination system. This resulted in a significant increase in the number of multisectoral council steering committees for nutrition from less than 10percent of LGAs in 2015/16 to 99percent in 2022/23 (Indicator 2.3.2-1).

To reinforce accountability, a nutrition compact was signed between Her Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and the 26 Regional Commissioners resulting in all regions and councils reporting on the nutrition compact implementation and producing quarterly multi-sectoral nutrition scorecards. (Indicator 2.3.3-2). This achievement contributed by the UN technical assistance, and financial support to the PORALG to develop nutrition compact indicators and integrate the same in the sub-national Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (IMES). In the coming period, UN will continue supporting the PORALG to implement and monitor the compact. Furthermore, the UN supported evidence-based planning and budgeting training sessions for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions reaching over 3,000 LGAs sectoral staff in 184 councils. Overall, the efforts contributed to an increase in the number of LGAs allocating a minimal nutrition budget of TZS 1,000 per child (under five years of age) from 112 in 2021/22 to 138 in 2022/23. (Indicator 2.3.2-2).

## Health

***Outcome Progress:***

The Kigoma region is well on track to achieve its target to diagnose 95 percent of all HIV-positive individuals, provide antiretroviral therapy (ART) to 95 percent of those diagnosed and achieve viral suppression for 95 percent of those treated by 2025 and aim to end AIDs in the region by 2030. This has been made possible by the UN specific efforts to strengthen the capacity of healthcare providers and peer educators in the region have enhanced capacity to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care for children, adolescent and adults including pregnant women. Putting in place the foundation for the provision of equitable prevention, treatment, and support.

As a result increased testing has been observed increased initiation and maintenance on ART among PLWHIV in the region leading to an increase in viral load suppression. In addition support has contributed to improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services through the interventions aimed at addressing the in order to contribute to the reduction of the high maternal and perinatal deaths in Kigoma region. The capacities of health care service providers to provide comprehensive reproductive and child health services for hard-to-reach areas efforts have been put in place ensure access to almost 290,000 women of reproductive age through the provision of equipment and technical support. Improving access to HIV testing and rapid linkage of HIV infected individuals to immediate antiretroviral therapy (ART) both slows HIV infection progression and prevents transmission, leading to healthier more productive individuals. In pregnant and breastfeeding women, it also reduces transmission of HIV from mother to child, hence paving way for an AIDS free generation.

***Output Achievements:***

A monitoring exercise carried out in selected 27 selected care and treatment centres revealed the impact of the UN’s support in strengthening the capacities of ninety healthcare providers (55 male; 35 females) from 82 care and treatment centres and 51 peer educators. The individuals were trained on HIV prevention, treatment and care for children, adolescent and adults including pregnant women on index client testing, partner notification and community HIV testing. As a result of this training, index client elicitation increased from 84 percent pre-training to 97 percent post training.

In addition, the monitoring revealed that the number of sexual partners of index cases accessing services increased by 145 individuals over the three-month period, leading to a higher number of sexual partners who consented to HIV testing (70 individuals).

The findings showed an increase in HIV-positive identification from 12 percent to 26 percent, with these individuals enrolled in care and treatment for people living with HIV. The trend of antiretroviral initiation also increased from 85 percent to 100 percent newly diagnosed HIV positive individuals.

During the monitoring assessment, there was an increase in the ARV multi-month dispensing trend from 89 percent to 99 percent for PLHIV who met the criteria. Furthermore, the turnaround time for HIV viral load test results from 35 days to 14 days allowing PLHIV to receive their results in a timely manner for appropriate action. The rate of HIV viral load suppression among those tested also increased from 95 percent to 99 percent

To avert the high numbers of maternal and perinatal deaths in the Kigoma region[[1]](#footnote-1), the Regional Health Management Team (RHMT), with support from the UN, began implementing a jointly developed three-year emergency contingency plan aimed at reducing these deaths. The plan seeks to address underlying causes of maternal deaths which include: sub-optimal care within the health care system, inadequate staff numbers and competencies in managing obstetric emergencies, unreliable referral systems, low uptake modern family planning services, inadequate blood banks, and blood products (particularly fresh frozen products or FFP), and a lack of adequate referral facilities.

In support of the plan, WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health - Reproductive and Child Health Services Section provided training for 73 healthcare providers (37 male and 36 females), from 36 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CemONC) and 28 Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care (BemONC) health facilities. To ensure continued mentorship and on-job training for incoming health providers, 39 (16 females and 23 males) Trainers of Trainers (TOTs) were also trained. The trainees successfully acquired skills in managing obstetric and new-born care, which encompassed early identification of danger signs, handling complicated labour processes, assisting asphyxiated babies to breathe normally, and utilising reliable diagnostic equipment to make informed decisions.

To further enhance skill development, the UN provided 15 digitalized mobile ultrasound machines to support provision of quality antenatal and intrapartum care. These machines will be distributed to 15 health centres[[2]](#footnote-2); provide Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (CEmONC) services and the machine are expected to benefit 291,505 women of reproductive age. The diagnostic ultrasound will enable healthcare providers to, in a timely manner, detect foetal anomalies, multiple pregnancies, reduce induction of labour of post-term pregnancies and improve women’s pregnancy experiences. Midwives and radiographers) working in twenty antenatal clinics and labour wards will be oriented on how to use the equipment.

In addition the UN has procured three ambulances (two vehicles and one boat) to increase access to obstetric and new-born care in emergencies in Buhigwe District and Kigoma District. These ambulances are scheduled for delivery by April 2023. The boat ambulance is the first of its kind in Kigoma, is fully equipped to serve the marginalised populations living along the shorelines with little access to essential medical services.

## Women’s Leadership and Political Participation

***Outcome Progress:***

This outcome contributed to SDG 5 on Gender Equality, Target 5.5 “Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making” and Target 5.9 “Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality”. The UN continued supporting the finalization of the National Electoral Commission Gender Strategy, the Strategic Plan 2022-2026 for National Assemblies in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, the Gender mainstreaming guideline for the public service. The UN further provided capacity strengthening to Members of Parliament, Permanent Secretaries (PSs), Deputy Permanent Secretaries (DPs), Directors of Policy and Planning, Gender Focal Persons and Technical personnel of both the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland to strengthen capacity of political institutions to implement gender responsive measures on women’s leadership. Skills and competences in leadership and participation were improved for women, adolescents and girls through support to the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Tanzania, Movement of Women with Disabilities in Tanzania and youth-led networks. As a result, the capacity of 18,307 (7,570 females and 10,737 males) community-based actors was strengthened to effectively promote women’s participation and leadership in public life.

***Output progress:***

UN efforts during the reporting period contributed to the finalisation of a Gender Strategy for the National Electoral Commission (NEC) of Tanzania, aimed at promoting gender balance in electoral processes. The strategy recognizes the need to enhance women’s participation as voters, candidates, and election administrators. It also addresses institutional arrangements of the NEC, including staffing, structures and tools that need to be improved to promote effective leadership and participation of women in the entire Commission. The strategy serves as a key pathway to strengthen women’s participation and leadership in electoral processes.

The UN contributed to ensuring the inclusion of gender in the Universal Health Coverage Bill. In November 2022, 30 participants including twelve Tanzania Women Parliamentary Group (TWPG) Executive Committee Members seven TWPG Think Tank Members, six TWPG Ethic Committee members and five TWPG Coordination team members were equipped with skills to advocate for gender inclusion in the bill, which is yet to be passed, thus creating the opportunity for further advocacy on gender inclusion***. .***

Efforts to maintain momentum for the review of the minimum age of marriage continued through various advocacy initiatives at grassroots and national level. The interventions included: support to the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MoCLA) to undertake consultations on the amendment of the Law of Marriage Act (LMA), 1977 in seven regions namely: Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Mara and Tanga. A draft consolidated report on the consultations was developed. Further, positive feedback is being received and - wide support from the communities for raising the age of marriage for girls and boys to 18 years (and sometimes even higher up to 25 years for girls and 30 years for boys).

A final report on the assessment of discriminatory laws from a gender perspective in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar was finalised. A position paper with a call for action to improve girls’ rights in the country and amend the minimum age of marriage was developed and presented by 223 girls and young women to UN Women Executive Director and the Minister for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups during the commemoration of the International Day of the Girl Child. An action plan for the URT which identifies key strategies to support implementation, and advocacy related to the prioritized areas for reform of discriminatory laws was developed during the reporting period.

The UN continued its partnership with the Tanzania Association of Women Judges (TAWJA), by supporting the development of a trainers manual, and conducting a Training of Trainers workshop for twenty (12 females and 8 males) judges and magistrates to roll out the Tanzania Gender Bench Book on women’s rights. The Gender Bench Book is a vital tool to protect women’s rights, opportunities and participation in the delivery of justice services in Tanzania. It provides judges, lawyers, and human rights defenders with quick reference materials on applicable laws, decided cases and innovative victim-friendly court procedures on the cases that women bring to court. Training of judicial officers in various regions of the country is expected to begin in 2023.

In 2022 UN agencies supported both the National Assembly (NA) in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR) to develop their strategic plans for 2022 – 2026. The development of the strategy in Tanzania mainland has led to the commitment to establish a Gender Desk in the NA to mainstream gender into all NA functions, policies and procedures. The gender desk focal point is expected to work closely with those responsible for gender at departmental levels to enhance gender integration in all parliamentary activities through coordination, organizing trainings and following up on parliament’s GEWE commitments.

With UN support, 167 MPs (141 women and 26 male GEWE Champions) and 54 Members of ZHoR (34 women and 20 male GEWE Champions) increased their confidence, skills and knowledge on transformational leadership, GEWE principles, gender responsive budgeting, gender analysis of Bills and the preparation of Private Motions. As a majority of current MPs are first timers, these skills will enable them to engage effectively in parliamentary processes.

The UN contributed to strengthening the capacity of women parliamentarians to implement legislative, representation and oversight parliamentary functions. Specifically, 141 women members of parliament and 15 selected male champions were equipped with skills to address gender gaps in legal and policy frameworks and practices, and mainstream gender equality in planning, prioritization, and budgeting at all levels. This was achieved through a GEWE training session conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups (MCDGWSG) and the Tanzania Women Parliamentary (TWPG).

