



UNITED NATIONS
TANZANIA



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2021-2022

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE PLAN
2016-2022





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All our previous, current, and future work is based on the underlying principle of **leaving no one behind** and prioritizing those who have been left furthest behind.

”

Foreword

On behalf of the UN System in the United Republic of Tanzania, I am pleased to present the Annual Results Report for the year 2021/2022. This is the final report of the UN Development Assistance Plan II (UNDAP II 2016-2022). The report highlights the collective results achieved by the 23 UN agencies, funds and programmes working with the Government and the people of Tanzania to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in line with the country's national development aspirations.

The final year of UNDAP II implementation was not without its challenges. Tanzania, along with the rest of the world, continues to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and is also feeling the effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine among other global crises that have had an adverse effect on the economy. Locally, the effects continue to be felt by Tanzanians in all walks of life and I believe that the UN's work has contributed to mitigating the severity of these conditions.

We have managed to reach thousands of Tanzanians and help improve different aspects of their lives by improving access to health services, increasing the productivity and incomes of farmers and small and medium-sized businesses, providing skills training to out-of-school adolescents, and expanding access to clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH) – these are just some of the key areas of our work. At the policy level, the UN has also played a key role in the review, update and development of policies, plans and strategies across the 12 outcome areas of the UNDAP II.

I would like to commend our counterparts from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, implementing partners, the communities that we work with and UN staff, for persisting through these challenges to deliver results and continue improving the lives of the people that we serve. I applaud the Government, under the leadership of President Samia Suluhu Hassan, for positive developments in various areas such as press freedom, democratic inclusion and economic diplomacy which have gone a long way towards creating an enabling environment for the country's social-economic development.

I also thank all our development partners for their generous support and strong collaboration, not just for the final year of UNDAP II, but over the entire six-year period in which the plan was implemented

I also thank all our development partners for their generous support and strong collaboration, not just for the final year of UNDAP II, but over the entire six-year period in which the plan was implemented. We look forward to strengthening our relationship going forward. We will continue demonstrating the results that we achieve through this support while maintaining as usual the highest standards of accountability and transparency.

The results of the final year of the UNDAP II implementation were achieved while our new cooperation framework, the UN Sus-

tainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2027, was being developed. The UNSDCF commenced in July 2022 and we have hit the ground running, ensuring continuity between the UNSDCF and UNDAP II. The UN Country team in Tanzania is implementing and supporting a broad range of programmes and initiatives across the four outcome areas of the UNSDCF, namely, People, Prosperity, Planet and Enabling Environment.

Under the UNSDCF, we will build on UNDAP II results and continue to work jointly across UN agencies, funds and programmes, placing an even bigger emphasis on joint and area-based programmes. All our previous, current, and future work is based on the underlying principle of leaving no one behind and prioritizing those who have been left furthest behind. We have less than seven years left to achieve Agenda 2030 and the SDGs – this calls for more urgent and concerted efforts to accelerate their implementation.

We look forward to working with all stakeholders and will strive to bring us all closer together to advance Tanzania's national development agendas and the SDGs in an era of poly-crises.

Zlatan Milišić
United Nations Resident Coordinator,
United Republic of Tanzania

Key Developments Partners



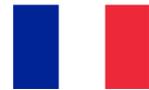
GOVERNMENT OF UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



EUROPEAN UNION



GOVERNMENT
OF FRANCE



GOVERNMENT
OF NETHERLANDS



GOVERNMENT
OF BELGIUM



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The United Nations Country Team



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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Investing in rural people



International
Labour
Organization



UN MIGRATION



International
Trade
Centre



UNAIDS



Impact Capital
for Development



UNITED NATIONS
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UN
DP



UNDSS
YOUR SAFETY, YOUR SECURITY, OUR PRIORITY



UN
environment
United Nations
Environment Programme



unesco



UNFPA



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



unicef
for every child



UNIDO



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



UNOPS



UN
VOLUNTEERS



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



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



WFP
World Food
Programme



World Health
Organization

1.0 Key developments in the country context

The Tanzanian economy has weathered both the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, demonstrated by its continued increase in gross domestic product resources mobilised from global institutions, bolstering efforts by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth. The high cost of living still impacts many Tanzanians. Multidimensional poverty, weak institutions and the lack of strategic shock-responsive social protection measures have intensified challenges in protecting human rights, hindering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2021 attributed the low human development outcomes to widening inequality between wealthy urban households and poorer rural households.

Despite declining numbers of out-of-school children, rising primary school completion rates and increasing attendance by children with disabilities, children's access to equitable and inclusive basic education remains limited. Education's share of the national budget fell 3 per cent between 2016 and 2021, and increasing school enrolments have not been met with adequate infrastructure and human resources.

GoT has committed to sustaining gains in the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) has increased to 1.73 million. However, stigma, discrimination, violence and harassment towards people living with HIV continue. Legal gaps must therefore be addressed to "leave no one behind" (LNOB). Domestic contribution towards the AIDS response, currently below 5 per cent of the national budget, remains low.

Recent food insecurity, climate and economic shocks, malnutrition trends and the current recession continue to pose challenges. In pursuit of ending malnutrition (SDG 2, target 2.2), GoT launched the second National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II 2021/22–2025/26) and the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Action Plan 2021/22–2025/26. The country engaged in the United Nations Food Systems Summit, drawing attention to the role of agrifood systems in policy dialogue(s).

Although steady progress in increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for all, the rate of change is insufficient to meet either SDG 6 or national targets. Gains in water supply coverage are uneven, water quality is not guaranteed, and system sustainability continues to pose challenges. Many households spend 30 minutes or more fetching drinking water (40 per cent nationally, 52 per cent in rural mainland, 19 per cent in urban mainland and 14 per cent in Zanzibar). Most often, this burden falls on women and girls.

Almost half of Tanzanians have access to basic hygiene services, but this remains insufficient to meet national and SDG targets. Without interventions, including accelerating the annual rate of growth of coverage for water (1.15–3.3 per cent) and sanitation (1.13–5.06 per cent), rapid urbanization, migration and climate change will heighten challenges and increase risk to the most vulnerable.

Led by President Samia Suluhu Hassan, has continued its focus on civil service accountability and engagement with development partners. GoT has also taken positive steps to expand space for citizen participation in political processes. On 10 January 2022, the Presidential Task Force was inaugurated with the aim of pursuing strategic reforms. In June 2022, the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi, which previously opposed constitutional reforms, expressed support for the process.

The new administration has promoted gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), including its lifting the ban on re-entry of young mothers to government schools. At the national level, women ministers increased from 19 per cent in 2020 to 36 per cent in 2022. The President has appointed women to senior positions in the Cabinet (including Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence), a record number of women in the judiciary, and many women in local government.

In November 2021, President Mwinyi reaffirmed his commitment to advancing women's and girls' rights in Zanzibar. In 2022, he created the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, previously subsumed in the Ministry of Health.

Despite the country's strong commitment to advancing GEWE, including by addressing violence against women and children (VAWC), certain aspects related to VAWC – including child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) – remain sensitive. Inadequate investment and technical capacity have cons commitments to improving legal frameworks supporting the prevention of and response to harmful practices.

GoT's policy on refugee issues continued to focus on repatriation rather than increasing access to quality services in refugee camps, hampering humanitarian agencies' abilities to support the humanitarian-development peace nexus. Nevertheless, a high-level meeting between GoT and the United Nations in March 2022 improved working relations and lifted some restrictions on refugees' livelihoods. Joint

border monitoring activities are still being discussed, while refoulements continue to be reported.

Environmental, natural resources and climate change issues have continued to receive special attention at national level, especially through development of key policy frameworks in the country, with concerning climate change and the environment, and accelerating the attainment of key targets for the SDGs.

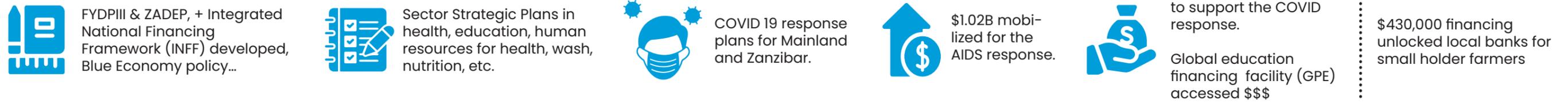


At the national level, women ministers increased from **19%** in 2020 to **36%** in 2022.

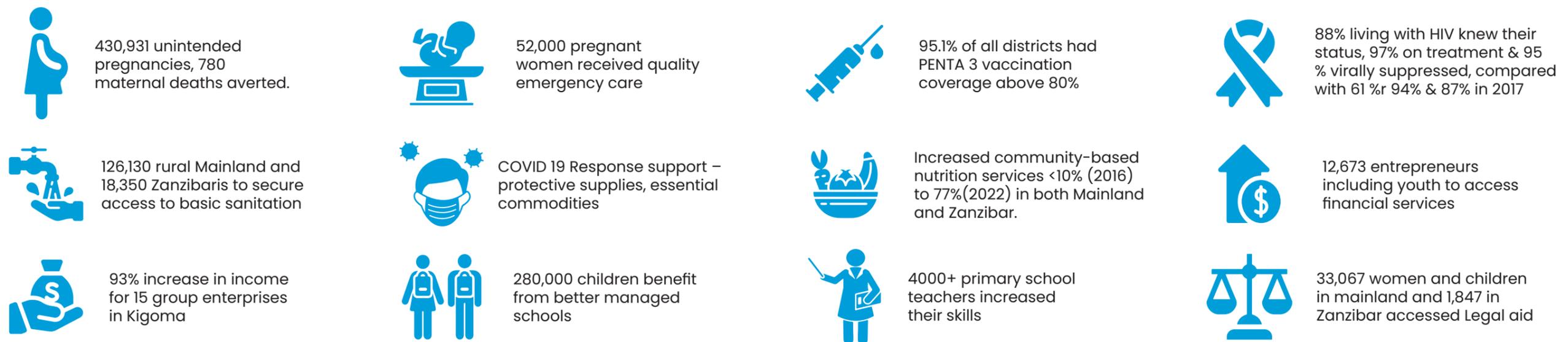


2.0 Overview of UNDAP II results

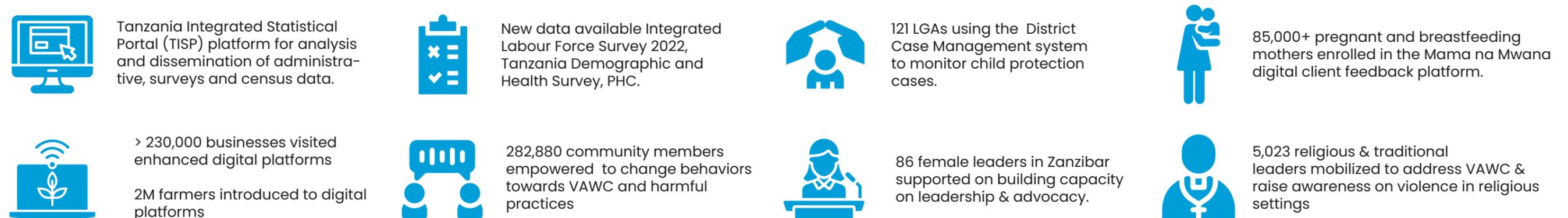
United Nations agencies collectively played a key role in promoting policy coherence by reviewing, updating and developing policies, plans and strategies across 12 outcomes, with the following results:



Enabling quality service provision has continued to guide all United Nations agencies supporting GoT to deliver services for the most vulnerable.



The United Nations also fostered learning in development, supporting GoT reap the benefits of the data revolution. Key milestones were reached in increasing statistical capacities and data generation, informing progress on the SDGs.



2.1 UNDAF II priorities, outcomes and outputs



Outcomes

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

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

Increased coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially most vulnerable groups

2.1.1 Inclusive Growth



Tanzania Development Vision 2025:

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

Zanzibar Vision 2020:

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

Relevant SDGs:



Contributing agencies:

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

UNDAF II outcome	Total required resources (USD)	Available resources (USD)	Expenditure (USD)
Economic growth and employment	41,430,669	29,612,270	21,054,617
Education	3,633,486	2,951,035	2,693,965
Social protection	1,979,796	1,295,221	1,322,289
Subtotal	47,043,951	33,858,526	25,070,871

Economic growth and employment

COVID-19, resource constraints and late disbursement of funds caused disruptions. However, several results were achieved through policy improvement, institutional capacity enhancement, evidence-based planning and monitoring, gender-responsive programming and business development support services, innovative technologies, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Output 1:
Relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and selected local government authorities (LGAs) have strengthened capacities to review and implement evidence-based economic policies and plans to be business enabling, environmentally sustainable and gender responsive

Ensured decent work, gender equality and environmental sustainability were integrated into Zanzibar Vision 2050, FYDP III and the Zanzibar Medium Term Development Strategy.

