



United Nations
TANZANIA
Delivering as One

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DELIVERING
AS ONE IN TANZANIA





Submitted by The Office of the
UN Resident Coordinator in Tanzania

Prepared by the Office of the
UN Resident Coordinator in Tanzania
on behalf of UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office

Key Definitions

ALLOCATION

Amount approved by the Joint Government – UN Steering Committee for a project/programme.

APPROVED PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A project/programme document including budget, that has been approved by the Joint Government – UN Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

CONTRIBUTOR COMMITMENT

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a contributor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the One UN Fund Tanzania.

CONTRIBUTOR DEPOSIT

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the One UN Fund Tanzania.

DELIVERY RATE

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating UN Organizations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the UNDG agreed MPTF cost recovery.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER (IP)

The Implementing Partner is the entity responsible and accountable for managing a project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of resources. Possible IPs include government institutions, inter-governmental organizations and eligible non-governmental organisations.

JOINT GOVERNMENT AND UN STEERING COMMITTEE (JSC)

Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the United Nations Resident

Coordinator, the Joint Steering Committee provides strategic guidance to the One UN Programme and strategic leadership of the One UN Fund. This includes resource allocation in accordance with agreed criteria and monitoring of the overall programme implementation.

NET FUNDED AMOUNT

Amount transferred to a Participating UN Organization less any refunds transferred back by a Participating UN Organization.

NATIONAL EXECUTION (NEX)/NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION (NIM)

The overall management of UN Programme activities in a specific country undertaken by an eligible national entity of that country (refer to IP entry). The implementation of projects requires that the national institution acting as IP has the technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for effectively receiving, applying and accounting for mobilized funds required to be used for inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. At the same time, it is expected that the implementation of the NEX/NIM modality contributes to building national capacities.

PARALLEL FUNDING

This refers to each Participating UN Organisation's own funds used for implementing certain activities that have been commonly agreed in the UNDP Annual Work Plan. Programmatic and financial responsibility remains with each individual Participating UN Organisation.

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANISATION (PUN)

UN Agencies that participate in an agreed UNDP Working Group. Participation does not require receipt of funds from One UN Fund as PUNs can also use their own resources.

PASS-THROUGH FUNDING

Funding mechanism which involves Donors and UN organizations agreement to pass funds through one UN Organization – the Administrative Agent (AA). Funding passed through the AA is not recorded as income for the AA, nor does the AA assume

programmatic or financial responsibility of the funds after disbursement to PUNs. The AA is reflected as donor instead of the original donor. The One UN Fund in Tanzania uses the Pass-through funding modality.

PROJECT EXPENDITURE

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating UN Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

PROJECT FINANCIAL CLOSURE

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

PROJECT START DATE

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL CLOSURE

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating UN Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET

Amount approved by the JSC.

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Executive Summary

The 2012 Annual Report of Delivering as One in Tanzania is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the MoU between the Participating UN Organisations, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as Administrative Agent regarding the operational aspects of the One UN Fund for Tanzania.

The Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, and builds on previous consolidated Annual Reports under the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015, which began on 1 July 2011. It provides information on results achieved from the implementation of projects (part-) funded by the One UN Fund, as well as common challenges and lessons learned. It encompasses the 18 UNDAP Working Groups (10 Programme, 3 Cross Cutting, 4 Operations and 1 Communications).

UNDAP 2011-2015: PROGRAMME RESULTS

CLUSTER I: GROWTH FOR REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY (MKUKUTA); GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY (MKUZA)

Under the Economic Growth and Economic Governance WG, UN capacity support to pro-poor economic development through policy advocacy and knowledge sharing has enabled the government and partners to develop an inclusive growth strategy and tailor relevant policies and strategies/action plans backed by sound evidence in the areas of agriculture, employment, industrial and small to medium-sized enterprises. Specifically, for the reporting period, national consultations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda were facilitated, ensuring due consideration of poverty-environment, inclusive growth, sustainability, equality, resilience and vulnerability concerns. The national population census was supported to a successful conclusion with the release of preliminary results and detailed report on population distribution by administrative units. Further, MDAs and LGAs