Towards increasing GEWE accountability in the public service, the UN provided technical support to the President’s Office - Public Services Management and Good Governance to develop Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the Public Service. The guidelines include amongst other elements, gender related description/performance indicators in public service job roles.In 2022, transformative leadership and GEWE trainings were conducted reaching/for 139 (63 female and 76 male) Permanent Secretaries (PSs), Deputy Permanent Secretaries (DPs), Directors of Policy and Planning, Gender Focal Persons and Technical personnel of both the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland. The trainings aimed at strengthening capacity on transformative leadership of PS, Deputy PS, Directors of Policy and Planning (DPPs), Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) and other relevant technical staff for effective mainstreaming of GEWE in national, sector and LGAs economic, social, and environmental policies, plans budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. The key outcomes from the trainings included; a) joint commitment to strengthen overall coordination mechanism for effective gender mainstreaming in ministerial functions, b) commitment to increase availability and use of gender-disaggregated data, c) commitment to establish women platforms at ***grassroot*** levels to engage the most marginalized women, and to d) a commitment to explore blue economy as a pathway for women’s leadership and economic empowerment.

The concrete GEWE recommendations also included a) advocacy for gender responsive legislation such as Act No.7/2004 to be amended to be more comprehensive in terms of gender based violence (GBV) issues, and b) In the Employment Act, No.11/2005, it was recommended to increase the retirement age of women from 55 to 60 years, and c) the need to mainstream gender in Zanzibar legal systems under the Kadhi’s Court Act 2017 which regulates issues relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance.

Support was provided to a study on political parties’ women wings and women political participation in Tanzania (2022) which indicates that women are yet to make significant gains in political party leadership. Out of nineteen political parties, six had women in top leadership positions.

To advance GEWE in the country the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Tanzania received technical and financial support to validate its National Action Plan 2022/2023. The validation exercise highlighted key priorities and interventions to be undertaken including, increasing the number of women in leadership in the next election at both national and local level. the AWLN active role in the development and implementation of the NAP-WPS, engaging the private sector to integrate the WEPs, advancing economic rights and justice for women in rural areas including access, ownership, and control to land, advocacy on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Members at the national level reached consensus to increase efforts on fundraising for and registration of the Chapter and enhancing linkages with other Chapters.

In partnership with the Women, Constitution, Election and Leadership (WCEL) coalition the UN organised a national convocation on the status of women’s political participation in light of thirty years of multiparty democracy in Tanzania. One hundred and twenty women engaged and built a deeper understanding of the key achievements and implementation gaps which need to be addressed to further enable women enjoy their constitutional and democratic rights. As a result of collective strategizing and consensus building an action plan and a communique on the status of women’s political participation in light of 30 years of multiparty democracy in Tanzania (in English and Swahili) were produced and widely disseminated through the media and various fora.

During the reporting period the first ever national dialogue meeting for women with disabilities was organized on the sidelines of the 2022 International Day of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) providing an interface between women with disabilities and policy makers, reaffirming government's commitments to PWDs rights, including allocating 3 percent of employment positions for people with disabilities. The UN implemented a novel approach to working with the Movement of Women with Disabilities in Tanzania (MOWADITA) under the Project ‘Strengthening women and girls’ meaningful participation, leadership, and economic rights’ to enhance MOWADITA’s institutional capacity and advocacy skills UN agencies provided support during the National Commemoration of International Day of People with Disabilities in December.

In 2022 UN agencies continued to support the Africa Youth and Adolescents Network on Population and Development (AfriYAN) to provide a platform for meaningful youth participation in policy and decision-making structures and processes at national, regional and district level. In this reporting period, 80 young people (40 per cent females, 60 per cent males) were enhanced their skills on digital advocacy to influence girls' empowerment and 60 members (50 per cent females, 50 per cent males) were trained on advocacy and communication skills. As a result, 10 young people engaged in decision making structures and promoted a youth voice/lens following the commitment by the government authorities and other stakeholders on girls' involvement in decision making structures because of the advocacy conducted.

Furthermore, 530 marginalised and underserved youth (Teenage Mothers, youth with HIV and youth with Disability) have been reached with training on SRHR, Life Skills, Leadership and Entrepreneurship skills in Mara, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Simiyu and Zanzibar.

In 2022, the leadership skills of 530 adolescent and young women (60 in Zanzibar and 470 in Mainland) were built. UNFPA is promoting the involvement and participation of adolescent and young women in a wide variety of activities designed to develop their skills and competencies and form aspirations for leadership in government and community structures.Finally, a road map for the establishment of National platform for youth leadership (National Youth Council) finalized.

In 2022, UN Women strengthened the capacity of 18,307 including 7,570 female and 10,737 male community-based actors including community and traditional leaders, male leaders and influencers, and women led networks to recognize and effectively promote women’s participation and leadership in public life. This was achieved a result of the UN’s strategic engagement and support to Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF), on the national launch of the 16 Days of Activism (DoA) Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and implementation of advocacy interventions during the 16 DoA, and a caravan which travelled to 7 regions of Tanzania to mobilize communities to advocate against VAWG and other critical issues including the role of different actors including religions leaders and male to promote women’s leadership and participation in decision-making.

Furthermore, UNFPA supported a total of 800 actors in Mtwara including women, youth, people with disability, government actors, traditional leaders, religious leaders, etc. were sensitized on GEWE and their role to effectively promote women’s participation and leadership in public life through a meeting that was organized in December 2022 as part of commemoration of 16 Days of Activism. In addition, advocacy and awareness raising interventions to promote GEWE and fight against GBV were conducted and reached out to forty-three churches, 54 mosques, 222 primary schools, 88 secondary schools, 18 higher learning institutions, 71 motorcycle stations (boda-boda), 172 markets, 19 bus stands and 19 radios including community radios as well as conducting 72 community dialogues.

Two hundred and forty six stakeholders committed to promote girls’ leadership and participation in decision making platforms and support girl's empowerment in Councils Plan, as a result of advocacy conducted in Simiyu, Dodoma, Mbeya and Songwe regions. In addition, eighty six women in Zanzibar were oriented on leadership and advocacy skills.

UN Women’s approach to develop a strategic plan for both institutions was an important initiative to strengthen their capacity and sustainability in mainstreaming gender in parliamentary functions. In December 2022, when conducting the final evaluation of Wanawake Wanaweza II, the Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR) noted how there was currently a larger number of women raising motions in the House.

In 2022 more than 100 women living with disabilities and Organisations of Persons living with Disabilities (OPDs) participated in national policy development processes to ensure the issues affecting them are properly articulated. As a result, disability issues were included in the Evaluation Report of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC). Persons with disabilities also made key contributions to the content of the Voluntary National Review.

In 2022, UN Women also conducted a comprehensive gender audit of local government laws and by-laws, policies, guidelines, and processes to identify the gender gaps, information, knowledge, data, and good practices to promote disability transformative actions at local levels in Tanzania. The new shift to the work with the local government actors has enabled UN Women to address GEWE issues both at national and local levels.

## Non -programmatic outcome

The One Fund resources continued to ensure strategic planning, monitoring and reporting and the overall coordination services by the RCO to the UN Country Team. Through the RBM specialist support facilitated the operationalisation of the 2022-2027 UNSDCF through the programming cycle milestones such as the development of interagency joint workplans, mid-year reviews and liaising with government and UN agency focal points to consolidate annual reports. This collaboration ensures the development of strategic programming documents, such as the CF, annual reports, Joint Work Plans (JWPs), by the Joint Steering Committee. The support provided through the RCO facilitated the development of the second phase of the KJP (KJPII) in collaboration with local government, communities, and other partners.

The Gender and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Adviser, funded by the One Fund, joined the UN team in June 2022. The adviser has played a vital role in several initiatives that have benefitted the overall UN Country Team. Specifically, the adviser has provided technical expertise on the integration of gender and LNOB across the UN's work in Tanzania. This includes contributing to the development of the joint program tool, undertaking a gender assessment of the CF and participating in the joint work planning process. Through these efforts, the adviser has helped to ensure that gender and human rights are well-documented and prioritized throughout the UN's work in Tanzania.

During the reporting period the second Voluntary National Review of Agenda 2030 commenced in Tanzania, with technical and financial support from the UN. The VNR report is set to be presented to the High-Level Political Forum under the auspices of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July 2023. This report will provide an assessment of Tanzania's progress in implementing all 17 SDGs goals and examine the strides made since the last review in 2019. Additionally, the report will inform the upcoming SDG Summit, which will be held under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in September 2023. The United Nations, Tanzania is part of the National VNR Task Force guiding the VNR development process which comprises five main stages: initial preparations and reorganization, stakeholder engagement, report preparation and validation, VNR presentation, and follow-up.The One Fund has also facilitated the provision of technical and financial support to the development of the Tanzania Human Development Report 2022. The report will be officially launched in May 2023

The One Fund allocation was also used to support the creation of an online, user-friendly, open-access portal based on the Goal Tracker platform, which encourages greater transparency and accountability for all stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Tanzania. This assistance complements existing initiatives in the country and aims to establish a consolidated platform for identifying gaps and opportunities in the implementation of the SDGs and FYDP III/ZADEP. As of now, the overall SDG assessment, development of SDG metadata, and capacity building for officials from both mainland and Zanzibar have been successfully executed*.*

Finally, resources channelled through WFP supported the development of six emergency preparedness and response plans in the targeted districts of Kilwa and Ruangwa (Lindi Region), Tandahimba and Masasi (Mtwara region) in Tanzania Mainland, and Magharibi and Mgahribi B in Zanzibar through a consultative and participatory approach. This was complemented by the development of guidelines to mainstream disaster risk reduction in districts’ development plans and budgets.

# FUND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The One UN Fund utilizes the governance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting structures and processes of the UNDAP II. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) provides strategic leadership and oversight of the One UN Fund to ensure its effective contribution to the implementation of the UNDAP II.  The JSC reviews and approves Joint Work Plans (JWP) and annual reports. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) serves as a technical secretariat to the One Fund. Monitoring and reporting take place within UNDAP II Result Groups.