Integrated Labour Force Survey 2020/21 was launched, providing updated and disaggregated employment and labour-market data to inform planning and policymaking. Developed INFF, integrating gender and environmental concerns for an enabling business environment. Validated Fishery Master Plan (2021/22–2036/37).

Supported GoT in formulating national rice sector policies, addressing gender equality and technological integration in rice value chain development.

Tanganyika Investment and Business Summit held in May 2022 in Kigoma town, attended by over 400 participants from five countries.

Output 2:
Relevant institutions at national, regional and community levels have enhanced capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, products and services

Increased capacities of 10 business development service (BDS) organizations to deliver market- and business-driven services. Four BDS trainers certified in the Start and Improve Your Business programme commercialized their services in Kasulu, providing affordable training to youth and women entrepreneurs. One BDS established to provide

affordable enterprise training to youth and women in Kigoma.

Enhanced capacities for 28 financial service providers to respond to the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs, micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and smallholder farmers.

Supported Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania in developing the Agribusiness Tanzania app, benefiting 60 lead farmers, extension officers, agricultural advisers and government representatives.

Output 3:
MSMEs, particularly women- and youth-led, have strengthened capacities to increase productivity, add value to their products, and access markets

Around 14,800 female and 8,200 male farmers and entrepreneurs reported increased incomes from service and training packages, including enhanced capacities to start and grow their ventures and create linkages to local and regional markets.

A total of 15 of 24 youth and women group enterprises supported in Kigoma reported a 93 per cent increase in income through the Start and Improve Your Business programme and grants for small-scale investment. Group members improved their housing, ensured regular family meals, met their children's education needs, and graduated from the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

Supported 12,700 further entrepreneurs, including 8,040 women and 740 youth, to access financial services to invest in their businesses. In Zanzibar, through the Integrated Tourism Recovery and Resilience strategy, transformed the tourism sector through digitalization, and supported product diversification and technological uptake by MSMEs.

Education

Attributable to the collective efforts of GoT, United Nations and other development partners, for the first time in two years the Joint Education Sector Review reported progress against key ESDP performance indicators: 71 per cent of the 24 indicators recorded an improvement. Areas needing further attention include access to pre-primary education and survival rates.

The national skills-based curriculum for out-of-school adolescents continued to be implemented through the IPOSA, starting with 72 centres in 2019 and increasing to 102 centres in 2021 through GoT's own resources.

Through the National Framework for School-Based Continuous Professional Development, an inclusive classroom-based assessment system is in place to formatively diagnose and resolve problems in teaching and learning, followed by national training of teachers on assessment for learning in 2022.

Output 1:
Relevant MDAs, LGAs, schools and communities have strengthened capacities to improve the quality of education for children, adolescents and youth

Supported the Prime Minister's Office of Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability to coordinate the National Life Skills programme for out-of-school youth.

A total of 4,070 primary school teachers increased their skills and awareness and were reached by 379 ward education officers and 379 resource teachers with strengthened capacities to conduct curriculum assessment and mentorship training for teachers.

A total of 236 Early Childhood Development (ECD) facilitators/teachers on pre-primary curriculum and early learning teaching methodology. In Songwe region, 115 pre-primary teachers created stimulating environments for 4,050 pre-primary children.

In the Mbeya and Njombe regions, 50 schools introduced the home learning materials initiative, strengthening parental support for children's learning, enhancing parent-teach-

4000+ primary school teachers increased their skills & awareness.



236 ECD facilitators implementing the pre-primary curriculum and early learning teaching methodology.



7,000+ children have access to pre-primary education through an additional 115 satellite centres established in target areas.

er-child relationships, and benefiting 7,500 pre-primary and standard I and II learners.

Supported establishment of 115 satellite centres in the Mbeya and Songwe regions, improving access to education for 7,300 pre-primary children.

Before COVID-19, the Tanzania Institute of Education updated the interactive digital library in which all content for pre-primary, primary, secondary and teacher education is uploaded and made it digitally accessible to children for free. The NGO Shule Direct developed a SMS-based learning platform as part of the country's digital learning initiatives.

Output 2:
Relevant MDAs, LGAs and civil society organizations (CSOs) have improved capacities to enhance access to inclusive and equitable learning opportunities, relevant skills and competencies for sustainable livelihoods for out-of-school children, adolescents and youth

IPOSA centres increased from 72 in 2020 to 102 in 2021. Cumulatively 30,200 out-of-school adolescents out of a targeted 25,000 children and adolescents have been enrolled in the IPOSA and primary education. Over 12,000 IPOSA beneficiaries received certificates of attendance.

Tanzania Institute of Education completed the National Life Skills package for schools and teacher colleges, including personal empowerment and reproductive health guidance for teachers. A total of 458 teachers (46 per cent women) from the mainland and 413 teachers (69 per cent women) in Zanzibar used the National Life Skills package, benefiting 23,100 adolescents (11,720 girls) in Zanzibar and 20,000 (11,800 girls) adolescents in Mbeya and Songwe regions. Sixty radio episodes targeting adolescents were developed, broadcasting early 2022 in Zanzibar, Mbeya and Songwe.

Provided teaching and learning materials to 62,000 refugee children and 1,900 teachers in Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps, and developed a joint action plan to track progress. Changes to examination policy and unaffordable examination costs prevented 1,100 Burundian and 850 Congolese refugee children from sitting examinations. UN Tanzania and the Governments of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and United Republic of Tanzania are meeting to discuss solutions for exams.

Output 3:
Relevant MDAs, LGAs and stakeholders have strengthened capacities to develop, implement and review inclusive and equitable gender-sensitive, evidence-based policies and plans for quality education

Supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology's completion of the ESA, providing a strong evidence base for the new ESDP 2021/22–2025/26 and strategic priorities to fulfil the right of education for all Tanzanian children. The evidence was shared in September 2021, and the revised ESA was validated by the Education Sector Development Committee co-chaired by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Regional Authorities Administration and Local Government of the President's Office (PO-RALG). GoT has utilized the ESA report in drafting sector priorities for the next five years.

Enhanced capacity of 37 National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) assessment officials and 110 teachers to use the guidelines and tools for the school-based continuous assessment. Procured and used 200 electronic tablets in training and supported a workshop for possible nationwide scale-up.

Supported dissemination of 4,000 school management and leadership modules, benefiting 700 schools and 8,400 school committee members in the eight LGAs, and set to benefit 280,000 further children (51 per cent girls) in better-managed schools.

Comprehensive capacity-building training on life skills, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and sexuality education, entrepreneurship and leadership conducted for youth groups in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera and Tanga regions. Approximately 410 youth (140 peer facilitators) in Lushoto, Handeni District and Handeni Urban District, 75 marginalized youth (25 young mothers, 25 youth living with HIV/AIDS, 25 youth with disabilities) and 195 marginalized and underserved youth (102 in Sengerema Mwanza, 93 in Misenyi Kagera) benefited, and 32 youth economic groups were formed (14 in Sengerema Mwanza, 18 in Misenyi Kagera).

Vocational Education and Training Authority implemented the career guidance and counselling system across 45 technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions before national roll-out.

Additionally, 154 TVET teachers (45 women, 109 men) increased their knowledge and skills on pedagogical competence-based education and training.

Supported establishment of the National Skills Gateway tool, an interactive online platform for TVET participants. It also provides labour-market and other information related to TVET.

Developed a disability audit tool to track discrimination towards persons with disabilities. The tool will be piloted by GoT, the private sector and organizations of persons with disabilities, and is expected to contribute towards disability inclusion in TVET institutions.



154 TVET teachers increased knowledge on pedagogical competence-based education & Training

280,000 children benefit from better managed schools which were supported with management and leadership training





Social protection

Output 1:

Relevant MDAs and LGAs have strengthened capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive strategic plan system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

NSPP implementation strategy and action plan (2022/23–2026/27), NSPP coordination mechanism, microsimulation studies on financing non-contributory social protection, NSPP capacity/training plan, and finalization, pre-test and roll-out of TRANSFORM’s Kiswahili curriculum.

Helped design and implement PSSN II under TASAF and implemented the TASAF Gender Action Plan of PSSN II to ensure response to women’s needs and enable communities to benefit from women’s economic empowerment.

Supported the strengthening of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar’s Universal Social Pension scheme’s information management system, for a future single social protection registry in Zanzibar. It targets all aged over 70, paid a monthly TZS 20,000 (USD 8.5) and is domestically funded. Total beneficiaries (September 2021): 29,214; 58 per cent women, 42 per cent men.

Output 2:

Relevant MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive, sustainable social protection programmes especially for the most vulnerable groups

Supported microsimulation studies in the mainland and in Zanzibar on financing social protection for selected non-contributory benefits. The studies recommend five non-contributory benefits: universal old-age pension, universal child benefit, universal social grants for persons with disabilities, universal health coverage and a public works programme. Implementing the lowest-cost versions of each programme would cost TZS 4.1 trillion (USD 1.76 billion), while the options with highest poverty reduction would cost TZS 9.7 trillion (USD 4.15 billion). In Zanzibar, implementing the lowest-cost versions of each programme would cost TZS 3.5 billion (USD 1.5 million) for expanding the universal pension and 18 billion (USD 7.7 million) for a maternity grant.

Supported Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar’s consultations towards health-financing reforms such as universal health insurance. The national health insurance scheme has developed an option for voluntary membership.

Assisted TASAF with implementing solid waste management through black soldier fly (BSF) production for eight communities in the Dar es Salaam and Morogoro regions.



29,214 (Unguja), **17,674** (Pemba). Beneficiaries of the supported Zanzibar Universal Social Pension Scheme



Outcomes

Improved access to equitable, acceptable and affordable quality health services

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

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

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

2.1.2 Healthy Nation

Tanzania Development Vision 2025:

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

Zanzibar Vision 2020:

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

Relevant SDGs:



Contributing agencies

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

UNDAP II outcome	Total required resources (USD)	Available resources (USD)	Expenditure (USD)
Health	33,415,488	30,438,925	24,950,384
HIV AIDS	7,904,944	7,346,346	5,998,951
Nutrition	10,378,279	7,326,517	7,172,032
WASH	7,288,178	6,264,089	7,050,114
Subtotal	58,986,889	51,375,877	45,171,481



Third edition **IDSR** guidelines rolled out in **51** districts. **13.6** Mil people protected.

12.4% of total population were fully vaccinated by **June 2022**.



85,000+ pregnant and breastfeeding mothers enrolled in the **Mama na Mwana** digital client feedback platform.



44HCFs provided basic (37) & comprehensive (7) emergency obstetric and newborn care services.

Health

Output 1:
Relevant MDAs and select LGAs are better able to formulate and monitor implementation of equitable, evidence-based health policies, strategies and guidelines

Supported GoT in updating the national COVID-19 response plans in February 2022; identified one national-level tabletop simulation of the incident management system for improvement and gaps in the all-hazards emergency preparedness and response plan; rolled out the Third Edition Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) guidelines to 51 districts in seven mainland regions, with 2,700 HCWs from all levels increased their skills to strengthen response to public health events, resulting in 13.6 million people being protected.

IDSR supervision conducted at 61 health facilities in 11 districts in Zanzibar. A total of 254 regional and district health promotion personnel in Zanzibar and four mainland regions sensitized 116,332 community members on COVID-19, cholera and polio prevention and vaccination. The national response plan and vaccination strategies utilized results from one intra-action review for COVID-19 response functions and two intra-action reviews for COVID-19 vaccination. By July 2022, 7,618,000 Tanzanians (12.4 per cent of the population) were fully vaccinated.

Supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) and PO-RALG review and finalize guidelines for management of unserviceable medicines, medical equipment and medical supplies in public health facilities.

Supported the National Institute of Medical Research in assessing isoniazid preventive therapy regimens and increasing enrolment. Supported MoH in adapting newer and shorter regimens for tuberculosis preventive treatment (TPT), as challenges remain despite 189,974 people living with HIV/AIDS having benefited from TPT.

64 district vector surveillance officers capacity enhanced to improve capacity of malaria vector surveillance and larval source management. New guidelines for malaria diagnosis, treatment and preventive therapies were finalized in 13 remaining regions. Malaria community case management will benefit approximately 900,000 inhabitants in five regions.

Non-Communicable Diseases Multisectoral Strategy and Action Plan 2021–2026 finalized to guide (now in-progress) implementation.

Supported development of guidelines, standards and job aids for essential RMNCAH services: mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) guidelines for HCWs; integrated job aids for provision of gender and SRH services; voluntary surgical contraception and family planning/HIV training packages; a reproductive health commodity security contingency plan in humanitarian settings; and Family Planning 2030 commitments in the mainland. Zanzibar MoH was supported to develop the Commodities Quantification and Forecasting Guideline, Family Planning

Guideline and Training Manual and National Fistula Service Guideline.

Output 2:
Relevant MDAs and select LGAs have enhanced skills and competencies to generate, analyse and report health-related data to inform policies, strategies, plans and programmes

In Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kigoma and Mbeya, over 85,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers enrolled in the Mama na Mwana feedback app: 79 per cent gave feedback, which 191 HCFs used to improve health services.