were capacitated to mainstream employment opportunities and Decent Work in their plans and budgets through use of the UN Chief Executive Board toolkit. Opportunities for job creation within the agricultural sector – with a particular emphasis on women and youth - were enhanced through the creation and piloting of the Cooperative Data Analysis System (CODAS), provision of Challenge Funds in rural areas, technical support on Good Agricultural Practice, as well as supply of core equipment and upgrading of processing centres. Analysis and reporting, including concerns such as food safety, the 'Right to Food' as well as food and nutrition security, enabled decision-makers to instigate appropriate food and non-food interventions to vulnerable households. Documentation in the UNCTAD eRegulations Tanzania system improved access to international markets for



the private sector through the introduction of more efficient and transparent rules aligned to regional and international standards. Finally, a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy and accompanying implementation strategy were developed, for enhanced quality and relevance, with improved employability of TVET graduates.

In 2012, significant progress was made in mainstreaming environment and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and strengthening the institutional framework for climate change governance, as a result of UN support under the Environment and Climate Change Adaptation WG. The National Climate Change Steering Committee and National Climate Change Technical Committee - mandated to coordinate Climate Change initiatives in country - reviewed and endorsed the National REDD+ Strategy, and completed and launched the National Climate Change Strategy. Toolkits and guidelines for mainstreaming of climate change in sector planning and investment instruments were also developed improving access and efficiency. Financial support was provided to initiate a National Climate Financing Mechanism to enable the Government to collect, coordinate, and account for climate finance in the country. Guidelines and processes for the establishment of the Tanzania Climate Change Fund were also initiated with national stakeholders' endorsement secured for more integrated and meaningful interventions. To improve the level of information available on climate change impacts, adaptation strategies, and environmental laws and regulation among the general public and rural communities, the UN developed and widely circulated CCA communication products. District level Training of Trainers, including existing evidence of Climate Change impacts for Land, Energy, Health and Human settlement sectors, were also delivered for improved sustainability.

CLUSTER II: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING (MKUKUTA); WELL BEING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (MKUZA)

Under the Education WG, two meals a day were provided to 600,000 primary school children across 1,167 schools in drought-prone food insecure and pastoralist areas, incentivising enrolment and retention with improved learning outcomes for children. Towards improved quality of teacher education programmes for Basic Education in priority subjects, support was provided for an evaluation of the pilot In-Service Teacher Education and Training (INSET) Programme for primary school teachers. Promising results were identified, including: increased use of child-centred approaches; enhanced learning; improved relations between pupils and teachers; and increased motivation amongst teachers. The Government thereby committed to a phased, costed Action Plan ensuring all primary school teachers benefit from the INSET Programme. For increased and more equitable access to quality and relevant TVET, a review of the 2005 policy was conducted in Zanzibar; action on recommendations will improve equitable access and quality of provision across 10 key areas ranging from workplace learning, to quality assurance and curriculum relevance. Moreover, 843 out-of-school children across 7 Districts benefitted from academic education, generic and pre-vocational skills through the UN-supported Integrated Post Primary Education (IPPE) programme. Modules were adapted for adolescent girls and adopted by the Prisons Department for post primary education of inmates. Moreover, a costed plan for data use for Whole School Development Plans was formulated and 280 district officials, 320 Ward Education Coordinators (WEC) and 680 Head Teachers trained to use education data for improved planning and mobilization of resources. As a result, 30% of the schools successfully fund raised through partnerships with the private sector.

As part of the Health and Nutrition Programme, specific support was provided for Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and family planning, including equipping strategic health facilities to enhance deliveries and new born care for reductions in maternal and new born deaths. Both Mainland and Zanzibar received technical assistance to develop new Malaria Strategic Plans (MSP), designed to