In 2021, the Joint Steering Committee extended the One Fund until 30 June 2023[[3]](#footnote-3)[1]. The 2022/2023 Joint Work Plans (JWP) of the new UN Sustainable Development  Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) were approved by the JSC and incorporated the extended One Fund projects and funding.

The last contributions to the One Fund were received in the second half of 2021 and were reflected in the 2021 annual narrative and financial reports. As the fund disbursements[[4]](#footnote-4)[2]  to agencies were made in the last quarter of 2021 and most of the implementation took place in 2022, the current report captures the results of those interventions. No additional contributions were sought and received by the One Fund in 2022.

In 2022, the remaining balances of earlier deposits and accumulated interest in the total amount of USD **$ 1,088,292** were disbursed to five prioritized UNDAP II outcomes and non-programmatic area. Allocations of the available funds were made in line with the approved JWPs and based on the standard allocation criteria.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2022 One Fund disbursements per outcome, USD | |
|  | **Outcome** | **USD** |
| 1 | Violence against Women and Children | 319,706 |
| 2 | Economic Growth and Employment | 261,243 |
| 3 | Democratic Governance, Human Rights  and Gender | 246,816 |
| 4 | WASH | 156,702 |
| 5 | Non programmatic | 85,932 |
| 6 | Women Political Participation & Leadership | 17,893 |
|  | **Total** | **1,088,292** |

## DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION, CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED & BEST PRACTICES

**4.1.1: Risk Management:** The risks identified during programme design remain largely unchanged. A new risk that has been identified is the increase in the migration trend affecting Kigoma Region, where vulnerable migrants, especially unaccompanied or separated children, mostly from Burundi, are disproportionately at risk for detention, violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and labour. There is a demand for safer places to accommodate vulnerable migrants while the government organizes the process of their return to their country of origin. As highlighted above, the limited availability of and access to sex, age and disability disaggregated data collected through national health, social welfare, police and justice systems challenge the effective monitoring of results, including implementation of laws, policies, strategies and plans supported by the UN.

**4.1.2 Challenges:** The programme experienced a number of challenges to implementation across the outcomes including a new government policy requiring project funds to be reflected in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and channelled through the national treasury, leading to delays in disbursement of funds to LGAs. In addition, a change in daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rates for government staff increased the cost of undertaking activities leading to a reduction in the number of targeted participants at key training events.

The programme also experienced delays in implementing activities due to lengthy government review, approval, and signing processes. This affected the achievement of some targets, especially at the policy level, where several revised policies, plans, and manuals have reached the final draft stage awaiting government finalization and approval. Efforts will be made to mitigate delays caused by the lengthy government review processes by strengthening dialogues at the technical level and enhancing the capacity of MDAs in policy review and development processes, as well as fast-tracking the implementation of delayed activities. To address delays in LGA projects, timing and joint planning with LGAs are key, coupled with enhanced monitoring. Efforts to scale-up modern farming practices and climate resilient practices will help address the challenges faced by MSMEs in agri-business under economic growth. Targeted capacity building and key public infrastructure and services are necessary to support small-holder farmers in rural areas. One proposed solution is involving them in the design and implementation of transformative public projects and linking the program's work with existing government initiatives to leverage resources and have a wider and long-term impact.

Despite the progress made, challenges related to data quality and availability, as well as shortages in human resources, funding, and supplies, persist in the nutrition sector. It is essential to continue enhancing government systems to build nutrition capacities across all sectors and at all levels. As a best practice, the UN collaborated with PORALG to help 184 councils identify, plan, and budget for priority multisectoral nutrition interventions. This support is expected to improve councils' ability to prioritize nutrition interventions. The UN will continue to advocate for the recruitment of highly needed nutrition professionals in councils. Efforts are required to strengthen sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data across different systems, including health, social welfare, police, and justice, to inform planning, implementation, and monitoring. There is also a growing need to strengthen access to quality disability-disaggregated data in the areas of SRHR and GBV.

*Further,* despite Tanzania's strong commitment to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment, including by addressing gender-based violence and harmful practices, certain aspects related to VAWC, such as child marriage, female genital mutilation, and GBV among left-behind populations, such as persons with disabilities and refugees, remain sensitive, particularly on mainland Tanzania.

The threat of an Ebola outbreak from neighbouring Uganda led to restrictions on gatherings, causing government priorities to shift towards focusing on these emergency outbreaks. Moreover, the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has increased demand for services and redirected government attention.

**4.1.3: Lessons Learned:** The UN’s strengthened engagement with and leadership under the Development Partners Group (DPG) on -gender equality has strengthened partnership and consistency of advocacy and communication with the Government on key issues of relevance to the result areas, such as the NPA-VAWC, Law of Marriage Act/elimination of Child Marriage and elimination of FGM, including through cross-border efforts and learning.

In terms of partnerships, the UN engagement in Kigoma for VAWC, harmful practices and PSEA prevention and response among both the host and refugee communities with funding through the One Fund and other donors is a good practice of working along the development-humanitarian nexus. Further resource mobilization is needed to scale up UN programming for KJP II in this area. The UN managed to coordinate and forge partnerships with Kigoma Regional Secretariat, RUWASA, CBWSOs in five LGAs (Uvinza DC, Kakonko DC, Kasulu TC, Kibondo DC, and Kasulu DC), and three local water utilities (Kigoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority; Kasulu Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority; and Kibondo Water Supply and Sanitation Authority - Kibondo WSSA). Kasulu TC is hosting UN Habitat (provides an office space and utilities).

Partnerships with private sector have also contributed to the development and roll-out of innovative solutions to development challenges such as digital platforms linking farmers to inputs suppliers, financial institutions, and agricultural extension services. Such collaborations have enabled the UN to achieve greater results particularly trough joint initiatives like the KJP where several agencies came together targeting the same beneficiaries.

## QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

The One Fund has been instrumental in promoting cohesion and coordination amongst the UN agencies. As a result all outcomes are on track to achieve the agreed-upon results with most output targets nearly achieved. The UN has further strengthened programming coherence along the humanitarian-development continuum through the Kigoma Joint Programme and the Zanzibar Joint Programme, both of which receive support from the One Fund.

Additionally, the UN has enhanced programming coherence along the humanitarian-development continuum through the Kigoma Joint Programme and the Zanzibar Joint Programme, both of which are supported by the One Fund.

Joint initiatives and consultations with key actors on areas of common interest have promoted cohesion and efficient delivery of common results. Furthermore, close engagements and partnerships with the government, donors, NGOs, CSOs, and communities have contributed to the attainment of planned results, including the advancement of critical policy reviews and improvements to national planning frameworks.

# SUCCESS STORIES:

## A rural Kigoma man harbouring ambitions to feed the African Great Lakes region

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Kigoma is an agricultural region with one of the most fertile swathes of land in Tanzania. This westernmost administrative country is the gateway to the world for the Great Lakes hinterland, providing access to Tanzania’s roadways and railways to the port of Dar es Salaam for Burundi, DR Congo and Rwanda. Poverty level in Kigoma remains high exacerbated by a number of challenges in the agricultural sector including lack of affordable agro-inputs, financing, post-harvest solutions, and a stable market. Despite these challenges, Mr. Aaron Kahitila Mwimo, a 48-year-old father of 12 is at the centre of Kigoma’s transformation into a high potential agricultural processing region. His mission, as he says, is to feed people, particularly in neighbouring countries of Burundi, DR Congo, Rwanda and even as far as South Sudan.

**“I love food businesses because they always have a stable market. My work involves engaging with smallholder farmers” he says while he punishes a small Toyota Starlet as we drive to Rugunga Village, his birthplace and where he started his early days as a crops trader. He adds, “I learn a lot from people all the time and later started exporting my foodstuffs before I even travelled outside the country”.**

Popularly known as Joti, after a popular Tanzanian comedian, Aaron started Nabuhima Foods as a sole proprietorship in 2008 and before growing and later formalizing under the current name as an enterprise 2017. As a result of his hard-work and vision, Aaron was earmarked for a business growth support from UNCDF that included expansion of his warehousing capacity and other key value chain aspects. Now he boasts five warehouses with a combined capacity of 2,800 MT and two maize and cassava flour mills in his village and Kibondo town. His current export capacity is up to 3,850 MT of cassava and maize flour to DR Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda, in addition to supplying the local market. The support from UNCDF enabled him to strengthen his business and obtain various bank loans which he used to further expand his commercial operations.

“I got introduced to UNCDF by the District Executive Director (DED) after struggling so much with establishing this business. UNCDF have linked me up with financial services and helped me to grow from a paltry TZS 3million to TZS 400million. I currently operate with two factories and a third is being constructed in Sumbawanga. The future plan is using the Kasanda Port for export to DRCongo and Burundi by 2027”.

## Jointly promoting an improved business environment in Tanzania.

MSMEs in Tanzania face a number of challenges including a non-conducive business environment with limited access to finance and business development support as well as long and complex processes and procedures for business start-up and formalization, trade and investment.

UN Agencies under the Economic Growth and Employment Outcome Group addressed this jointly through promotion of sustainable business linkages combined with advisory (policy-oriented) and technical assistance (action-oriented) services in the field of enterprise development and foreign direct investment. This included support to revision of policies, plans and strategies, ensuring broad stakeholder consultations and inclusion of gender, environmental and decent work issues. The UN also supported the development of digital platforms to facilitate business start-up, investment compliance, and engagement in domestic, regional, and international trade and strengthened the capacity of business development support providers as well as financial service providers to provide products and services that meet the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs and farmers.

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*Photo: TanTrade Trade Information Portal Team training honey producers on procedures to export apiary products from Zanzibar (August 2022)*

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*Photo: TanTrade Trade Information Portal Team at the 2022 Dar es Salam Trade Fair showcasing Trade procedures to economic operators (July 2022)*

This led to improved policy and regulatory frameworks, optimized conditions for business growth and creation of linkages between large and local suppliers along identified value-chains for increased market access. With reference to the Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9, 10, 12 and 17, joint UN assistance led to improved livelihoods with the strengthening of local businesses, including women entrepreneurship, in relevant local, regional, and global value chains for sustained long term economic development.