Built team capacity in Zanzibar for health management information systems and information and communications technology to develop, deploy and manage bottleneck analysis, maternal/perinatal death surveillance and response, and star ratings. All district teams learned bottleneck analysis for evidence generation, enabling them to develop evidence-based plans and allocate resources to priority interventions. Supported data innovation through the AMUA platform with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and NGOs, generating four SRH data management solutions. Four new social enterprises emerged from the Zanzibar innovation accelerator, facilitating young people's access to SRH information.

Over 67,000 young people benefited from youth-friendly services following the training of 50 health providers from seven universities, where students' health service scorecards were developed and operationalized to improve delivery of SRH- and HIV-related services.

Supported MoH in integrating community tuberculosis interventions and chronic lung conditions in Tanga, identifying 1,045 additional cases of chronic bronchitis, increasing referrals to specialized centres and utilizing the World TB Day platform to advocate further scale up. Following reports of artemisinin-resistant parasites around Rwanda, an additional site was established for therapeutic efficacy studies in the border district of Karagwe-Kagera.

21million people benefiting from improved WHO ESPEN portal as a result of the increased capacities for the approval of medicines for neglected tropical diseases.

Output 3:
Relevant MDAs and LGAs have improved capacities to deliver equitable and quality health, RMNCAH, emergency obstetrics and newborn care, and immunization services

About 95 per cent of all districts had PENTA 3 vaccination coverage above 80 per cent, although four have remained below 80 per cent since 2019. Seven facilities in Unguja and Pemba were built to support newborn care. To strengthen ECD, a national multisectoral programme was disseminated, and coordination mechanisms made in line with global-scale monitoring tools.

All 44 HCFs in Mbeya, Songwe and Njombe regions continued to provide basic (37) and comprehensive (7) emergency obstetric and newborn care services.

The Labour Care Guide and the maternal and newborn health essential intervention package were developed. A total of 100 stakeholders and 20 facilitators oriented on positive birth experience; 50 front-line HCWs in Kigoma upgraded their skills on adolescent sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) services; and 324 HCWs in Morogoro and 50 in Zanzibar now have enhanced capacity for effective supply chain management.

Recruited and deployed 342 HCWs in HCFs in 22 mainland regions and 26 ports of entry, upskilling over 300 HCWs from six regions on infection prevention and control (IPC) and COVID-19. To raise community response to COVID-19, 1,072 community health workers were deployed in four regions. A total of 81 per cent of pregnant women in targeted mainland regions delivered in HCFs. Concerningly, Zanzibar deliveries remained at 66.3 per cent compared with 65.9 per cent in 2019.

Improved cervical cancer screening with an operational manual on human papillomavirus DNA and 36 HCWs increased their skills on screening and early treatment. By end of 2021, 32,522 women of a targeted 38,900 were screened and 713 were VIA-positive. Of those screened, 18,354 (56.4 per cent) were HIV-positive. By mid-2022, 21,829 out of a target of 50,000 of women were screened and 497 were VIA-positive, of which 315 (1.4 per cent) were HIV-positive. All 865 VIA-positive women received

cryotherapy on the day of screening. Women suspected of cervical cancer were further screened and referred as necessary.

Procured reproductive health commodities and averted 431,000 unintended pregnancies, 780 maternal deaths and 97,000 unsafe abortions, generating 2,473,000 couple-years of protection. Updated contraceptive technology and family planning training incorporated new evidence on high-impact interventions to improve contraceptive uptake, especially among vulnerable populations.

The new partnerships and commitments of the Tanzania Institute of Education and Tanzania Episcopal Conference improved national coverage of comprehensive sexuality education and SRHR services, including HIV and GBV prevention, and the country's Connect with Respect programme. The two partnerships are expected to benefit about 4,000 in-service teachers and quality sexuality education in 2,000 schools by December 2022.

Enhanced access to scientific and theological materials appropriate for adolescent SRHR among teachers and religious leaders, following dissemination of 1,800 copies of the teachers' guide on comprehensive sexuality education.

**Output 4:
Selected communities are better informed to adopt healthy lifestyles and use health services**

Supported engagement of youth-led organizations and media practitioners in designing and implementing sexuality education programmes. The Salama Foundation Info LifeTz platform reached 12 million people with age-appropriate and scientifically accurate content on comprehensive sexuality education via text messages, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram and Twitter.

Messages on SRH and preventing GBV were disseminated across three regions. Family planning community mobilization activities conducted in Unguja and Pemba, and 7,644 clients were counselled on post-partum family planning, of whom 1,796 received short- and long-term family planning methods. A community-based adolescent and youth peer-to-peer SRH information and education programme was scaled up, reaching 400 young people (15–24).

Grass-roots dissemination of national community-based health services policy and operational guidelines conducted through orientation to 1,783 ward/village executive officers and 594 health facilities operating in 1,690 villages and local authorities across five regions, reaching 288,730 children with SRHR and nutrition services in two regions. In Zanzibar, a community health system was strengthened through operational plans, innovative tools for data collection and supervision, and an investment case and advocacy strategy.

HIV/AIDS

**Output 1:
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Employment Development, TACAIDS, the Zanzibar AIDS Commission, the National Council of People Living with HIV (NACOPHA) and NBS have enhanced skills to generate, analyse and use related data to inform HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and programmes**

Supported GoT in producing annual HIV estimates and granular data sets for estimating the Global Fund 2021–2023 grant implementation and preparing PEPFAR COP 22.

Developed the Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan V and supported Zanzibar's joint HIV and tuberculosis end-term review, for the next reporting period's strategic plan. Continued advocacy won approval for the pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) implementation framework. Convened technical working group meetings of the HIV Prevention and Adolescents and Young Adults Steering Committee, analysing the five HIV prevention pillars every quarter: comprehensive condom programming; voluntary medical male circumcision; ART; 95–95–95 and PrEP; and key and vulnerable populations (KVPs), including adolescent girls and young women and their partners.

Worked with development partners and MoH on the national framework for SRH, HIV and GBV services in higher and tertiary learning institutions.

Supported GoT in adapting the HIV gender assessment tool and conducting gender assessment of the national

HIV/AIDS response, providing gender-focused solutions and achieving epidemic control with zero discrimination, zero new HIV infections and zero AIDS-related deaths.

In partnership with NACOPHA, 54 CSOs participated in skills-building. The process was used to develop tools for community-led monitoring, currently used in the field.

**Output 2:
Parliamentarians, judiciary members, law enforcement agencies, private sector, media and faith-based organizations, religious leaders, CSOs and networks for people living with HIV better understand the impacts of stigma, discrimination and the need to remove punitive laws, policies and practices that violate human rights**

Conducted media campaign with TACAIDS and Star Media Limited to tackle stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV, educate on HIV prevention and mobilize resources for the AIDS Trust Fund. The campaign reached Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya and Mwanza, including 4,930 youth. Over 32,000 condoms were distributed, and 579 youths were tested for HIV and provided with GBV and contraceptive services. Over 8.9 million people aged 15–45 were reached through social media.

Conducted legal literacy meetings with NACOPHA in 10 mainland regions, reaching approximately 500 participants living with HIV, KVPs, regional police commanders, regional principal magistrates, local council HIV and AIDS coordinators, district AIDS control coordinators, and CSOs providing paralegal services.

Supported TACAIDS and NACOPHA in eight multi-stakeholder dialogues with duty bearers and rights holders, improving the pre-service and in-service training of law enforcement officers on KVP programming and harm reduction interventions.

**Output 3:
LGAs, TACAIDS and the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children have enhanced capacity to promote and expand delivery of combination prevention services (including the prevention of mother-to-child**

342 Health-care Workers in HCF in 22 mainland regions & 26 ports of entry, recruited & deployed.



Improved **cervical cancer screening** with an operational manual on human papilloma-virus DNA.

36 Health-care Workers capacity enhanced on screening and early treatment.

83% of targeted women screened for cervical cancer.

430,931 unintended pregnancies, **780** maternal death, **96,809** abortions averted.



transmission) to adolescents, young people and key populations

Substantial progress has been made towards the UNAIDS Fast-Track Targets.

By 2020, 88 per cent of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, and of them, 97 per cent were on treatment and 95 per cent were virally suppressed, compared with 61 per cent, 94 per cent and 87 per cent respectively in 2017. In December 2021, around 1,477,820 people living with HIV were on ART, including 469,518 men, 950,255 women and 58,047 children.

Supported MoH in setting subnational targets for HIV

self-testing (HIVST) and scaling up HIVST and differentiated service delivery models. As at June 2022, 62,284 clients started on PrEP. During the reporting period, 191,635 clients benefited from HIVST and reported results. As of June 2022, 660,000 HIVST kits had been made available.

Enhanced capacity of 90 HCWs for HIV prevention and management of refugees in Kigoma region. An additional 56 community HCWs can now better identify and refer clients for HIV testing.

Output 4:
TACAIDS, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, LGAs, the private sector, communities including people living with HIV and support organizations have strengthened capacities to expand focused testing for adolescents and adult men with linkages to treatment services for people living with HIV

Partnered with GoT to disseminate amended HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act 2008 to police, district legal officers, Gender and Children Desk officers, social service workers, HCWs, people living with HIV, youth and representatives from persons with disabilities in the Coast, Kigoma, Simiyu, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma regions.

A total of 95 peer educators and 20 HCWs from three higher learning and tertiary institutions capacity enhanced on SRHR and on GBV and HIV referral mechanisms.

Worked with TACAIDS to support GoT in last-mile condom distribution and facilitate the clearance of condoms from national and zonal warehouses by disseminating the national condom distribution guideline in Dodoma, Singida and Shinyanga.

Output 5:
TACAIDS, communities, the private sector and the Ministry of Health, Gender, Elderly and Children have enhanced capacities to mobilize, leverage and use necessary resources to scale up the national AIDS response

Supported the development of PEPFAR COP 22 for HIV for USD 400 million, while tuberculosis and HIV programmes



11.9M people reached through Info LifeTz platform with age-appropriate content via text messages, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram and Twitter.

32,000+ condoms

distributed, & **579** youths were tested for HIV and provided with GBV and contraceptive services.



progress in reaching and surpassing the 90-90-90 targets.

2017: 61%- 94%-87%
2022: 88% -97%-95%



191,635 clients benefited from HIVST and reported results.
660,000 HIV Self-Testing kits have been made available.

Community-based nutrition services promoting optimal feeding for infants and young children increased from less

than **10%** of villages (2016) to **77%** (2022).



accessed an additional USD 300,000 for technical assistance needs from the Global Fund's strategic initiative funding envelope. Around 190,000 people living with HIV started on TPT.

Nutrition

Contributed to achieving SDG 2 targets and promoting sustainable agriculture through NMNAP II, the Zanzibar Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan, the National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing, National Health Strategic Plan, Health Sector Strategic Plan, Agricultural Sector Development Plan II, and National School Feeding Guideline.

At subnational level, functional multisectoral council steering committees for nutrition increased from under 10 per cent of LGAs in 2015/16 to 100 per cent in 2021/22. In all mainland regions and councils, an accountability and oversight system for nutrition was established. The PO-RALG Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation system produces scorecards and reports to assess performance of NMNAP indicators.

At national level, PO-RALG and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) established the minimum budget allocations for nutrition interventions targeting children under 5, and the multisectoral planning and budgeting system for nutrition.

Output 1:
Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs are better equipped to deliver improved nutrition specific services for women and children under 5

Coverage of community-based nutrition services promoting optimal feeding for infants and young children increased from under 10 per cent of villages (2016) to 77 per cent (2022). Over 95 per cent of children aged 6-59 months were consistently supplemented with vitamin A.

Training on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) contributed to an increase in health facilities' IMAM services from 5 per cent in 2016 to 37 per cent in 2022. Children aged 0-59 months affected by SAM and treated in

districts supported by the United Nations increased from 7 per cent in 2016 to 12 per cent in 2022, but the target of 50 per cent by 2022 was missed due to inadequate financing. Supported the development of the IMAM scale-up plan.

At national level, the percentage of women aged 15-49 years with children under 5 taking iron-folic acid supplementation for 90 days or longer during pregnancy increased from 21 per cent in 2015/16 to 28.5 per cent.

Output 2:
Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs have enhanced capacities to realize a multisectoral nutrition response

Supported training sessions in 184 councils for multisectoral nutrition interventions, resulting in a 19 per cent increase to 138 LGAs (2022/23) allocating a minimal budget (at least TZS 1,000, USD 0.43) for nutrition per child under 5. Mainland councils increased from under 10 per cent in 2015/16 to 100 per cent in 2021/22. Capacitated agricultural tutors from 14 Ministry of Agriculture training institutes and two livestock training agencies to provide pre- and in-service training on implementation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes.

A national media campaign using educational cartoons on nutrition-sensitive farming reached 12 million Tanzanians. Over 886,000 orange-fleshed sweet potato vines were distributed to four primary schools, and 14 health centres in Kigoma Joint Programme sites received 14 TVs and USBs containing nutrition messages. Training manuals for street food were developed and 530 street food vendors upgraded their skills on the Healthy Eating Plate guide, meal planning and food safety. Ten improved food outlets were developed, and 1,050 kitchen kits were distributed to enhance street food safety.

Supported the country with 12 national and subnational dialogues, preparing for the United Nations Food Systems Summit.

Output 3:
Operationalized multisectoral nutrition information and surveillance systems

Supported MDAs/LGAs to develop key processes for data

collection and analysis, including bottleneck analysis of nutrition interventions, multisectoral nutrition scorecards and reviews of annual nutrition workplans. Collection processes are being consolidated into an online multisectoral nutrition information system. UN Tanzania is also supporting GoT through NBS and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre to conduct micronutrient assessment in the 2021/22 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey.

Capacitated MDAs/LGAs on the analysis and estimate of SDG 2.1 and nutrition indicators, prevalence of undernourishment and Food Insecurity Experience Scale. Some 38 teams in the National Food Security and Nutrition Forum upgraded their skills on IPC acute food insecurity and nutrition analysis. Supported development of the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

WASH

Accelerated access for the most marginalized Tanzanians through the GoT-led Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) (budgeted at USD 3.3 billion). The WASH outcome aimed at increasing the proportion of the population using an improved source of drinking water, having an improved sanitation facility and practising proper WASH behaviours. UN Tanzania strengthened the development and promotion of WASH policies, strategies, guidelines and tools, and evidence generation and knowledge management. Other interventions included strengthening preparedness capacities and humanitarian support for emergencies involving COVID-19 and refugees. During COVID-19, national and regional WASH response plans were developed, and critical WASH IPC and personal protective equipment supplies were provided.

Alongside GoT and partners, UN Tanzania continued to improve the well-being of families, especially the most vulnerable, through increased access to inclusive basic WASH services at households, schools and HCFs, with interventions implemented via two outputs.

Output 1:
Select MDAs are better able to formulate policies, plans and guidelines for the sustainable management of WASH

Developed WASH school costed plan, built capacity of NBS to implement the water quality module in the National Pan-

el Survey, developed a framework for a robust monitoring system for SDG indicators and disseminated the report on menstrual hygiene.

Provided technical inputs to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation for a timely joint sector review in 2021. The Ministry committed to addressing the sector review in the new WSDP 2022–2027.

Supported the finalization and dissemination of the national ODF strategy (2020–2025) for scaling up WASH for all. The strategy provides a road map with a costed plan for an ODF United Republic of Tanzania by 2025.

Enhanced government capacity to deliver high-quality, sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services through stakeholder partnerships.

Output 2:
Select LGAs have enhanced capacity to plan and implement sustainable WASH services

Enabled 657,000 Tanzanians in 126,130 rural households in Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe and Songwe regions and 18,350 Zanzibaris to secure access to basic sanitation (24 per cent increase from 2020). ODF communities increased to 248 villages (73 per cent) from 143 in 2020, reducing stunting, preventing cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases, reducing the risk of water supply contamination, and enhancing dignity and safety from GBV among women and girls.

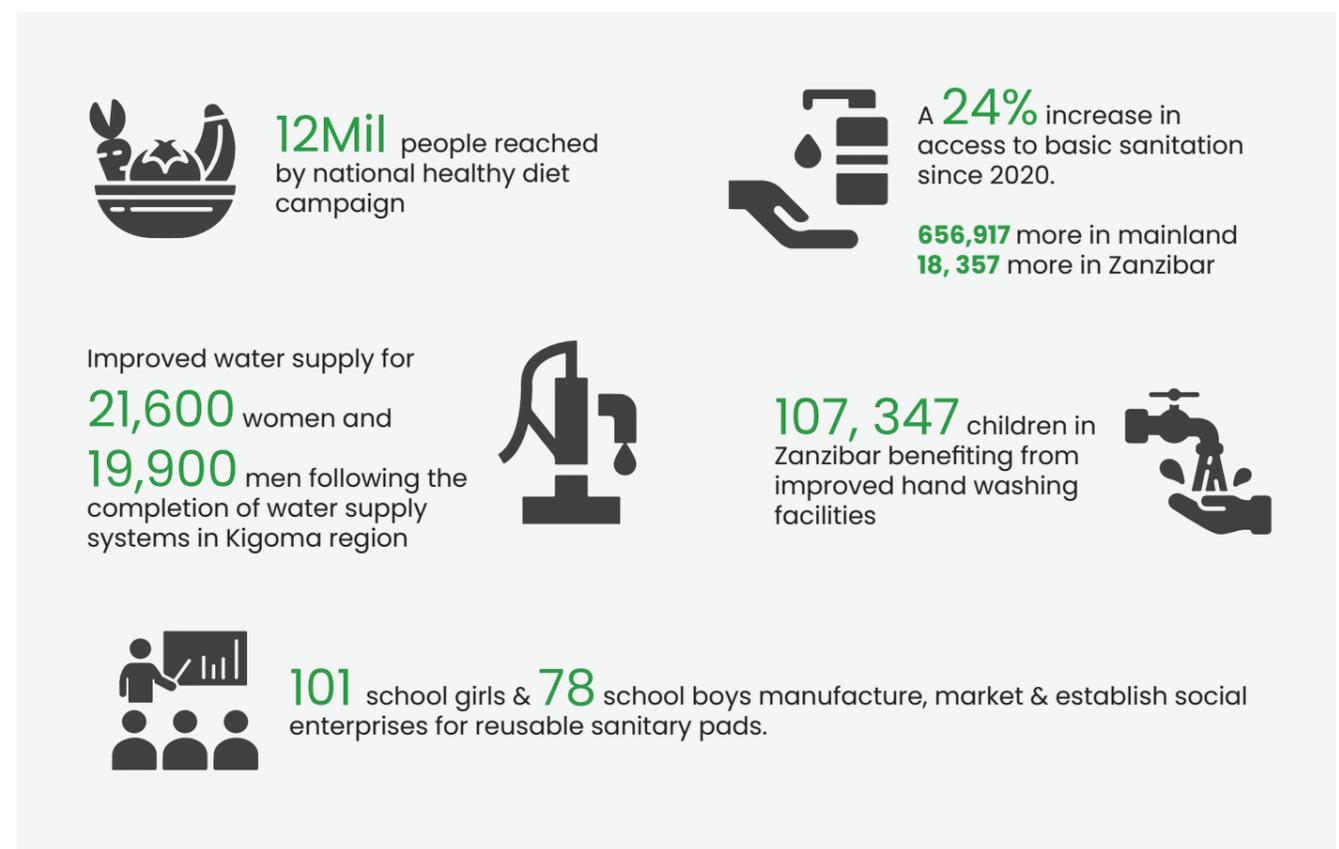
Delivered inclusive WASH services and created a healthy learning environment for 121,000 schoolchildren from 104 primary schools from five mainland districts. Approximately 6,160 girls and 6,170 boys benefited from full WASH packages. Group handwashing facilities supported for 87 Zanzibar schools, providing 107,350 schoolchildren with lasting hand hygiene habits.

Upgraded WASH infrastructure in 32 primary HCFs in 15 districts across the Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe and Songwe regions, strengthening IPC practices and measures. An estimated 185,000 people in remote and marginalized rural areas benefited from improved maternal and newborn services.

Capacity enhanced 101 schoolgirls and 78 schoolboys to

manufacture, market and establish social enterprises for reusable sanitary pads. One social enterprise for graduate out-of-school adolescent girls is under way to improve access to menstrual health and hygiene materials, leading to increased school attendance and retention.

Improved water supply for 21,600 women and 19,900 men following the completion of water supply systems in Kigoma region through the Kigoma Joint Programme interventions, reducing distance and time for women and children fetching water. A community-based water supply and management organization was formed and oriented on effective operation and maintenance of water systems.



2.1.3 Democratic governance, human rights and gender equality



Tanzania Development Vision 2025:

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

Zanzibar Vision 2020:

"Improve and strengthen the systems of governance by creating the capacity for the government to effectively play its planning and regulatory role in influencing the allocation of resources in the public and private sectors, in a liberalized market environment and a truly democratic and pluralistic society..."

Relevant SDGs:



Contributing agencies

ILO | IOM | UN-Women | UNCDF | UNDP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UNODC

UNDAP II outcome	Total required resources (USD)	Available resources (USD)	Expenditure (USD)
Governance	31,779,980	14,817,647	15,901,513
WLPP	4,840,000	2,207,477	1,760,939
VAWC	11,138,542	8,073,373	6,868,069
Subtotal	47,758,522	25,098,497	24,530,522



Outcomes

National governance is more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive

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

Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children

Governance, human rights and gender equality

Output 1:

Tanzanian citizens, especially the most marginalized, have increased capacity to engage and participate in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring

Supported MoCLA in translating and simplifying 30 laws and legal materials, safeguarding citizens' accessibility and understanding of their rights. Around 75,000 copies of materials on legal aid, GBV and reporting criminal offences were distributed in the Southern Highlands and Lake Zone regions. During the reporting period, 33,067 mainland citizens and 1,847 Zanzibar citizens accessed the criminal justice system.

Eleven parliamentary committees demonstrated capacity to undertake effective bill scrutiny and make evidence-based recommendations on legislative proposals. A total of 62 CSOs submitted evidence-based recommendations on parliamentary bills, resulting from the e-Parliament initiative and other digital platforms used by the public and CSOs.

Citizen engagement on SDGs and Zanzibar's development was strengthened through awareness programmes and engagement of CSOs, community leaders and religious leaders, including women and youth.

Organized several advocacy and capacity-building sessions for MoFP officials and Members of Parliament as part of enhancing the Open Budget Index and promoting transparency and accountability. This has encouraged public participation in budget formulation and monitoring, but key social sectors still face challenges over adequate budget allocation.

Output 2:

GoT 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

Supported MoCLA in enabling GoT to coordinate and organize meetings to prepare, consolidate and finalize the national report for the universal periodic review. GoT received 252 recommendations and accepted 187 recommendations (20 with partial support) and noted 65 recommendations, including on equality and non-discrimination (including gender equality and GBV), women's rights, rights of persons with disabilities, rights of elderly women, and the rights to privacy, marriage and family life.

Significant progress was made in enhancing the justice system's compliance with international and regional child rights standards. The Law School of Tanzania has integrated standard legal aid services for children in conflict and in contact with the law into its curriculum.

Supported the country's police force in reviewing its curriculum and integrating gender and child protection into all police colleges, academies and schools. Police officers at all levels will get requisite skills and knowledge on proper management of VAWC.

In-service training for police officers, including on proper provision of psychosocial support, has improved services at the Police, Gender and Children's Desks. The number of cases involving VAWC reported to the police slightly increased from 31,085 cases (15,231 women, 15,854 children) reported between January and December 2020, to 32,396 cases (20,897 women, 11,499 children) between January and December 2021.

Facilitated a capacity-building session for the National Legal Aid Advisory Board on child protection, leading to the Board's integrating legal aid for children in their meeting agenda.

Supported the inspection of 72 detention facilities to ensure children were not kept in them in pre- or post-trial, including police stations, children's retention homes, approved schools and prisons. A total of 435 children (370 boys) were found. In prisons, 46 infants and children were incarcerated with their mothers. The inspection report has been shared with all key justice stakeholders, including the police, prisons and social welfare departments. Agreed measures for implementation have been included in the



75000 copies of legal aid and human rights awareness promotion materials distributed.

33,067 mainland citizens and **1,847** Zanzibar citizens were attended to through the criminal justice system

252 recommendations received & accepted, **187** implemented & noted **65** recommendations by the United Republic of Tanzania.



Increase in reporting of VAWC from **31,085** cases between Jan-Dec 2020 to **32,396** cases between Jan-Dec 2021

72 detention facilities inspected, these facilities include police stations, children retention homes & approved schools & prisons.



A total of **435** children found in prisons, 46 infants & children incarcerated with their mothers.



17 officials from OCGs, police & military of community development upgraded their skills on gender statistics.

140 (93 women) judicial officers in Kagera & Kigoma now have the skills & knowledge to use GBB (Gender Bench Book).



2022/23 Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Supported joint initiatives to provide mobile legal aid services to 547 women from rural areas of Kagera region, including land tenure cases, GBV cases, probate cases, marriage/divorce cases and other civil cases. Complementary interventions include paralegal training, community sensitization on women's rights, and one-on-one sessions with government stakeholders to ensure effective provision of legal aid services to women.

Supported 40 judges in sensitizing on international labour standards and their use in domestic courts. As a result, the Court of Appeal and Labour Court of Tanzania have decided cases by referring to ILO conventions.

Strengthened GoT capacity to apply international labour standards and report on their implementation. In August 2021, GoT prepared and submitted reports on 11 conventions and recommendations, clearing the long reporting backlog and fulfilling constitutional obligation under article 22 of the ILO Constitution.