The One UN Fund Tanzania proved to be crucial for the effective implementation of the planned activities under the United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAP). The Tanzania "One UN Fund" should be continued and well-funded in the next years to allow effective impact and leverage for transformative change.

## Nutrition

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***Figure 1: Melami, a street food vendor who attended FAO Health and Nutrition Training; Photo credits: FAO Tanzania.***

Melami a single mother, working as a mama Lishe benefited a lot from the Street Food Vendors project. She is one of the street food vendors representing about 500 others who have been trained in food safety and hygiene and basic nutrition through FAO support. Prior to the training, Melami had limited knowledge on the importance of healthy foods and diets, hygiene, as well as limited business skills that could improve her business and the nutrition of her customers and her household. Based on her testimony, she could not believe how lucky she is when she was informed about the training.

*“I could not believe when I was approached and was informed about this project, she said. I have been approached so many times by many people, who registered my name and promised to be shortlisted for training, loans and so forth. So, I thought this was a similar scam” she added. Melami explained that the training helped her in so many ways: “I know now how to prepare balanced meal using ordinary foods, she admitted. Initially I used to prepare many foods from the similar group; for example, I would serve a customer with ugali (thick porridge), with a portion of meat, fish and beans because I did not know they all belong to the same group. But now, I give my customers a wide range of options, so they can have a balanced meal.”*

After learning the importance of hygiene and sanitation, Melami decided to improve her business surroundings. Before the training she had a bowl and a jug which were used by customers to wash their hands. After the training, she purchased a modern handwashing facility, a white, semi-transparent bucket with a tap and a stand. Melami now wears a clean white apron, closed shoes and she keeps her nails short and clean. She has also started keeping records on expenditure and sales which enables her to calculate and record her daily profit by deducting all expenses. Melami has become a change agent by providing information on nutritious diets, safety and hygiene to her customers*.*

Capacity building of street food vendors for improved nutrition through the Street Food Vendors Project was important providing the selected vendors an opportunity to learn and give their views about certain aspects of the food industry. However, most of the vendors are left with no regular technical and financial support that could improve their businesses and nutrition outcomes. Further dedicated and complementary efforts are needed to support the vendors as key partners to contribute children, adolescents and adults access safe, nutritious, and affordable diets in all settings.

## UN Partnership with Zanzibar Women’s Caucus Strengthens the Voices of Women Legislators in Zanzibar

*J*ust a few years before she was elected as a Member of the Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR), Zawadi Amour Nassor did not have political aspirations, but life had bigger plans for her. Today, she represents the Konde constituency of Northern Pemba, where the Representative seat had previously only been held by men.

Hon. Zawadi Amour Nassor in front of the Zanzibar House of Representatives. Photo: UN Women

As a first-time contestant without much political experience, Hon. Nassor – a former teacher, was an avid advocate on ending violence against women and girls. Too often, she would see cases that either went unreported by survivors, or where perpetrators were not held to account due to gaps in the legal system*.*

*“I have always been a problem-solver, driven by the need to speak out against what I saw as injustices,” said Hon. Nassor, “Eventually, I realized that in order to really make a difference and effect change, I needed more decision-making power, so I decided to run for a constituency seat in the ZHoR.”*

Nassor is one of over fifty members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives that participated in a transformational leadership workshop organized as a part of UN Women Tanzania’s Women’s Leadership and Political Participation project, “Wanawake Wanaweza” Phase II. After Hon. Nassor participated in community mobilization meetings organized by one of the project partners, the Tanzania Media Women’s Association in Zanzibar, she was able to build her confidence to navigate through that led to her successful election.

*“Deciding to vie for political leadership still is not easy for a woman in Pemba. We still live in a very patriarchal society, where many men – and women - feel like a woman cannot lead them. Women have to balance their political careers with family life, which is not always easy, and there are still those that misinterpret religion, mistakenly believing that it does not allow women to lead.”*

Through UN Women’s support, the ZHoR Speaker, Hon. Zubeir Ali Maulid says that notable changes have been evident in the performance of women Representatives*.*

*“In the past, women were not as vocal in the House, but now more and more women are speaking up, asking questions and putting forward motions,” said the Speaker.*

Looking ahead, Hon. Nassor says that with the changing political landscape for women in Zanzibar, she is hopeful for the future. *“In the last election, more women collected forms for either House of Representatives or council seats than ever before. With a female President, the first female Chief Secretary in Zanzibar and more women being appointmented, women are proving that they can lead, and we are gaining acceptance,”* said Hon. Nassor.

*“My goal has always been to represent the needs of my constituents, and I have set a target for myself to fulfil at least 70% of my campaign promises. I am taking it step by step, promise by promise, and with more opportunities for learning, I feel confident that I will achieve that goal.”*

***Programme Interventions:***

An analysis on the functioning of women’s wings of political parties has been finalized to generate information on strengths and weaknesses and recommendations on how better to support TWCP and women’s wings. The study was a qualitative analysis which sought to investigate the effectiveness of women wings in enhancing women’s political participation. Data was collected in six regions namely, Mbeya, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Mtwara and Mjini Magharibi. Five registered political parties - CCM, CHADEMA, CUF, ACT Wazalendo and NCCR Mageuzi - with representation in the 2015-2020 Union Parliament were selected as case studies for the analysis.

The findings of the study show that, even though women wings are a constitutional feature of all examined political parties, the leadership of the parties is male dominated. Women are made to hold only deputy positions, like deputy chairperson, deputy general secretary and other related positions. The following challenges were presented, a) lack or shortage of resources from the local government to run women wings’ activities. These resources include direct financing and facilities such as offices; b) negative attitudes towards women in the society, which hinder women from exercising their political rights; c) poor leadership skills of women wings’ leaders, and d) male dominance and the patriarchal context which make it hard for women to exercise leadership and their political rights.

Recommendations were made to strengthen women wings as an avenue to promote women’s political participation. Firstly, the government must ensure there is political space for parties to conduct their political activities. Secondly, the government should ensure that there is an independent electoral commission, which will ensure free and fair elections with deliberate efforts to promote inclusive elections. Thirdly, the government should invest in women’s capacity building by providing training to the party leaders and women wings to strengthen their abilities to promote GEWE.

***Lessons Learned:***

Young women’s leadership and participation in decision making requires more efforts and interventions that will bring together government, civil society, donors, the private sector and youth-led organizations to advocate for more investment in young people and promote their meaningful engagement and participation in decision making as a development priority.

When there is a constrained space for project implementation, collective voices and agencies that are unified are more likely to be heard both at local and national levels. Similarly, women’s movements stand a higher chance than individual organizations of creating lasting and transformative changes, therefore it is important to continue supporting women’s wider networks, such as AWLN. To this end, tools that unify women’s voices, such as the Election Manifesto, and that can be used in rallies and as advocacy tools are beneficial.

# IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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| --- |
| Economic Growth Implementing Partners |
| * Government Ministries: Prime Minister’s Office – Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability; Ministry of Agriculture (mainland); Ministry of Finance and Planning (mainland); Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (mainland); Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (mainland); Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (mainland); Minister for Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (Zanzibar); Ministry of Finance and Planning (Zanzibar); Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (Zanzibar); Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development (Zanzibar); President’s Office – Investment, Local Government Authorities, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), NCA, KIYADO * Institutions and organizations: National Bureau of Statistics; Office of the Chief Government Statistician; National College of Tourism; Zanzibar College of Tourism; Vocational Education and Training Authority; National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training; Private Agricultural Sector Support Trust; Tanzania Investment Centre; Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority; Export Processing Zones Authority; Small Industries Development Organization; Small and Medium Industries Development Agency Zanzibar; TanTrade; Tanzania Investment Bank; Zanzibar Food and Drugs Authority; Women Engineers; Responsible Tourism Tanzania; Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization; Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative; Zanzibar Association of Tourism Investors; Business Registration and Licensing Agency; Tanzania Trade Development Agency; Tanzania Bureau of Standards; Tanzania Horticulture Association, National Economic Empowerment Council; Community Bank Association of Tanzania; Tanzania Association of MicroFinance Institutions * Private sector: Price Waterhouse Coopers; Energy 4 Impact; Sahara Ventures; Tanzania Postal Bank; CRDB: National Microfinance Bank; Equity bank; National Bank of Commerce; Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank; Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI); Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce; Tanzania Private Sector Foundation; ZNCCIA; ZaSCI, ZaSCI,E-soko, DMA |
| Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality\_ Implementing Partners |
| * Government: MoCLA; ZPC; National Assembly of Tanzania; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Information, Culture Arts and Sports, TADIO-Community Media Network; MHCDGEC; MLEEWC, DSW; the Judiciary, Institute of Judicial Administration, TPS, TPF, LGAs, district SWOs, Immigration, High Court, the Institute of Education for Offenders (Zanzibar Prison), Zanzibar Police Commission; Department of Public Prosecution; five Regional Offices and 11 Districts * Institutions and organizations: Save the Children, Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, ZAPHA+; WAHAMAZA; TANLAP; Institute of Social Work; Tanzania Law School |
| VAWC Implementing Partners |
| * Government: MLEEYWC Zanzibar * Institutions and organisations: TAWJA; Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network; TANLAP; MYACS Zanzibar; TPWG; UWAWAZA; Restless Development; TWPG; Umoja wa Wanawake Wawakilishi Zanzibar (UWAWAZA), Women Fund Tanzania; TAMWA; Tanzania Centre for Democracy; Tanzania Gender Network Program; WiLDAF |
| WASH Implementing Partners |
| * + Government: Regional Government (RS) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs)   Institutions & INGOs: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), Water Mission Tanzania (WMT), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), Kigoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, Kasulu Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority and Kibondo Water Supply And Sanitation Authority (Kibondo WSSA), |
|  |
| **Health Implementing Partners** |
|  |
|  |
| **Nutrition Implementing Partners** |
| * Government Ministries: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health (ZMoH), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG), Ministry of Finance and Planning (M0FP), Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of education and LGAs. * Institutions and organizations: Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center (TFNC), TASAF, University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University, Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Zanzibar Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Board (ZFDB), Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Doctors with Africa (CUAMM), The Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care (COUNSENUTH), Save the Children, D-Tree , Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Medecines Sans Frontieres (MSF), Baylor College of Medicine and Agrithamani Foundation.   Association of Zanzibar Salt Producers (AZASPO), Tanzania Salt Producers Association (TASPA) |
|  |