Strengthened capacity of the Trade Union Congress of Tanzania and Association of Tanzania Employers to implement gender-sensitive policies for elimination of workplace discrimination and harassment, and promotion of women's leadership in CSOs.

Enhanced capacity of 60 labour inspectors to enforce the law. National strategic compliance plans on labour inspection successfully implemented in the construction and transportation sectors in the mainland and the private security and construction sectors in Zanzibar, improving compliance.

In December 2021, the United Nations supported a gender analysis of universal health insurance in Tanzania to identify critical health needs of women and girls and to define corresponding essential health services to be included in the Universal Health Insurance Bill, planned for 2022. A policy brief emerged on legal considerations for ensuring an essential health services package affordable to women and girls. Following the bill's first reading in 2022, consultative forums with Members of Parliament, officials from

GoT ministries, academia and the media will be carried out to advocate for the inclusion of essential health services for women and girls in the tabled bill.

Output 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 groups

In the reporting period, the United Nations assisted GoT through NBS and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar to strengthen data/management systems.

Through partnership with the World Bank, supported MoFP in organizing an online workshop aimed at strengthening the FYDP strategy (2021–2026). The United Nations will continue to ensure that GEWE and LNOB are included as necessary drivers in achieving FYDP III outcomes and strengthen GEWE and LNOB indicators, targets and sources of information, including working with NBS and OCGS to support assessment and improvement of GEWE and LNOB disaggregation in routine data systems.

Supported the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in strengthening its institutional capacities to generate, analyse and use evidence for formulating policies, and monitoring implementation of national policies and development strategies including SDGs. The results included a draft National Strategy for Development of Gender Statistics; draft National Statistics Policy; strengthened capacities and awareness of OCGS and other producers and users of data on reporting, monitoring and evaluating; draft Zanzibar Monitoring and Evaluation Policy; and an electronic monitoring and evaluation system and database on development strategies, under the Zanzibar Planning Commission. It will be populated regularly with relevant socioeconomic data on implementation of development strategies, including SDGs, for access by all stakeholders (at <http://www.zmes.planningznz.go.tz>).

GoT successfully integrated several GEWE and LNOB targets and indicators in FYDP III for the mainland and ZA-

DEP. The monitoring and reporting framework will help sectors, MDAs and LGAs to track progress for the GEWE and LNOB outcomes, and track their financing and reporting in the FYDP III and ZADEP, thus enabling gender-inclusive and responsive service delivery.

Supported development of the Tanzania Integrated Statistical Portal and integration of MDAs' data systems, and the inclusion of gender-related indicators in the new monitoring and evaluation framework of ZADEP.

Supported all key stages of the implementation of T-DHS 2000, including coordination of funding from donors, and providing funds to support the laboratory analysis of the T-DHS's micronutrients component. For the first time, T-DHS includes ECD and extended micronutrients modules.

Supported preparation of a comprehensive assessment of child poverty in both the mainland and Zanzibar.

The Social Institutions and Gender Index survey captured several SDG indicators and reduced the gender data gap in Tanzania.

A total of 17 officials (10 women and 7 men) from OCGS, police and the Ministry of Community Development upgraded their gender statistics and qualitative data collection skills enabling OCGS to collect and analyse qualitative data.

Supported the compilation and launch by OCGS of monthly official crime statistics in Zanzibar, including GBV cases, road accidents and petty crimes, reported at police posts. By submitting the national Generation Equality Forum (GEF) commitments, the country joined the historic global five-year action journey to achieve irreversible progress towards GEWE. GoT launched the National Task Force for the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP-WPS) comprising 25 members from the security sectors and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and two representatives from the Africa Women Leadership Network (AWLN). At the National Task Force's launch, the President delivered GoT's commitment to establishing the new Ministry

of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. NAP-WPS will take a multi-stakeholder and community-based participatory approach to developing the first NAP-WPS in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.

The National Prevention of Violent Extremism strategy and action was finalized and submitted to the Cabinet for approval, leading to 770 (32 per cent women) police officers from Tanga, Mwanza, Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma acquiring knowledge on conflict, radicalization and violent extremism.

Women political participation and leadership

Output 1:
Members of Parliament, MDAs, election management bodies and women caucuses have strengthened capacity to develop gender-responsive laws, policies and guidelines relevant to WLPP

Supported NEC to develop the country's first gender strategy by the end of 2022. The strategy recognizes the need to enhance women's participation in political processes as voters, candidates and election administrators.

Supported the Tanzanian Women Parliamentarians Group in conducting a comprehensive review of their 2015–2020 strategic plan and developing a 2022–2026 strategic plan, targeting gender gaps in legislation over the next five years.

Supported gender analysis to influence changes in the Political Parties Act 2019, particularly the inclusion of the gender principle under article 6A, which now integrates provisions for WLPP, including the prevention of violence against women in politics.

A report on women's wings of political parties was prepared, to enhance the capacity of women's wings to promote gender balance in political leadership. The analysis found that women are often given low priority in decision-making matters.



246 government Civil society organization) stakeholders oriented through advocacy meetings aimed to promote girls leadership participation in decision making

86

female leaders in Zanzibar supported on building capacity on leadership & advocacy.



520 traditional & religious leaders promoted positive portrayal of women in leadership. 21+ female village chairs were elected within 5 project districts.

Roll-out of DCMs to **121** LGAs supported. The system is used to monitor child protection cases.



5,023 religious & traditional leaders mobilized to address VAWC & raise awareness on violence in religious settings

282,000 community members empowered to change attitudes towards VAWC & harmful practices.



210 village digital champions identified 752 cases of GBV, FGM & child marriage using smartphones & GPS

Supported MoCLA and the Msichana Initiative to advocate the review of unequal provisions in the Law of Marriage Act 1971, declared unconstitutional in 2019 due to setting the legal ages for marriage at 14 years for girls and 18 years for boys.

The Gender Bench Book on Women's Rights (GBB) for judicial officers was launched by the President in October 2021. GBB provides judicial officers with gender-related legal knowledge so they can make decisions that reflect gender equality norms and standards. The GBB is the first compendium of this type in the country, and 140 (93 women) judicial officers in the Kagera and Kigoma regions now have the skills and knowledge to use it.

Output 2:
Political institutions have strengthened capacity to develop and implement gender-responsive measures, including those advancing women's leadership

Strengthened the capacity of 46 male Members of Parliament, 26 National Assembly and 20 Zanzibar House of Representatives on transformational leadership, including on the principles of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and gender-responsive budgeting to promote GEWE.

Strengthened capacities of 86 focal points including from Zanzibar's Directors of Policy and Planning, gender focal points, technical personnel, permanent secretaries and their deputies in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to mainstream GEWE in policies, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Output 3:
Women and girls have improved skills and competencies to lead and participate in decision-making processes and structures

Through AWLN's Tanzanian chapter, support was given to strengthen women's participation in national, regional and global platforms, including GEF in July 2021 in Paris.

Oriented 246 government and CSO stakeholders in the Simiyu, Dodoma, Mbeya and Songwe regions through advocacy meetings aimed at promoting girls' leadership and participation in decision-making platforms. This led to a commitment to girls' inclusion in council plans. Two representatives from each region were chosen to work with youth officers and community development officers.

Capacitated 86 female leaders (30 from higher learning institutions, 26 from the Zanzibar Youth Council) in Zanzibar to empower them with skills and confidence to challenge negative social norms and behaviours in their institutions and communities. The youth leaders also serve as peer educators and are expected to reach over 1,000 youth in their communities.

A forum with youth and the new Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports management committee was conducted to discuss youth challenges, particularly for the adolescent girls and young women leadership, on the islands. The forum brought together over 300 youth, with representation from governments, the United Nations, and other partners.

Output 4:
National and community-based media and local leaders in selected communities have enhanced capacities to promote women's and girls' leadership

Strengthened capacity of religious leaders to understand religious texts. In Zanzibar, 60 male religious leaders reported that Qur'an phrases were often misinterpreted to suggest that Islam did not allow women to engage in public life, but this changed during the project period. In the mainland, 520 (259 women) traditional leaders and opinion makers promoted positive portrayals of women in leadership. Following the project interventions, 21 more female village chairs were elected within five project districts.

Meetings were conducted with West A and West B districts to prioritize youth issues among 60 participants, including members of youth councils and district offi-

cers. The meeting had three important components: social, economic and political opportunities available to the council, municipal district officers, and the Zanzibar Youth Participation Strategy of 2020–2025.

Violence against women and children

Strengthened legal, policy and strategic frameworks and national and subnational stakeholders' capacities to prevent and respond to VAWC, including during the COVID-19 pandemic. Support provided to GoT and to civil society to monitor, track and report VAWC cases and prevent violence by supporting transformation of social norms that perpetuate VAWC, including FGM and child marriage.

Output 1:
Selected MDAs, regional and local authorities have increased capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting and multisectoral coordination for improved laws, policies and programmes on VAWC

Supported strengthening of national guidelines and standards for effective VAWC prevention and response. GoT adopted a national framework to guide services for SRH, HIV, GBV and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in higher learning institutions, complemented by the National Guideline for the Establishment and Operationalization of Gender Desks at higher and middle learning institutions.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) launched the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021–2024) for the mainland, while the Zanzibar Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children launched the Zanzibar National Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Safe Houses for Victims of Trafficking and Survivors of Violence.

The Prime Minister's Office developed the Comprehensive Human Resource Capacity Development Plan to be launched next fiscal year, to enhance staff capacities for NPA-VAWC implementation.

Supported GoT's national Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Strategy (2020/21–2024/25) launch in the mainland and created a national anti-FGM multi-stakeholder coordination group, with 180 LGA officials capacitated to implement the strategy in Mara, Manyara and Arusha.

The Cross-Border FGM Action Plan and multi-country study on cross-border FGM were launched by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Ethiopia. Christian and Muslim leaders and government representatives from the five countries met in the United Republic of Tanzania, committing to strengthening cooperation against FGM.

Strengthened GoT's role in coordinating implementation, monitoring and reporting of NPA-VAWC, and extended support to future NPA-VAWCs. NPA-VAWC national committees and thematic working groups met regularly to monitor implementation, prepare midyear and annual reports and recommend actions to improve implementation. This included a new committee on VAWC in Zanzibar. Strengthened government capacities in planning and budgeting for children. Child protection interventions and indicators were integrated into GoT's new Comprehensive Council Social Welfare Operational Plan. Local governments are preparing and implementing annual plans to address VAWC, and 42 per cent of LGAs now allocate resources for child protection.

Supported roll-out of the district case management monitoring system (DCMS) to 121 LGAs, representing 66 per cent mainland coverage (target: 32 per cent).

In Zanzibar, the development of the Child Protection Information Management System is finalized and ready for roll-out in the next reporting period. The system will help social welfare officers and other partners securely collect, store, manage and share data.

Output 2:
Selected communities have increased capacity to effectively prevent and respond to practices and behaviours harmful to women and children

Expanded engagement with partners to support changes in social norms harmful to women and children in five regions supported by the United Nations (Mbeya, Kigoma, Njombe, Iringa and Songwe) and in Zanzibar, where a Communication and Behavioural Change Initiative to support NPA-VAWC was finalized.

Mobilized an additional 5,023 religious, influential and traditional leaders in the mainland and Zanzibar to address VAWC and refer victims to services and the formal protection system (cumulative 10,317 since 2020).

Five new community knowledge centres were established in Kigoma and 873 dialogues held in 10 priority regions, empowering 282,880 community members to change attitudes towards VAWC. An estimated 800,000 people in Mara were reached through community radio. In Kigoma, GoT partnered with 560 participants from LGAs, CSOs and youth organizations to develop the Kigoma Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to GBV. In Mara, 210 village digital champions identified 752 cases of GBV, FGM and child marriage and reported them to social welfare and police. Capacity-building of communities in four Kigoma LGAs led to the rescue of six children in Kakonko.

Supported adolescents in resisting VAWC. Around 1,720 young women and adolescent girls in five priority regions were empowered through clubs, vocational school training and facilitation of alternative rites of passage. Around 463,000 schoolchildren and adolescents were equipped with information to protect themselves from VAWC thanks to a GBV campaign in Zanzibar and United Nations-produced communication materials in Mara.

Supported GoT in strengthening the child protection Parenting Education Programme at village and ward levels, reaching 63,460 parents/caregivers (cumulative 133,345 since 2017). A programme assessment was completed in 2022 and is informing its future direction. An additional 1,598 schools (1,303 primary, 295 secondary) in mainland focus districts have strengthened the capacity of teachers to promote a safe learning environment and respond to violence (cumulative 5,992 schools). Through feedback boxes in 2,112 schools, at least 910 child protection cases were identified and referred to

the formal child protection system, up from 211 in 2021. Around 1,500 primary schools in five priority regions received children's books on violence prevention (cumulative 7,450), empowering children to make appropriate and safe decisions. Through participation in TUSEME clubs, at least 130,450 children in seven regions were empowered to seek help when violence occurs. In Zanzibar, 338 guidance and counselling teachers in Unguja North Region and Mkoani District in Pemba were oriented on child protection and the Violence Against Children School Communication Toolkit, rolled out to 169 schools.