**ACRONYMS**

**ALAT** Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania

**AZASPO** Association of Zanzibar Salt Producers

BDS Business Development Support

CHNM Child Health and Nutrition Month

CMSA Capital Markets and Securities Authority

COMFAR Computerized Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting

COUNSENUTH The Center for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care

CRDB Rural and Development Bank

CRS Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

CSA Climate Smart Agriculture

CSOs Civil Society Organizations

CTI Confederation of Tanzania Industries

CUAMM Doctors with Africa

DHFF Direct Health Facility Financing

DMA Digital Mobile Africa (DMA)

DRC Danish Refugee Council

ECN Early Childhood Nutrition

EPZA Export Processing Zones Authority

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FFS Farmer Field School

FYDP II/III Five-Year Development Plan - Second/Third

GAP Good Agricultural Practice

GEWE Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

IFA Iron and Folic Acid

ILO International Labour Organization

IMSAM Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition

ITC International Trade Center

JKT Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (National Armed Forces)

KIYADO Kigoma Youth Agricultural Organization

KJP Kigoma Joint Programme

LGAs Local Government Authorities

MANRLF Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MEM Ministry of Energy and Minerals

MIT Ministry of Industry and Trade

MLEEWC Ministry of Labour, Elder, Empowerment, Women and children

MLEYD Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled

MLF Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

MoA Ministry of Agriculture

MoFP Ministry of Finance and Planning

MoH Ministry of Health

MoHCDGEC Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

MoLF Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

MSF Médecines Sans Frontieres

MSMEs Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MTID Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development

NACTE National Council for Technical and Vocational Education

NBS National Bureau of Statistics

NCA Norwegian Church Aid

NDC National Development Corporation

NNMNAP National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan

NSYIA National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture

OCGS Office of Chief Government Statistician

PMO- LEYD Prime Minister’s Office Ministry of Labor, Employment, Youth and People with Disabilities

PO-RALG President’s Office- Regional Administration and Local Government

PPCP Public Private Community Partnership

PPP Public Private Partnership

QDS Quality Declared Seeds

RCCE Risk Communication and Community Engagement

RTTZ Responsible Tourism Tanzania

SAM Severe acute Malnutrition

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SIDO Small Industries Development Organization

SME Small Medium Enterprise

SMIDA Zanzibar’s Small and Medium Industries Development Authority

TAHEA Tanzania Home Economics Association

TASAF Tanzania Social Action Fund

TASPA Tanzania Salt Producers Association

TBS Tanzania Bureau of Standards

TCCIA Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture

TFNC Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center

TIC Tanzania Investment Center

TIRDO Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization

TMDA Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority

TRCS Tanzania Red Cross Society

TZS Tanzanian Shillings

UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UN United Nations

UNCDF United Nation Capital Development Fund

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDAP II United Nations Development Assistance Plan II

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UN RCO United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

VETA Vocational Education and Training Authority

WFP World Food Organization

ZADEP Zanzibar Development Plan

ZaSCI Zanzibar Seaweed Cluster Initiative

ZATI Zanzibar Association of Tourism Investors

ZFDB Zanzibar Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Board

ZMNSAP Zanzibar Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan

ZMoH Ministry of Health Zanzibar

ZNCC Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce

ZPC Zanzibar Planning Commission

# ANNEX: INDICATOR REPORTING

## Economic Growth

| **ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOME 1.1-: Underserved populations in Tanzania benefit from a more gender-responsive, conducive business environment, with improved opportunities for decent and productive employment** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1.1.1 - Relevant MDA and selected LGAs have strengthened capacities to review and implement evidence-based economic policies and plans to be business-enabling, environmentally sustainable and gender responsive** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2022 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions** | **Source of Verifications** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 1.1.1-7 - Status of review of agricultural policies and plans that are business enabling and integrate gender, youth, and environmental concerns. Agencies: FAO, UN Women** | | | | | | | |
|  | Plant Protection Act | United Republic of Tanzania | Plant Protection Act of 1997 | Planned |  | 1. Plant Health Act 2020 2. Fishery Master Plan (2022-2036) 3. Blue Economy and Fisheries Gender Strategy and Action Plan 4. Zanzibar Fisheries Management Plan 5. Fisheries Management Plan |  |
| Actual | Plant Health Act 2020 in place |
|  | Fishery Master Plan | United Republic of Tanzania | Fishery Master Plan of 2002 | Planned | Fishery Master Plan finalized |
| Actual | Fishery Master Plan of 2022 - 2036 finalized, validated, and endorsed |
|  | Blue Economy Policy | United Republic of Tanzania | No Blue Economy Policy | Planned |  |
| Actual | Blue Economy and Fisheries Gender Strategy and Action Plan validated |
|  | Zanzibar Fisheries Management Plan | United Republic of Tanzania | Absence of Zanzibar Fisheries Management Plan | Planned | Zanzibar Fisheries Management Plan for priority fisheries reviewed and developed |
| Actual | Zanzibar Fisheries Management Plan for priority fisheries reviewed and developed |
|  | Fisheries Management Plan |  | Absence of Fisheries Management Plan | Planned | Fisheries Management Plan for priority fisheries reviewed and developed |
| Actual | Fisheries Management Plan for priority fisheries reviewed and developed |
| **Indicator 1.1.1-8 - Status of review of industry and trade related policies and plans that are business enabling and integrate gender, youth, and environmental concerns. Agencies: UNIDO, ILO, UN Women, UNDP, ITC** | | | | | | | |
|  | Zanzibar Industrial Policy | United Republic of Tanzania | Zanzibar Industrial Policy of 1998 | Planned | Providing MTID with technical Assistance in preparing a strategy for implementing the Zanzibar Industrial Policy 2019-2029. | 1. Draft ZIP 2019-29 Implementation Strategy 2. Draft SME Policy 3. Integrated National Financing Framework 4. Draft National Investment Guide 5. Draft National Investment Strategy 6. Implementing partners progress reports | Due to institutional/structural changes in the government whereby the Ministry of Investment was merged with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the strategy has yet to be endorsed |
| Actual | MTID was provided with TA which facilitated producing a draft of the ZIP 2019-29 Implementation Strategy. |
|  | SME Development Policy | United Republic of Tanzania | SME Development Policy of 2003 | Planned | Revised SME Policy finalised, integrating gender, youth and environmental concerns |
| Actual | Inputs on draft SME Policy provided. Awaiting government finalization and approval |
|  | Integrated National Financing Framework | United Republic of Tanzania | Absence of Integrated National Financing Framework | Planned | Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) in place |
| Actual | Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) in place |
|  | National Investment Guide | United Republic of Tanzania | Absence of overarching National Investment Plan | Planned | National Investment Guide in place |
| Actual | National Investment Guide in place |
|  | National Investment Strategy | United Republic of Tanzania | Absence of overarching National Investment Strategy | Planned | National Investment Strategy in place |
| Actual | Awaiting endorsement |
| **Indicator 1.1.1-9 - Status of review of skills and employment related policies and plans that facilitate transition to formality, are business enabling and integrate gender, youth, and environmental concerns. Agencies: ILO** | | | | | | | |
|  | National Employment Policy | United Republic of Tanzania | Draft National Employment Policy, informed by stakeholder consultations and technical support | Planned | National Employment Policy finalized, integrating gender, youth and environmental concerns | 1. Draft National Employment Policy 2. Draft ZYEAP III |  |
| Actual | Draft National Employment Policy is complete, informed by stakeholder consultations and technical support, awaiting validation, delays in government approval process. |
|  | Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan | United Republic of Tanzania | Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan of 2013 in place | Planned | Draft Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan in place, integrating gender and environmental concerns |
| Actual | Draft Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan III in place awaiting finalization and government approval process. |
| **Indicator 1.1.1-10 - Status of national surveys and censuses to generate disaggregated economic data for SDG monitoring and evidence-based policy making, supported by the UN. Agencies: ILO, UNIDO** | | | | | | | |
|  | Integrated Labour Force Survey | United Republic of Tanzania | ILFS of 2014 | Planned | ILFS Analytical Report prepared | 1. Draft Analytical report on progress towards SDG 5 and 8 | The ISS survey has not yet been rolled-out to additional regions due to lack of funding. |
| Actual | ILFS Analytical Report on SDG 5 and 8 prepared |
|  | Informal Sector Survey | United Republic of Tanzania | Informal Sector Survey of 1991 | Planned | Informal Sector Survey rolled-out to additional regions |
| Actual | Informal Sector Survey ISS conducted in Dar es Salaam and report finalized and launched. |
|  | Annual Survey of Industrial Production | United Republic of Tanzania | ASIP of 2016 | Planned | ASIP analytical report produced |  |
| Actual | No progress |  |
|  | Census of Industrial Production |  | 2012 industrial census report | Planned | CIP analytical report for Zanzibar |  |
| Actual | No progress |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.1-11 - Number of supported LGAs with economic plans, budgets and investments that integrate poverty, environmental and gender concerns. Agencies: UNDP, UNCDF, UN Women** | | | | | | | |
|  | Regional | Mainland | 9 | Planned | 26 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 25 |
|  | LGA | Mainland | Planned | 32 |
| Actual | 26 |
| **Output 1.1.2 - Relevant institutions have enhanced capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, products, and services** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 1.1.2-8 - Number of UN supported institutions with national or local reach, delivering market-oriented and gender responsive training programmes and business development support products and services. Agencies: UNDP, WFP, UNCTAD, UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UNCDF, UN Women, ITC** | | | | | | | |
|  | Business Development Support Organizations | United Republic of Tanzania | 0 | Planned | 35 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 54 |
|  | Training Institutions | United Republic of Tanzania | Planned | 7 |
| Actual | 12 |
| **Indicator 1.1.2-9 - Number of skills certifications for enhanced employability issued by UN supported training institutions. Agencies: ILO** | | | | | | | |
|  | Female | Mainland | 477 | Planned | 2000 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 892 |
|  | Male | Mainland | 4214 | Planned | 8000 |
| Actual | 3001 |
| **Indicator 1.1.2-10 - Number of supported national, regional and community level financial service providers offering financial products and services that responds to the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs and small-holder farmers. Agencies: UN Women, UNCDF, ITC** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 15 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 11 |
| **Output 1.1.3 - Micro, small, medium, and large enterprises, those led by women and youth, have strengthened capacities to increase productivity, add value to their products and access markets** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 1.1.3-4 - Average percentage increase in productivity reported by UN supported small, medium, and large enterprises. Agencies: ITC, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNCDF, FAO** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | 8 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 11 |
| **Indicator 1.1.3-5 - Number of men, women and youth exposed to innovative technological platforms and approaches for enhanced enterprise performance. Agencies: WFP, UNCDF, ILO, UN Women** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 19,400 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 16,110 |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.3-6 - Number of UN supported micro enterprises (female and male farmers/entrepreneurs) reporting increased incomes. Agencies: WFP, FAO, ILO, ITC, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNCDF, UNDP, UNIDO** | | | | | | | |
|  | Female | Mainland | 29405 | Planned | 12,498 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 13,930 |
|  | Female | Zanzibar | 0 | Planned | 352 |
| Actual | 480 |
|  | Male | Mainland | 22183 | Planned | 7,223 |
| Actual | 8,266 |
|  | Male | Zanzibar | 0 | Planned | 312 |
| Actual | 250 |
| **Indicator 1.1.3-7 - Number of UN supported enterprises, farmers and entrepreneurs accessing financial services. Agencies: UNCDF, ILO, UNDP, ITC, UN Women** | | | | | | | |
|  | Female | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 9,122 | Implementing partners progress reports |  |
| Actual | 14,219 |
|  | Male | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 3,519 |
| Actual | 6,147 |
|  | 15-24 yrs. | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 1,271 |
| Actual | 1,452 |
|  | Enterprises | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 70 |
| Actual | 134 |

## Democratic Governance

| **GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY OUTCOME 3.1-: The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania strengthens measures for improved accountability, transparency, and gender responsiveness, including access to justice and opportunities for citizen engagement** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 3.1.1 - Citizens of the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most marginalized, have increased capacity to engage and participate in policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring.** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2022 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions** | **Means of Verification** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 3.1.1-4 - Number of consultations between Parliamentary Committees and CSOs, media, academia and research Institutions (Number) Agency:** *UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 14 | Planned | 33 | End Term Evaluation Report | Positive variance at the mainland resulted from the implementation of the Project developed CSOs engagement guidelines and use of the e-parliament initiative. |
| Actual | 257 |
| **Indicator 3.1.1-5 - Extent to which CSOs, including women's groups and marginalised groups, initiate inclusive and gender responsive budgeting and tracking (Status) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Limited participation of CSOs, including women's groups and marginalized groups participation in GRB consultations and capacity development. | Planned | WROs are engaged with FYGP III | Progress report |  |
| Actual | WROs and CSOs influenced for GEWE results in FYDP III and ZADEP |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | Limited participation of CSOs, including women's groups and marginalized groups participation in GRB consultations and capacity development. | Planned | Participation of WROs in GRB consultations and capacity development in place |
| Actual | TWPG members advocated for the adoption of GRB criteria during parliamentary committees review of sector 2021/22 budgets. Through UN Women support TWPG increased their capacity in playing their oversight role in Budget Scrutiny. A total of 205 ( 162 women , (and forty-five men) parliamentarians strengthened their capacity on Gender Responsive Budgeting |
| **Output 3.1.2 - The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has enhanced capacity to comply with International and Regional human rights standards and implement recommendations from human rights mechanisms, including those related to access to justice for women, children, and other vulnerable groups** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 3.1.2-12 - Number of cases involving women, children and other vulnerable groups responded to by the criminal justice system (Number) Agency:** *UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 15500 | Planned | 30500 | Project Evaluation Report |  |
| Actual | 36899 |
| **Indicator 3.1.2-13 - Status of reporting for the UPR, treaty bodies, special procedures and supervisory bodies (Status) Agency:** *UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | CRC | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | Preparation and submission of the 6th State Report | Progress report, MHCDGEC, National Task Team on Generation Equality Commitments |  |
| Actual | Financial and technical support provided to MoHCDGEC, is being finalised for submission; |
|  | BPfA+20 | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | Follow up support on BPfA + 25 Generation Equality commitments |
| Actual | Highest level of implementation of BPfA+25 was reached with Government commitments on Enhancing women’s Economic Rights and Justice at the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) held in Paris. The President of Tanzania, H.E Samia Suluhu Hassan appointed a task force of twenty-five members to oversee the implementation GEF commitments for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Technical support and guidance were provided in the development of Government’s Generation Equality commitments and Roadmap |
|  | UPR | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | Support Tanzania participation in UPR Report |
| Actual | Financial and technical support provided to CHRAGG and MoCLA on the preparation for the Tanzania report to UPR Report 2021. In 2022, the National Report for the UPR and received 252 recommendations and accepted to implement 187 recommendations. |
|  | ILO supervisory bodies | United Republic of Tanzania | 1 CEACR Recommendation | Planned | 2 CEACR recommendations actioned per annum |
| Actual | 1 |
| **Indicator 3.1.2-14 - Number of people experiencing a legal problem who seek and receive assistance from para legal institutions (Number) Agency:** *UNDP* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 30 | Planned | 60 | The figure includes number of individuals provided with generic and wide-ranging legal services during Legal aid week in mainland while in Zanzibar the number is high due to Capacity building programmes to both demand and supply side on access to justice |  |
| Actual | 250 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 10 | Planned | 30 |
| Actual | 65 |
| **Indicator 3.1.2-15 - Number of cases on violations of human rights handled/decided by the judiciary and the quasi-judicial institutions (Number) Agency:** *ILO* | | | | | | | |
|  | CMA | United Republic of Tanzania | 3000 | Planned | 7000 |  |  |
| Actual | 9646 |
|  | LC | United Republic of Tanzania | 600 | Planned | 2000 |
| Actual | 3600 |
|  | DHU | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | 160 |
| Actual | 172 |
|  | ZIC | United Republic of Tanzania | 15 | Planned | 35 |
| Actual | 38 |
|  | MOLE | United Republic of Tanzania | 436 | Planned | 600 |
| Actual | 640 |
|  | CHRAGG | United Republic of Tanzania | 25 | Planned | 75 |
| Actual | 110 |
|  | MLEEYWC | United Republic of Tanzania | 45 | Planned | 90 |
| Actual | 35 |
| **Output 3.1.3 - Relevant Governance stakeholders have increased capacities to generate, analyse and use evidence to formulate and implement gender responsive, inclusive policies, strategies, and programmes for the most marginalized** | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | Actual | - |  |  |
| **Indicator 3.1.3-11 - Status of a Government-owned framework for Development Cooperation and Aid Management system, which captures information on development cooperation and financial flows (Status) Agency: UNDP** | | | | | | | |
|  | DCF | United Republic of Tanzania | No Govt owned Aid management system | Planned | Review and Update the Aid Management Platform (AMP) | MoFP wanted a more user-friendly system that is easy to maintain using in-country capacity. |  |
| Actual | MoFP changed from the AMP to another system to another D-Fund Management Information System |
| Support to the development of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) |
| **Indicator 3.1.3-12 - Status of National Coordination, monitoring and reporting platform for the national development plans, SDGs, and routine data systems (Status) Agency: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | Operationalisation of the SDG Co-ordination Framework | MOFP |  |
| Actual | 1. The National SDG Coordination Framework (SCF) approved by Government with MoFP as the Coordinating agency |
| 2. Also, the National M+E Strategy to report on FYDP III Implementation |
| 3. Generation of disaggregated SDG baseline data and Metadata for supporting a national inclusive framework for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs and the Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | - | Planned | Establishment of M&E system for monitoring and reporting of SDGs and national data |
| Actual | Electronic M&E system and database on the implementation of SDGs and other development strategies, established at the Zanzibar Planning Commission. http://www.zmes.planningznz.go.tz |
| **Indicator 3.1.3-13 - Status of tools and systems to track and report on public resource allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment in select MDA's and LGAs (Status) Agency: UNWOMEN** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Limited reporting on GRB by MDAs and LGAs despite Budget guidelines criteria to allocate resources to key gender concerns. 2015-2016 Budget guidelines include criteria for MDAs and LGAs allocating | Planned | Assessment of GEWE financing as part of FYDP III |  |  |
| Actual | Gender Analysis and including on financing informed FYDP III engagement |  |  |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | Limited reporting on GRB by MDAs and LGAs despite Budget guidelines criteria to allocate resources to key gender concerns. | Planned | Assessment of GEWE financing as part of MKUZA IV |  |  |
| Actual | Gender Analysis and including on financing informed ZADEP engagement |  |  |
| **Indicator 3.1.3-14 - Children under five years of age who are registered and hold birth certificates in UN supported regions on the mainland (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | 0-1 yrs. | Mainland | Mbeya (55%) and Mwanza (43%) (2015) | Planned | Ninety-five percent registered in 4 additional regions |  |  |
| Actual | Arusha (100%), Manyara (82.8%), Rukwa (45.6%), Katavi (29.2%) |
|  | 1-5 yrs. | Mainland | Mbeya (55%) and Mwanza (43%) (2015) | Planned | Ninety percent registered in 4 additional regions |
| Actual | Mainland total (81%) |
| **Indicator 3.1.3-17 - Status of national strategies and plans related to violent extremism (Plan and Report) Agency:** *UNDP* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | No National Strategy, Action Plan & Stakeholder Charter | Planned | Final review of the (2018-2021) Strategy and recommendations for the next strategy made |  |  |
| Actual | National PVE Strategy and Action Finalised and submitted to Cabinet for Approval |