**Output 3:
Stakeholders in the national protection system have increased capacity to deliver quality and gender-responsive services to women and children in need of care and protection**

As at June 2022, at least 37,000 women and 25,400 children in the mainland and 3,000 women and 7,400 children in Zanzibar, had received protection services, including counselling, referral to medical, education and legal services and psychosocial support.

Increased capacity of national protection system stakeholders to deliver quality protection services. In the mainland, 743 of 756 ward-level and 3,084 of 3,581 village-level women and child protection committees in 38 priority LGAs are better placed to support women and children. In Zanzibar, 60 district social welfare and gender and children's officers in all 11 districts improved their child protection case management skills through training from the MoH, and 180 Shehia Women and Children coordinators, 15 Shehia Women and Children committees and 75 community health volunteers enhanced their skills.

The Fit Family scheme reached over 113 LGAs through 1,620 persons. A cumulative 2,200 children have received care from Fit Families in 38 LGAs supported by the United Nations.

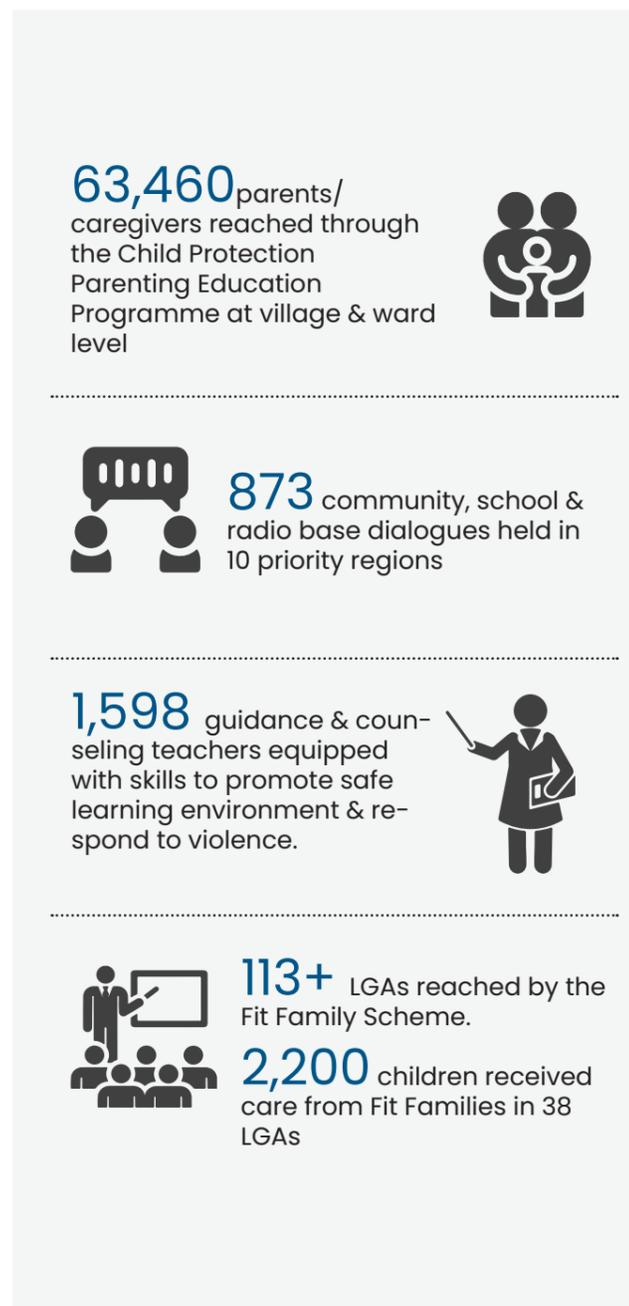
To enhance access to information and referral on VAWC, Afya call centre finalized its standard operating procedures including GBV case management and upgraded its data management systems. In Kigoma, a hotline for vul-

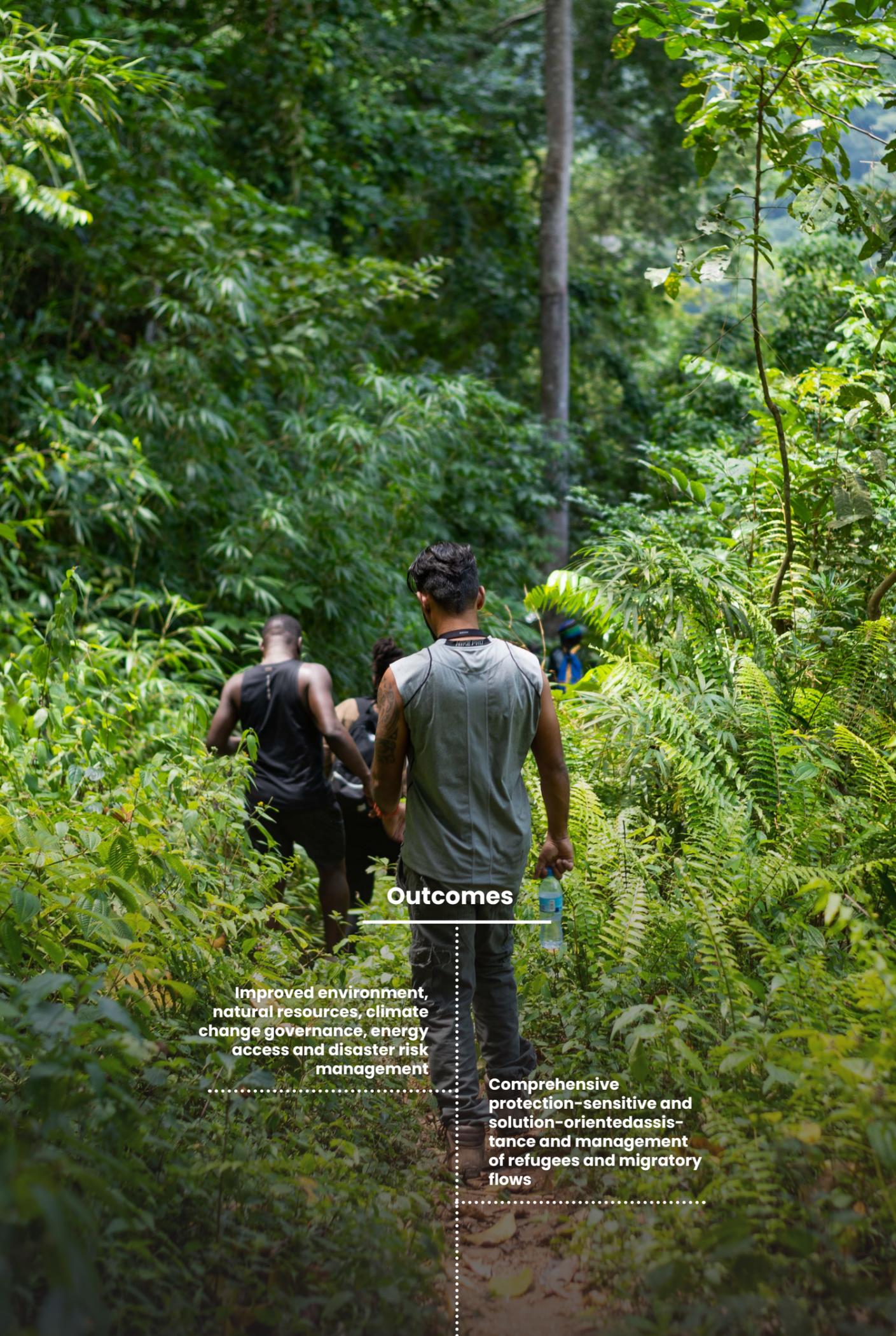
nerable populations, managed by the Tanzania Women Initiatives for Development Organization, now provides quality counselling and referral for GBV, SRH and HIV. Front-line response and referral services were strengthened through the United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme on VAWC. To improve services in hard-to-reach areas, 382 community health workers in Kigoma upgraded their skills on child protection. New one-stop centres (OSC) were established in Kigoma and Kasulu districts, increasing community access to VAWC response and referral services. A

total of 483 clients accessed OSC services in the reporting period. OSCs' capacity on GBV case management was strengthened through deployment of two psychosocial support officers and 50 health providers (22 women, 28 men).

Supported GoT's COVID-19 response, in which it established MHPSS teams in 29 additional LGAs on the mainland (cumulative 113 LGAs). An additional 580 members of district MHPSS teams and 725 members of women and child protection committees were oriented. In total, 282,126 people were reached with MHPSS in the past year. The MHPSS training package was reviewed and all regional social welfare officers capacity enhanced as zonal MHPSS facilitators. In Zanzibar, 60 social welfare officers rolled out trainings on COVID-19 and MHPSS to 11 district women and children committees and 385 Shehia women and children coordinators, who reached 183 children and 143 parents/caregivers.

Provision of emergency shelter and basic needs were provided to 143 victims of trafficking and survivors of violence (33 boys, 105 girls and 5 women) in Kasulu, Kigoma and Zanzibar. In this period, 116 victims were reunified and reintegrated in their communities, 14 received school packages, 15 received start-up grants, 11 were placed into foster care and 16 were reunified with their families after follow-up.





2.1.4 Resilience

Tanzania Development Vision 2025:

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

Zanzibar Vision 2020:

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

Relevant SDGs:



Outcomes

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

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

Contributing agencies

FAO | ILO | IOM | ITC | UN-Women | UNCDF | UNDP | UNEP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UNIDO | WFP | WHO

UNDAP II outcome	Total required resources (USD)	Available resources (USD)	Expenditure (USD)
Environment & climate change	8,245,588	4,776,640	5,576,402
Refugees and migrants	95,991,736	64,598,738	36,004,032
Subtotal	104,237,324	69,375,378	41,580,434

Refugees and migrants

The United Nations in Tanzania has consistently supported the refugee response in Kigoma by aligning its support with the FYDP II's Human Development and Implementation effectiveness pillars. Systematic engagement with regional and district authorities continued by supporting development plans to enhance service provision to both host and refugee communities.

Due to the country's restrictive protection environment, major challenges remain in refugee issues. Refugees' humanitarian needs have remained the main channel for resources, thus restricting interventions to protection and life-saving activities including the provision of health, WASH, education, core relief items, and energy and environment services in camps.

The United Nations has designed its programmes and interventions to ensure that no one is left behind, ensuring inclusiveness, accountability, gender equality and non-discrimination and participation of populations in issues that affect them.

Output 1: Protection and basic services for refugees and people of concern delivered in line with international norms and standards

Collaborated with GoT and implementing partners to support the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in refugee camps and host communities from November 2021. By the end of June 2022, 6,292 refugees were vaccinated. Maweni regional hospital was provided with COVID-19 essential supplies.

Collaborated with the Tanzania Red Cross Society and Médecins Sans Frontières to vaccinate around 14,000 refugee children (9–12 months) against measles. Around 22,000 refugee children (6–59 months) received vitamin A supplementation and 1,500 SAM refugee children (6–59 months) were treated within SPHERE standards (cure rate 94 per cent, death rate 3 per cent, defaulter rate under 1 per cent). A total of 46,560 children under 5 were vaccinated against polio as part of a national vaccination campaign by MoH, the United Nations and partners in May

2022, with 101 per cent coverage.

To ensure continued birth registration and access to documentation in Nduta camp, the United Nations provided USD 23,758 worth of registration equipment, materials and a birth registration office in Kibondo in February 2022. About 1,160 unaccompanied and separated children from two camps were identified and supported with protection services, including family tracing and reunification, and placement in alternative care arrangements.

Facilitated the launch of a mobile court in Nyarugusu camp in January 2022 to increase access to justice for persons seeking legal redress in general protection and GBV cases. The first court session was conducted through video conference with the magistrate judge in Kasulu.

Following a workshop for 24 lawyers, the capacity enhanced attorneys have been taking up pro bono briefs on behalf of refugees facing criminal prosecutions and civil litigation in Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora regions.

Supplied 55,526 refugee children and 1,097 teachers in the Nduta and Nyarugusu camps with teaching and learning materials. Following a cross-border meeting with NEC-TA/MoHA and representatives from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,221 Congolese students of the 2021 and 2022 cohorts sat their Form Four Exams. The Congolese authorities also delivered 4,935 exam certificates for previous exam editions.

Supported 16,000 individuals (8,000 refugees) in Kigoma region through a WASH campaign, providing 100 plastic buckets, 4,800 multipurpose soaps, and 100 hand hygiene communication materials to commemorate World Water Day in the Nduta and Nyarugusu camps.

Provided WASH supplies to the refugee transit centre at Kasange secondary school to facilitate toilet cleaning and handwashing and avert cholera outbreaks for refugees returning to Burundi.