## VAWC

| **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN OUTCOME 3.3 Women and children have access to and are better served by a national protection system that prevents and responds to violence and harmful social practices** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 3.3.1 - Selected MDAs, Regional and Local Authorities have increased capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting and multi-sectoral coordination for improved laws, policies and programmes on VAWC** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2022 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions (Period January to December 2022)** | **Means of Verification** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 3.3.1-3 - National level coordination committees (National Protection Steering Committee and National Protection Technical Committee for mainland and Zanzibar) meeting as per the National Coordination Guidelines (Status) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Multiple overlapping coordination mechanisms in place on GBV, VAC, MVC, child justice, child labour, HIV, etc. | Planned | Both Mainland and Zanzibar Protection Technical committees meet quarterly, and Protection Steering Committee meet biannually to monitor implementation of the national plans of action addressing violence | Meeting reports and minutes; implementing partners’ quarterly reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | The national women and children protection steering committee and technical committee met twice per year; and Thematic working groups met quarterly to monitor implementation, prepare mid-year and annual reports. |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | Multiple overlapping coordination committees | Planned | Protection Technical committees meet quarterly, and Protection Steering Committee meet bi-annually to monitor implementation of the NPA VAWC | Meeting reports and minutes; implementing partners’ quarterly reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | In Zanzibar, the national multi-sectoral Committee on violence against women and children was established and oriented. The committee is meeting biannually. Technical coordination committees for Unguja and Pemba were also formed and meet quarterly. District and Shehia Women and Children Committees were formed and meet monthly. |
| **Indicator 3.3.1-4 - Status of national plans on preventing and responding to violence against women and children consistent with international standards (Status) Agency:** *UNICEF, IOM, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | NAP Anti-Trafficking in Persons | United Republic of Tanzania | NAP 2015 | Planned | Updated National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan disseminated | NPA on Anti-Trafficking | N/a |
| Actual | National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021-2024) for Mainland and Zanzibar launched and disseminated |
|  | NPA VAWC | United Republic of Tanzania | Draft NPAs for VAWC for Mainland and Zanzibar | Planned | NPA Mainland and Zanzibar evaluated, and findings used for development of new NPAs |
| Actual | Evaluations of the NPAs in mainland and Zanzibar conducted and findings are being used to inform development of second NPAs. |
|  | Anti-trafficking in Persons Act | United Republic of Tanzania | Anti-trafficking in Persons Act 2008 | Planned | The revised Anti-Trafficking in persons Act 2008 disseminated in Mainland & Zanzibar and continued dialogue and awareness of the revised Act at community level and LGAs |
| Actual | The amended Anti Trafficking in Persons Act is pending dissemination. |
| **Indicator 3.3.1-5 - Proportion of LGAS with budgets for addressing violence against women and children in their council plan on the Mainland (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 2 | Planned | 40 | Government’s NPA-VAWC half-year and annual reports; self-reports by LGAs | N/a |
| Actual | 42 |
| **Indicator 3.3.1-6 - % of districts that have an information management system that is inter-operable and supports and tracks child protection case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 32 | Sector Management Information Systems | N/a |
| Actual | 77 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 0 | Planned | 50 |
| Actual | 64 |
| **Indicator 3.3.2-4 - Schools with programming to address violence against children. (Number) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 391 | Planned | 3,450 | Sector management information system; implementing partner quarterly reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | 6,556 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 25 | Planned | 490 |
| Actual | 401 |
| **Indicator 3.3.2-5 - Number of out of school young women and men engaged in UN supported empowerment programmes aimed at the abandonment of FGM, VAWC and other harmful practices (Number)** | | | | | | | |
|  | Mainland Girls | URT | 500 | Planned | 3,400 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | 8,672 |
|  | Mainland Boys | URT | - | Planned | 2,100 |
| Actual | 2,435 |
|  | Zanzibar Girls | URT | 200 | Planned | 2,250 |
| Actual | 4,698 |
|  | Zanzibar Boys | URT | - | Planned | 1,450 |
| Actual | 2,480 |
| **Indicator 3.3.2-6 - Proportion of districts that engaged in dialogue to prevent and respond to VAWC (Percent) Agency:** *UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, IOM, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Dialogues | Mainland | 6 | Planned | 26 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | The Zanzibar Communication and Behavioural Change Initiative to support implementation of the NPA-VAWC was finalized in 2022 and implementation will begin in 2023. |
| Actual | 35 |
|  | Dialogues | Zanzibar | 27 | Planned | 82 |
| Actual | 100 |
|  | NPA VAWC Communication and Outreach Strategy | Mainland | - | Planned | 26 |
| Actual | 31 (all districts in Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Kigoma and Songwe) |
|  | NPA VAWC Communication and Outreach Strategy | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 100 (Strategy being implemented in 11 districts) |
| Actual | 0 |
| **Indicator 3.3.2-7 - Number of villages reached with UN supported positive parenting programs (Number) Agency: UNICEF** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | 1,973 | Activity reports from implementing partners 2022 | UNICEF has not been supporting parenting programmes in Zanzibar as planned in the reporting period. |
| Actual | 6,312 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 358 |
| Actual | 6 |
| **Indicator 3.3.3-2 - Children & Women receiving protection services (Number) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Women | Mainland | 5802 | Planned | 20,800 | Sector Management Information Systems; implementing partner reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | 27,518 |
|  | Women | Zanzibar | 150 | Planned | 2,400 |
| Actual | 2,665 |
|  | Children | Mainland | 10,186 | Planned | 23,250 |
| Actual | 33,418 |
|  | Children | Zanzibar | 4,433 | Planned | 6,867 |
| Actual | 10,146 |
| **Indicator 3.3.3-3 - Proportion of LGAs with multi-sector protection systems offering preventive and response services to women and children (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 6 | Planned | 21 | MoHCDGEC and MoLEEYWC progress reports 2022 | N/a |
| Actual | 21 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 20 | Planned | 100 |
| Actual | 100 |

## WASH

| **WASH OUTCOME 2.4-: Vulnerable groups have increased access to safe and affordable water supply sanitation and hygiene** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 2.4.1 - Select MDAs are better able to formulate policies, plans and guidelines for the sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2022 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions (Period January to December 2022)** | **Means of Verification** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 2.4.1-1 - Status of national sustainability strategy for rural water supply (Mainland) (Strategy Status) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Draft strategy in place | Planned | Fully implemented and evaluated strategy in Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa |  |  |
|  |  |  | Actual | The National Sustainability Strategy was finalized, rolled out and implemented in Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa and Kigoma. |
| **Indicator 2.4.1-2 - Status of national WASH behaviour change communication (BCC) strategies (Strategy Status) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | No strategy in place | Planned | Fully implemented and evaluated strategy |  |  |
| Actual | National Sanitation Campaign phase III with strong element in SBC finalized |
| National multi-sector cholera prevention and control plan finalized |
| National MHH guideline with comprehensive SBC toolkit in the process of being developed |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | No strategy in place | Planned | Fully implemented and evaluated strategy |
| Actual | The SBCC strategy for Zanzibar was developed and continue to be implemented through a ten-year Cholera elimination plan |
| **Indicator 2.4.1-4 - Extent to which sector plans have incorporated targets related to vulnerable groups and groups with special needs on the mainland and Zanzibar (Percent Budget Disbursement) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Rural | United Republic of Tanzania | 32 | Planned | Sector plans are equity sensitive and reflect needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women and children; allocation of resources to LGAs is equitable based on population access |  |  |
| Actual | Revised National Water Policy being finalized. New Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (2022/2023 – 2025/2026) developed |  |
| Kigoma regional cholera preparedness and response plan prepared | Existence of sector plans |
| A National ODF strategy for Accelerating Sanitation and Hygiene for all (costed) was developed previously focusing on progressive reduction of inequalities in access to sanitation among last mile groups. Strategy has dedicated a section for gender equality and social inclusion as cross-cutting issues for sanitation service delivery and planning. |  |
|  | Sanitation and Hygiene | United Republic of Tanzania | 2 | Planned | Sector plans are equity sensitive and reflect needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women and children; allocation of resources to LGAs is equitable based on population access |  |
| Actual | The Zanzibar Comprehensive Cholera Elimination Plan (ZACCEP) is targeting vulnerable groups is being implemented. |  |
| **Indicator 2.4.1-5 - Status of National Health Facilities' WASH Guidelines (Guideline Status) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Study on WASH in HCF in Tanzania to inform development of guidelines and tool kits completed. | Planned | Guidelines uniformly applied across country |  |  |
| Actual | Guidelines continue to be implemented. Regional and district teams in 19 out of 26 regions have been trained on the application of the guidelines |
| **Indicator 2.4.1-7 - Status of Drinking Water Quality Guidelines (Guideline Status) Agency: *UNICEF, WHO*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | Draft guidelines finalized | Planned | Guidelines implemented in selected water utilities in 1 region |  |  |
| Actual | Guideline finalized, available and implemented in Kigoma region |
| **Output 2.4.2 - Select LGAs have enhanced capacity to plan and implement sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-1 - % of selected LGAs implementing activities based on a comprehensive MIS-informed local plan for WASH (Percent) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 15 | Planned | 100 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | 3 of the 4 targeted LGAs implemented activities based on MTEF-2022/23 |
| **Actual** | 75% |
|  | **Total** | **Zanzibar** | **0** | **Planned** | 0 |
| **Actual** | 0 |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-2 - % of schools in UN supported districts with a functional WASH package meeting national guidelines (Percent) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 38 | Planned | 60 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | Mainland: 6 of the 7 schools under KJP support meet WASH national Guideline. Water pipeline connection in the 7th school in progress |
| Actual | 85.70% |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 13.2 | Planned | 0 |
| Actual | 0 |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-3 - Health care facilities complying with national health WASH guidelines in UN supported districts (Percent) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | LGA | Mainland | 7 | Planned | 3 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | 28 out of 30 HCF assessed in Kakonko, Kasulu and Kibondo DCs comply with the National WASH in Healthcare Facility Guidelines |
| Actual | 3 |
|  | LGA | Zanzibar | 10 | Planned | 0 |
| Actual | 0 |
|  | Health Facility | Mainland | 59 | Planned | 80 |
| Actual | 93% |
|  | Health Facility | Zanzibar | 54 | Planned | 0 |
| Actual | 0 |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-4 - Proportion of rural water points which are functional (national) in selected districts (Percent) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 61 | **Planned** | 85 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | 77 water points constructed. 13 more DPs are being constructed |
| **Actual** | 85.5 |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-5 - Proportion of population using basic sanitation in UN supported districts (Percent) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 32 | Planned | 75 | Implementing partner reports 2022 | During cholera outbreak in Uvinza DC, more resources were mobilisation to support sanitation and hygiene campaigns |
| Actual | 94.33% |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 72 | Planned | 0 |
| Actual | 0 |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-6 - Status of costed WASH emergency, preparedness and response plan (Status) Agency: *UNICEF*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | None | Planned | Availability of WASH EPR Plan | Implementing partner reports 2022 |  |
| Actual | Regional Cholera and EVD preparedness and Response Plan available |
| **Indicator 2.4.2-7 - Number of selected water utilities (Urban and Rural) with functioning water safety plans on the mainland (Number of Utilities) Agency: *UNICEF, WHO*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Rural | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 0 | IP reports | Water quality monitoring and reporting by CBWSOs continues as part of water safety plans developed previously |
| Actual | 0 |
|  | Urban | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 0 |
| Actual | 0 |