Assisted with general food distribution to all persons of concern registered in camps and a supplementary feeding programme to malnourished children aged 6–59 months, while pregnant and lactating women and children aged

6–23 were supported through blanket supplementary feeding to prevent stunting. Food support also extended to malnourished ART patients and hospitalized patients.

Following the roll-out of Scope (a beneficiary and distribution management tool for food distribution) in Nyarugusu camp, the same was rolled out in Nduta in the second quarter of 2022, covering almost all beneficiaries with over 19,000 Scope cards distributed to refugee households.

Output 2: Refugees assisted with voluntary repatriation or resettlement, in safety and dignity

Resettlement has been one of the main durable solutions available to refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. In early October 2021, the Group Resettlement Programme, aimed at resettling around 33,000 Congolese refugees to United States of America, resumed following its 2019 suspension. Resettlement quotas have since increased. Between July 2021 and June 2022, a total of 2,381 refugees departed for resettlement compared with 1,749 departures in the previous year. In March 2021, the country received a quota for the submission of 3,000 individuals, adding to the initial quota of 820 submissions for 2021, while for all of 2022, the United Nations received a quota of 7,100.

In 2021, eight refugees departed for Canada for 2021/2022 with World University Service of Canada scholarships. In May 2022, 17 candidates were interviewed for the same scholarship, with eight expected to be selected.

Provided gender-responsive medical screening, cultural orientation and logistical support to refugees to be resettled to third countries.

Repatriation remains a priority for GoT, predominantly for Burundian refugees. The United Nations reaffirmed its commitment to supporting GoT with this durable solution if repatriation is voluntary. The repatriation exercise provides safe and dignified transportation, including inter-camp transfer, pre-embarkation medical checks and final transportation to reception centres in Burundi.

Facilitated 11,746 refugees' return between July 2021

14,000 refugee children (9–12 months) vaccinated against measles.

22,000 (6–59 months) received vitamin A supplementation & **1,500** with Severe acute malnutrition were treated.

55,526 children & **1,097** teachers in Nduta & Nyarugusu camps supplied with learning & teaching materials.

1,221 Congolese students of 2021 & 2022 cohorts sat their form four exams.

16,000 individuals (**7,982 refugees**) supported handwashing & hygiene campaign in Kigoma region

11,746 refugees' return facilitated between July 2021 and June 2022.

and June 2022, a considerable reduction compared with 44,324 returns the previous year. All Burundian refugees returning received hot meals at departure centres and high-energy biscuits while in transit.

Output 3: Relevant MDAs and selected LGAs have improved capacity to manage refugee, labour and migration flows

Strengthened capacity of GoT and other African governments (including Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Democratic Republic of the Congo) on border management. About 60 per cent of participants reported changes in their migration governance.

Enhanced capacity of GoT, employers and workers' organizations on fair recruitment processes to ensure employers comply with the law and international standards in recruiting locals and foreigners, based on ILO Conventions 97 and 143. Capacity of 60 government representatives, employers and trade unions was further enhanced on the East African Community's Common Market Protocol 2010, focusing on the free movement of labour.

Conducted trainings for prison officials in Morogoro, Tanga, Arusha and Kigoma in 2021 to build capacity and knowledge on refugee law and international protection standards.

The United Nations collaborated with GoT to organize a statelessness workshop in Mwanza in March 2022. Participants included senior GoT officials and CSOs. Members from communities at risk of statelessness shared their testimonies.

Environment and climate change

Output 1:
Relevant MDAs have strengthened capacity to formulate and improve policy plans and strategies to reduce environmental degradation and mitigate climate change challenges and risks

Contributed to the development of key documents, including the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021–2026 and the Nationally Determined Contribution.

Strengthened capacity of the Disaster Management Department to enhance service delivery. Under the coordination of the Disaster Management Commission, the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response plan was updated and disseminated to disaster risk reduction (DRR) stakeholders. The United Nations supported the development of District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for Kyela and Rufiji districts and their DRRs. Supported the development of standard operating procedures for the Emergency Operation and Communication

Centre in the Zanzibar Disaster Management Commission of the Second Vice-President's Office. With the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office, the United Nations coordinated consultative meetings with ministries, departments, agencies, regional and district secretariats and NGOs to evaluate the implementation of the National Disaster Management Policy 2004.

Supported the development of the wildlife anti-poaching strategy, equipment/operational facilities, the training of task teams and the review of the Wildlife Management Areas Strategy. Supported and produced a draft policy analysis and recommendations to reduce environmental degradation and enhance sustainable land management in Kyela, Makete, Nyasa, Mbinga and Ludewa districts.

Output 2:
Relevant MDAs and LGAs have enhanced skills and competencies to generate, analyse and use environmental data to inform their response to environment and climate change challenges and risks

Supported upgrades to the DRR database of the Disaster Management Commission, to enhance collection, organizing and storage capacity.

Supported training of 288 Shehia Disaster Management Committee members on data collection, organizing and reporting. This will accelerate collection of data and monitor indicators of national and international plans.

Supported 71 members of the Disaster Management Committees from Kyela and Rufiji to participate in the assessment of risk, vulnerability and capacity mapping, improving their capacity to develop District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, and DRR strategies for Kyela and Rufiji.

Enhanced the capacity of five LGAs (Kyela, Makete, Nyasa, Mbinga and Ludewa) to understand issues related to water utilization to facilitate the formation of water user associations

Output 3:
Relevant MDAs and LGAs have strengthened capacities to mobilize and leverage resources to

finance their response to environment and climate change risks

Supported the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in accessing resources from the Green Climate Fund and in initiating the development of a climate change financing mechanism to enable coordinated resource mobilization and climate change-related intervention in Zanzibar.

Supported PO-RALG in securing sustainable climate finance from the Green Climate Fund to accelerate local adaptation efforts. The process involves capacitating PO-RALG to coordinate LGAs' efforts to access gender-responsive internal and external climate finance.

Through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), the United Nations established an inclusive and gender-responsive performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) mechanism for three LGAs (Chamwino, Mpwapwa, and Kondo). Through the PBCRGs, each LGA managed to access funds (up to USD 150,000 for three districts) to support climate change adaptation, with the potential to benefit over 800,000 people, particularly women and youth.

The United Nations, through LoCAL and in partnership with PO-RALG, the Institute of Rural Development Planning and the Local Government Training Institute, developed a gender-responsive training manual for mainstreaming climate change into LGA planning, budgeting and reporting. Up to 15 senior district officers from three LGAs (Chamwino, Mpwapwa and Kondo) were capacity enhanced, gaining new knowledge to identify climate change adaptation investments, helping communities to sustainably adapt to climate change.

Output 4:
Selected institutions have strengthened capacity to innovate and transfer environmentally friendly technologies to market for take-up by communities

Supported innovative climate resilience measures of smallholder farmers organizations (SFOs), extending to six SFOs through training of around 1,000 trainers. This support improved SFO members' capacity to conduct

2,157 hectares of degraded land were restored through enhanced capacity of SFOs members



capacity of **147 farmers** was enhanced on ecosystem-based practices



Three LGA managed to access funds (up to **USD 150,000** for three districts) to support climate change adaptation



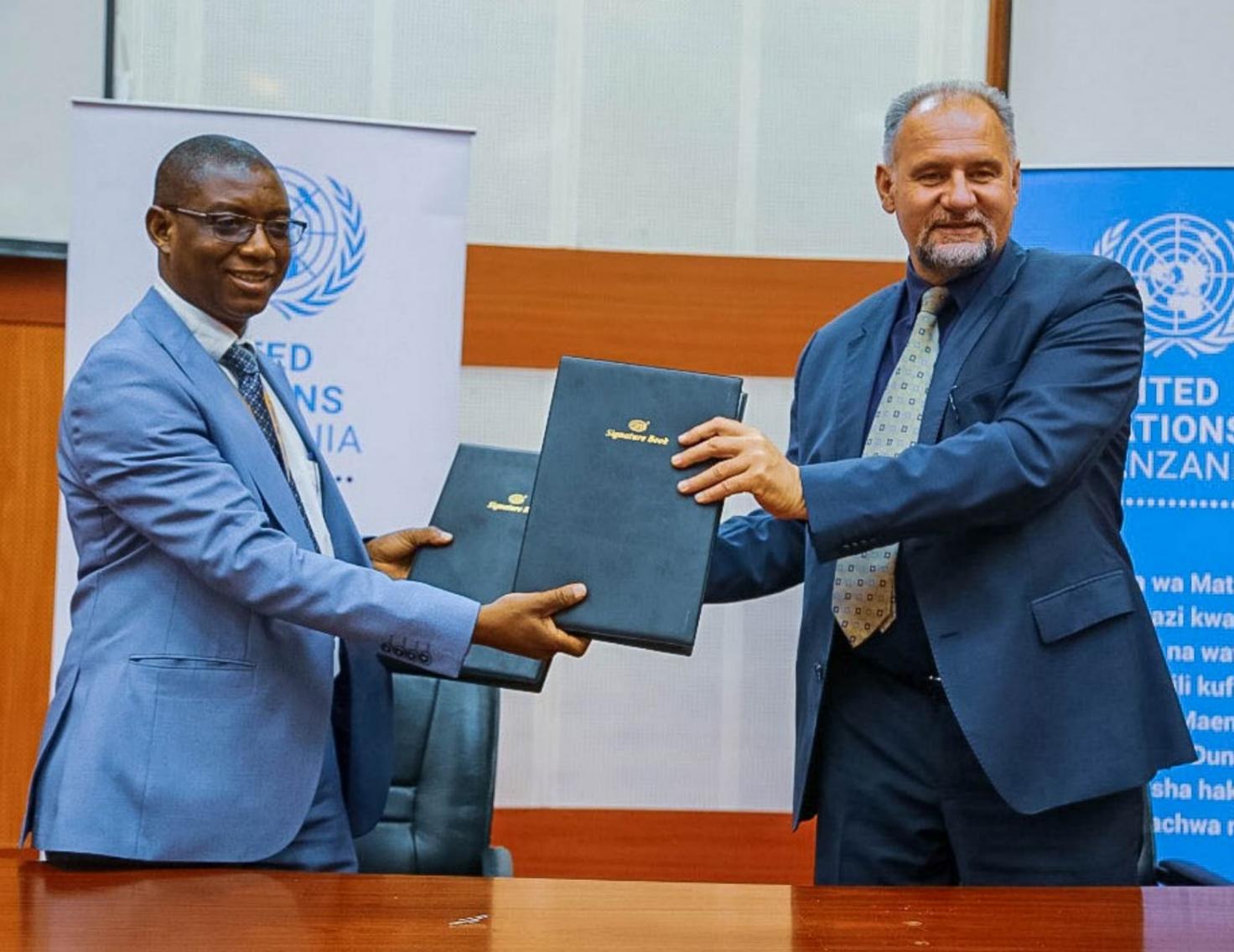
market surveys and create enterprise development plans.

Around 2,160 hectares of degraded land were restored through enhanced capacity of SFOs members to conduct landscape-level climate risk assessments and develop feasible climate-resilient measures. Three apex SFOs and three local SFOs have developed climate resilience plans.

Supported Indian Ocean coastal communities' restoration of mangrove ecosystems by planting 20,000 seedlings.

Through eight farmer field schools, capacity of 147 farmers was enhanced on ecosystem-based practices such as sustainable rice intensification, intercropping of maize and beans for soil and water conservation, and the use of biopesticides.

A total of 106 agricultural extension officers and 81 lead farmers from the six project districts were sensitized on highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs). The United Nations supported the identification of 24 active ingredients containing HHP characteristics, enabling preliminary actions on the phasing out of the identified HHP products as guided by international conventions on chemical management.