## Nutrition

| **NUTRITION OUTCOME 2.3 -: Women and children under five increased uses of equitable, quality, and effective nutrition services and adoption of optimal nutrition practices** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 2.3.1 - Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs are better equipped to deliver improved nutrition specific services for women and children under five** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2022 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions** | **Source of Verifications** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 2.3.1-1 - Districts with enough supply to provide two annual doses of vitamin A supplements to all children 6-59 months available (Percent) Agency: UNICEF** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 96 | Planned | 100 | Program reports |  |
| Actual | 100 |
|  | Total | Mainland | 96 | Planned | 100 |
| Actual | 100 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 100 | Planned | 100 |
| Actual | 100 |
| **Indicator 2.3.1-3 - Villages in UN supported regions with community health workers trained with UN support to provide infant and young child feeding counselling services in the reporting year (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 9 | Planned | 65 | Program reports |  |
| Actual | 77 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 0 | Planned | 60 |
| Actual | 77 |
| **Indicator 2.3.1-4 - SAM children treated according to WHO guidelines in UN Supported Districts (Number) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 7000 | Planned | 10,000 | Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (IMES) reports, PORALG | Inadequate financing for procurement of IMAM commodities hindered scale-up of the programme to reach more affected children. |
| Actual | 2,698 |
|  | Total | Mainland | 5800 | Planned | 8,000 |
| Actual | 1,727 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 1200 | Planned | 2,000 |
| Actual | 971 |
| **Indicator 2.3.1-7 - % of health facilities providing treatment for SAM children (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | |  |  |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 5% | Planned | 1 | Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (IMES) reports, PORALG | Inadequate human resources and financing for procurement of IMAM commodities resulted into less health facilities providing SAM services than planned target. |
| Actual | 0 |
|  | Total | Mainland | 23% | Planned | 1 |
| Actual | 0 |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | 69% | Planned | 1 |
| Actual | 1 |
| **Output 2.3.2 - Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs have enhanced capacities to realize a multi-sectoral nutrition response** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 2.3.2-1 - District/Municipal Councils in Mainland holding at least 2 Council Steering Committees on Nutrition during the last fiscal year (Percent) Agency: UNICEF** | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 10 | Planned | 50 | PORALG - Nutrition compact monitoring reports |  |
| Actual | 100 |
| **Indicator 2.3.2-2 - Percent of districts disbursing minimum budget allocations for nutrition (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 1 | Planned | 50 | PORALG - Nutrition compact monitoring reports | Increased accountability for nutrition in LGAs |
| Actual | 56 |
| **Output 2.3.3 - Operationalised multi-sectoral nutrition information and surveillance systems** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator 2.3.3-1 - Frequency of collection of national nutritional data (Years) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 5 years’ interval | Planned | Less than three years’ interval | National Bureau of Statistics -Tanzania National Nutrition Survey (TNNS), Tanzania Demographic and health survey |  |
| Actual | Less than three years’ interval |
| **Indicator 2.3.3-2 - Councils producing at least one semi-annual or annual multi-sectoral nutrition scorecards (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 0 | Planned | 40 | Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center - Multisectoral Nutrition Information System. | Increased accountability for nutrition in LGAs |
| Actual | 100 |
| **Indicator 2.3.3-3 - Districts on the mainland reporting on nutrition indicators in DHIS (Number of Districts) Agency:** *WHO* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | 0 | Planned | 30 | Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center - Multisectoral Nutrition Information System. | Increased accountability for nutrition in LGAs |
| Actual | 100 |
| **Indicator 2.3.3-4 - Councils carrying out at least one semi-annual and annual bottleneck analysis of nutrition interventions (Percent) Agency:** *UNICEF* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | 70 | Planned | 85 | Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center - Multisectoral Nutrition Information System. | Increased accountability for nutrition in LGAs |
| Actual | 100 |

## Women's Leadership and Political Participation

| **Women's Leadership and Political Participation Outcome 3.2 - Women and girls have increased opportunities to hold leadership positions in political and public life at national and subnational levels** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 3.2.1 - Relevant MDAs, EMBs, Parliament, Women Caucuses have strengthened capacity to develop gender responsive laws, policies and guidelines relevant to Women's Leadership and Political Participation (WLPP)** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Subgroup** | **Geography** | **Baseline** | **Status** | **2021 Actual Achievements as a result of One Fund Contributions** | **Means of Verification** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target** |
| **Indicator 3.2.1-1 - Status of reforms for select laws regarding women's leadership and political participation in Tanzania (Status) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | -  Gender gaps in election and political participation laws (Political Parties, Election and Election Expenses Act) identified; The Political Parties Act and Expenses Act have been reviewed and draft amended. | Planned | Implementation of amended PP Act, Expenses Act and Elections Act laws assessed | Political Parties Act | A matrix with the gender gaps and proposed amendments were submitted to the relevant authorities, but since then its only PPA that has been tabled in the Parliament for amendments. Hence, it’s important to continue to engage with the actors in the future when the other legislations will be tabled in the Parliament. |
| Actual | Achieved partly through Political Parties Act that integrates principles of WLPP, including prevention of VAWP. |
| **Indicator 3.2.1-2 - Status of information products that capture the gender responsiveness of selected legislation and related norms and practices (Status) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Action plan | Mainland | - | Planned | Position paper providing guideline for review of legislation in place. Gender mainstreaming guidelines for the public services approved. | Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Tanzania mainland. |  |
| Discriminatory legislations contrary to international standards and norms exists related to marriage, inheritance and property rights. Low understanding on rationale and urgency/importance of amending | Actual | Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the public sector in Tanzania mainland finalized. |  |
|  | Action plan | Zanzibar | - | Planned | Position paper providing guideline for review of legislation in place. |  |
| Discriminatory legislations contrary to international standards and norms exists GBV, land, inheritance and property rights. Low understanding on rationale and urgency/importance of amending discriminatory legislations | Actual | Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Zanzibar are at draft stage. | Draft Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Zanzibar. |
| **Indicator 3.2.2-3 - Status of development and adoption of tools (manifestos, policies and procedures) by political parties to promote women’s participation (Status) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | 19 (the target refers to the 19 registered political parties and will change in accordance with the number of registered political parties by 2021) >75% of political parties adopt tools |  | The number of registered of political parties in Tanzania has decreased to 19. |
| In the 2015 national elections, 22 registered political parties signed gender responsive (policies, procedures, manifestos) to promote women’s participation. Policies, procedures, manifestos are yet | Actual | 19 |
| **Indicator 3.2.2-4 - Number of initiatives developed by parliamentarians to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Number) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | 8 | TWPG desk, establishment |  |
| 3 | Actual | 3 | of Gender Desk, UWAWAZA |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | 5 | SP development |
| 2 | Actual | 2 |  |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 3 |  |
| 1 | Actual | 1 |  |
| **Indicator 3.2.3-1 - Women and girls participating in UN supported initiatives for assumption of leadership and decision-making roles (Number) Agency:** *UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | United Republic of Tanzania | - | Planned | 320 |  |  |
| 50 | Actual | 700 (UNFPA 530) |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | 240 |
| 30 | Actual | 700 (UNFPA 470) |
|  | Total | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 80 |
| 20 | Actual | 134 |
| **Indicator 3.2.4-1 - Number of UN supported media institutions with public information programming related to women’s and girls’ leadership and political participation (Number) Agency:** *UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | National Level Media | Mainland | - | Planned | 11 |  |  |
| 14 | Actual | 19 |
|  | National Level Media | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 10 |
| 1 | Actual | 14 |
|  | Community Level Media | Mainland | - | Planned | 13 |
| 7 | Actual | 22 |
|  | Community Level Media | Zanzibar | - | Planned | 10 |
| 0 | Actual | 0 |
| **Indicator 3.2.4-5 - Number of wards where community and religious leaders engage in dialogues and community initiatives to advance women's leadership and political participation. (Number) Agency:** *UNFPA, UNWOMEN* | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | Mainland | - | Planned | 744 |  |  |
| 28 | Actual | 636 |

1. In 2021, the region recorded, a total of 75 maternal and 127 perinatal deaths [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Kalya Health center, Nguruka Health Center, Bitale Health Center, Gungu Health Center, Kifura Health Center, Mwandiga Dispensary, Heru Juu Health Center, Ilagala Health Center, Kagezi Health Center, Muyama Health Center, Janda Health Center, Mwamgongo Health Center, Kigoma District Hospital, Nyenge Health Center and Munzeze Health Center. These health facilities [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [1] This was elaborated in the 2021 Annual Report [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [2] The breakdown of allocations was captured in the 2021 AR [↑](#footnote-ref-4)