3.0 Support for partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations continued to broaden its partnerships and collaborated closely with development partners, CSOs, and government departments and agencies. This support has helped to achieve the following results:

- In support of the implementation and financing of ZADEP 2021–2026 and the SDGs, the Government of Zanzibar initiated the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process. The draft Development Finance Assessment, developed as the first step with the support of the UN, provided an overview of financial, policy and institutional landscapes at the Zanzibar subnational level and explored existing and potential financial options to advance sustainable development in Zanzibar. Once finalised, the DFA will offer recommendations on strengthening planning and financing systems and capacities in Zanzibar to optimize public spending and to mobilize additional funding for the achievement of the national priorities and the SDGs.
- Development partners interested in supporting the Blue Economy Policy in the United Republic of Tanzania formed a strategic partnership for its development and implementation, including various United Nations agencies, the African Development Bank, European Union, and the Norwegian and Canadian Embassies.
- In partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations provided resources to NBS to implement the water quality testing module of the National Panel Survey 2021.
- In Zanzibar, the United Nations worked with SOS Children's Village, Pathfinder International and Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association to customize the Child Protection Information Management System via Primero and facilitate user acceptance tests.
- LGAs, private sector organizations, the Institute of Rural Development and Planning, and Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank worked together to undertake feasibility studies and prepare bankable projects for 10 agri-business projects, enabling them to unlock USD 16 million through blended financing instruments.
- PO-RALG and MoFP formed a key partnership on LGAs' minimal budget allocation to improve maternal, infant and young child and adolescent nutrition (SDG 2).
- The Development Partners Group Health and Development Partners Group AIDS platforms contributed immensely to strengthening community systems and public-private partnerships and fostering sustainable KVP interventions.
- UNICEF collaborated with the Japanese manufacturer LIXIL Corporation to enable lower-income households to afford basic WASH infrastructure, with 248 more villages becoming ODF.
- Through the Global HIV Prevention Coalition and leadership of United Nations, the United Republic of Tanzania has been nominated to participate among 10 countries in the South-South Learning Network, aiming to strengthen national HIV prevention programmes through shared learning of good practices, gaining experience from peers and informing grant-making and technical assistance needs.
- The United Nations is supporting an innovative approach to MHPSS challenges in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, seeking to address children and adolescents' restricted ability to access quality MHPSS services as part of COVID-19 preparedness and response services. This is expected to strengthen the MHPSS response of the Tanzanian child helpline with a messaging chatbot. The United Nations is collaborating with C-Sema on this programme.
- The United Nations is supporting South-South cooperation through GoT's engagement in and contribution to regional platforms on FGM across east African countries, and through the Africa Union Saleema Initiative, endorsed by all Heads of State in Africa.
- Strategic partnerships with key influencers (faith leaders, the media, private sector and young people) widened the reach of WASH awareness-raising initiatives.
- Under the COVID-19 MPTF-funded programme, the United Nations used the Private, Public, Community Partnership (PPCP) approach. The combination of technical assistance and seed capital from the UN helped unlock extra financing from other stakeholders. In Same district council, the local government authority (LGA), the Irrigation Commission of Tanzania, the community of farmers and BECL (private SME) made various financial and in-kind contributions which supported the achievement of project results

3.1 Results of the United Nations working more and better together: United Nations coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Under the Resident Coordinator's leadership, the United Nations Country Management Team continued to work with GoT, development partners and stakeholders to support the delivery of quality policy and implementation.

Four joint workplans, endorsed by the Ministry of Finance, provided the framework for collaboration, guided by the four thematic results groups and 12 outcome groups. The outcome groups established quarterly and monthly meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in improved communication and cohesion. The outcome groups enhanced coordination through joint planning and implementation. Partnerships within UNDAP outcome group agencies have built complementarity in interventions, reduced resource burdens and prevented duplication.

The United Nations also helped strengthen coherence through strategic and programmatic interventions such as the Kigoma Joint Programme and the Zanzibar Joint Programme. In Kigoma, for example, 16 United Nations agencies in close collaboration with the Regional Secretariat ensured a multidimensional approach across seven outcomes. The sharing of logistical facilities by United Nations agencies has improved use of resources, while joint communication efforts such as Voices from the Field have enhanced results' visibility.

The development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2027 heightened the collaboration between GoT and United Nations through a participatory process involving the joint identification of results aligned with FYDP III and ZADEP. Increased exchange fostered cooperation while preventing overlaps, with new sectors of cooperation found and a better understanding of interventions among all actors.

The United Nations continued inter-agency collaboration in various areas and began introducing new accessibility and disability inclusion considerations, specifically in procurement and human resources. The United Nations comprehensively mapped its premises across the country to support planning for the consolidation of offices.

For the first time, the United Nations undertook a comprehensive assessment of cost savings and operational quality improvements achieved through collaboration. Through the Business Operations Strategy 2020–2024, UN Tanzania had saved USD 1.5 million by the end of 2021. The largest cost avoidances came from the management of common premises, security services, travel services and data centre services.

The United Nations assessed current gender mainstreaming capacities and gender parity across its agencies and started addressing the identified gaps. The measures include a capacity development plan, internal training and other interactions, enhancing integration of gender considerations in the new UNSDCF.

The United Nations collaborated with GoT and organizations of persons with disabilities on a situational analysis to inform future programming on disability issues, including a new joint programme on disability rights launched in the reporting period. The United Nations further strengthened its inter-agency collaboration on leaving no one behind, human rights and related issues through focal points across agencies. It implements a joint workplan and convenes regularly under the Resident Coordinator.



4.0 Evaluations and lessons learned

Following UNDAF II's conclusion in June 2022, several crucial lessons were documented regarding the need for increased partnerships and innovative solutions, that have been integrated into UNSDCF and will benefit the Tanzanian people.

The United Nations has shown resilience in adjusting to tight budgets and changing political environments, and delivering services with COVID-19 precautionary measures. Frequent inter-agency and intersectoral meetings at central and field levels have ensured the continued delivery of services meeting international standards and quality during the pandemic.



Economic growth and employment

A lesson learned from COVID-19 is the importance of promoting innovative ways to work among partners and flexibility in the implementation of project activities while remotely managing the programme. Private sector partnership is essential for sustainable economic growth and employment generation. Bringing together private sector and GoT in identifying innovative solutions proved successful, and resulted in new systems and online platforms that build the economy.

Continuous follow-up support to GoT for the operationalization of policies is required. For economic growth and employment, it is vital to adopt appropriate technology to ensure development impact is sustainable, inclusive and cost-effective. Investment in women and youth is key.



Social protection

A gender lens is important in economic empowerment programming. Broader gender norms interventions are needed to maximize the impact of interventions such as Cash Plus. To improve women's participation in economic activities, sensitization is needed on negative gender norms.



Health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, WASH

UN Tanzania's consistent support to GoT throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, and the changes in GoT's response, have proved successful. Mutual trust has been built and access to high-level health sector officials has been maintained, illustrated by the President's COVID-19 committee's request to consult with the United Nations to produce recommendations for the country's vaccination roll-out.

The establishment of a domestic funding mechanism outside GoT, the AIDS Trust Fund, offers opportunities for additional domestic resource mobilization, including private sector funding and a mechanism for CSO service delivery. However, the AIDS Trust Fund has not delivered as expected. Further support is needed to



unlock its full benefits. An opportunity exists to approach HIV funding integration more systematically across UN-AIDS, co-sponsors and partners, and create long-term sustainable HIV funding. The current reforms to the country's health insurance system offer a strong starting point.

Through upgraded facilities in remote rural primary health-care centres, WASH services have influenced care-seeking behaviours and increased numbers of women delivering at supported HCFs. The United Nations will systematically document these results to generate credible evidence to inform advocacy strategies to improve HCFs nationwide.



Education

Digital learning remains under-tapped in the country, and the United Nations will continue to explore how to leverage alternate modes of learning using lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Due to the education sector's lack of emergency preparedness, the United Nations and other development partners are supporting GoT with a national preparedness, response and recovery plan.



WLPP

When there is a constrained space for project implementation, collective voices and agencies are more likely to be heard at both local and national levels.

Similarly, women's movements stand a higher chance than individual organizations of creating lasting and transformative changes, making it important to continue supporting women's wider networks. Tools that unify women's voices, such as election manifestos used in rallies and as advocacy tools, are beneficial.

Capacitating women in leadership and political decision-making should be continuous. Only holding training prior to an election is insufficient to empower women to promote GEWE in Parliament. Since the selected women have been appointed to their roles for the first time, there should be a specific focus on post-election support and capacity-building for new women parliamentarians. Girls' leadership and participation in decision-making re-

quires more efforts, to bring together stakeholders to advocate for more investment and promote young people's meaningful participation as a development priority.



Violence against women and children

New partnerships and longer-term investments are needed to achieve greater scale and impact on VAWC programming.

This includes partnerships with the private sector, women- and youth-led organizations of persons with disabilities, faith leaders, and LGAs, all critical to ensuring VAWC initiatives are sustainable and scaled up over time.

Case management systems must be strengthened for improved response to women survivors. GoT is yet to develop a comprehensive GBV case management framework for women, a key component of response to GBV and harmful practices. Lessons can be drawn from successful implementation of the case management system for children.

Greater investment in specialized MHPSS services for women and children is needed. Lack of a cadre of psychologists affects the availability of specialized non-medical MHPSS services. There are also few mental health specialists within health facilities. There is a need to strengthen specialized MHPSS services through referrals to mental health specialists such as psychologists, psychiatrists and other mental health practitioners, including within the private sector.



Refugees and migrants

Some good practices were notable during the reporting period, namely joint food inspection between WFP/MoHA and respective camp distribution partners (Danish Refugee Council and World Vision Tanzania), leading to improved collaboration and understanding of food issues.



5.0 Financial overview and resource mobilization

Financial Overview

United Nations interventions planned in the 2021/2022 Joint Annual Workplan were estimated at USD 258,026,686. Of this planned budget, United Nations agencies mobilised USD 167,945,326.

UNDAP II 2021 - 2022 BUDGET PER OUTCOME

UNDAP II outcome groups	Total required resources (USD)	Available resources (USD)	Resource mobilisation rate
Inclusive growth			
Economic growth and employment	41,430,669	29,612,270	71%
Education	3,633,486	2,951,035	81%
Social protection	1,979,796	1,295,221	65%
Subtotal	47,043,951	33,858,526	72%
Healthy nation			
Health	33,415,488	30,438,925	91%
HIV/AIDS	7,904,944	7,346,346	93%
Nutrition	10,378,279	7,326,517	71%
WASH	7,288,178	6,264,089	86%
Subtotal	58,986,889	51,375,877	87%
Democratic governance, human rights and gender equality			
Governance	31,779,980	14,817,647	47%
VAWC	4,840,000	2,207,477	46%
WLPP	11,138,542	8,073,373	72%
Subtotal	47,758,522	25,098,497	53%
Resilience			
Refugees and migrants	8,245,588	4,776,640	58%
Environment and climate change	95,991,736	64,598,738	67%
Subtotal	104,237,324	69,375,378	67%
Grand total	258,026,686	179,708,278	70%



Resource mobilization

In addition to individual Agency efforts to raise funds for the respective programmes and projects, the UN Country Team pursued coordinated and joint resource mobilization. In 2021-2022, several agencies were implementing joint interventions funded by the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and proceeded with phase II of the Joint Programme 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment.' The UN Country Team continued benefiting from strong support from Sweden and Norway through Tanzania One UN Fund, a country-level multi-partner pooled funding mechanism.

The One UN Fund remained the primary joint funding mechanism for commonly prioritised UNDAP II results

and the UN joint area-based programme in Kigoma. Around USD 10.8 million available through the One UN Fund were channeled to six jointly prioritised UNDAP II Outcomes. The Fund was instrumental in promoting UN's joint work planning, reporting and collaboration in implementing Joint Work Plans. Access to joint funding significantly facilitated the engagement and integration of non-resident agencies' expertise in the implementation of UNDAP II. The One Fund played a catalytic role in resource mobilization from development partners, other pooled funding mechanisms as well as the government; additional resources were mobilised by Agencies to co-fund or scale up a number of interventions supported by the One UN Fund. The joint funding helped to strengthen UNCT coordination capacities, and it was also utilized by the UN Communication Group to carry out joint advocacy and communication initiatives.

List of Acronyms

ART	Antiretroviral therapy	LNOB	Leave no one behind	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
AWLN	African Women Leaders Network	LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
BDS	Business Development Service	MDAs	Ministries, departments and agencies	SFO	Smallholder farmers organization
BSF	Black Soldier Fly	MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support	SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health rights
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019	MoCLA	Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs	TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
CSO	Civil society organization	MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning	TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
DCMS	District case management and monitoring system	MoH	Ministry of Health	TZS	Tanzanian shillings
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	UN Tanzania	United Nations in the United Republic of Tanzania
FGM	Female genital mutilation	MSME	Micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
FYDP	National Five Year Development Plan of the United Republic of Tanzania	NACOPHA	National Council of People Living with HIV	UNDAP II	Second United Nations Development Action Plan
GBB	Gender Bench Book	NAP	National Action Plan	UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
GBV	Gender-based violence	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GE	Gender Equality	NEC	The National Electoral Commission	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GEF	Generation Equality Forum	NECTA	National Examinations Council of Tanzania	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	NMNAP	National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania	NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
HCF	Health-care facilities	OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician	UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
HCWs	Health-care workers	ODF	Open Defecation Free	USD	United States dollars
HHP	Highly hazardous pesticides	OSC	One-stop centre	VAWC	Violence against women and children
ILO	International Labor Organization	PBCRGs	Performance-based climate resilience grants	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All
IMAM	Integrated management of acute malnutrition	PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government	WFP	World Food Programme
IOM	International Organization for Migration	PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis	WHO	World Health Organization
IPC	Infection prevention and control	RMNCAH	Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	WLAC	Women's Legal Aid Centre
IPOSA	Integrated Programme for Out of School Adolescents	PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net Project	ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan
IRC	International Rescue Committee	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition		
KVP	Key and vulnerable population	SBCC	Social and behaviour change communication		
LGA	Local government authorities				



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