consolidate gains already made in malaria control, as well as institutional capacity building to undertake surveillance of anti-malarial drugs. In pursuit of increased coverage of quality EMOC, new-born and post-natal services in Zanzibar, tools for improved planning and supervision of MNCH services were also developed and/or improved, whilst joint advocacy efforts by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO resulted in the abolition of fees for maternal services, previously a significant impediment to timely access. Under an initiative to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting in 40 health facilities, 7,200 infants aged less than two years and 9,800 pregnant and lactating women received food and general nutrition education. Further, the Health Information Systems Strategic Plan was completed, as a first step for the production of quality and timely data for evidence-based health planning and budgeting. As part of efforts to operationalise an effective national integrated medical supply chain and management system, a total of 35 walk-in cold rooms were newly installed in each region and the central Medical Stores Department, increasing capacity from 15,546 litres in 2009 to 97,144 litres in 2012. These enabled safe and sufficient storage capacity and the successful introduction of two new vaccines (Rota and Pneumococcus) to significantly reduce child mortality due to diarrhoea, pneumonia and others.

With UN support under the HIV and AIDS WG, a functional National Steering Committee with a costed capacity building plan was established enabling the effective coordination of CSO and PLHIV networks and their participation in relevant decision-making fora. Representatives inputted to Global Fund proposal development, various HIV and AIDS policy dialogue and sensitisations, sectoral reviews and significantly the formulation of the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF) for HIV and AIDS 2013-2017. Gender in HIV programming was further enhanced through assistance for the implementation of National Gender Operational Plans for HIV at district and community level. In support of HIV/AIDS Workplace Programmes, a number of sensitisations and trainings (including peer educators) were conducted with attendant voluntary counselling and testing services across the informal and private sector in both Mainland and Zanzibar. The Comprehensive Anti-Stigma Action Plan was also drafted to support a national multi-sectoral response to stigma and associated discrimination.

HIV Testing and Counselling sites were increased to 2,200 by December 2012, with 96% of Reproductive and Child Health services offering PMTCT services. Meanwhile, across seven districts in 35 health facilities, 268 mother mentors were supported to provide 2,479 pregnant women with HIV counselling and 577 women to access PMTCT and Early Infant Diagnosis services. The development of the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) II was facilitated, to ensure access to basic social services including HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Key Ministries under the leadership of MoEVT have committed to fully participate and contribute resources for implementation.

To ensure a coordinated, harmonised response for increased coverage and improved quality of child, girl friendly and accessible School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), PUNs under the WASH WG supported the roll-out of the National School WASH Programme and Costed Action Plan on the Mainland. The Zanzibar School WASH Tool Kit and Guidelines were also developed with implementation underway. Under the School WASH initiative, approximately 49,000 school children will benefit from improved WASH services with resultant improved health and learning outcomes. Through the UN's support, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Programme and Costed Action Plan were also developed, the National Sanitation Campaign launched and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Management Information System created. More than 3,000,000 people were reached with hygiene education messages as part of the Global Hand Washing Day and National Sanitation Week. Further, support was extended to Water Management Committees on both Mainland and Zanzibar enabling them to sustain service provision. WASH definitions were harmonised and integrated into the 2012 census for the capture of current coverage and to inform future equitable service provision. In addition, the UN supported water quality monitoring and improvement in both Mainland and Zanzibar, with specific support to the MoW to review existing protocols for water quality testing and disinfection during the construction of a new water system. The capacity of ZAWA and DWASA was strengthened to improve sustainability of service provision. Environmental protection focusing on the reduction of pollution flowing into Lake Victoria through improvement in sustainable water supply



and sanitation infrastructure in the secondary urban centres continued. Finally, the UN supported the zMoH to conduct accurate environmental health impact assessments, to minimize adverse health effects and optimize benefits from planned initiatives.

The Social Protection WG assisted the development of the Zanzibar Social Protection Policy, the amendment of the Social Security Regulatory Authority Act 2008, the design and roll-out of a Productive Social Safety Net programme for extremely poor families under the Tanzania Social Action Fund and a new Social Pension Scheme for persons over 70 years. Support was also provided to the 2nd National Costed Plan of Action for MVC, a multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Response to Violence against Children, and the drafting of regulations under the Law of the Child Act 2009, Zanzibar's Children's Act 2011, and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008. Combined, these policy, regulatory and programmatic frameworks lay the foundations for the gradual establishment of a social protection system in Tanzania, which will protect poor and vulnerable families and help prevent and respond to flagrant violations of women's and children's dignity and integrity when exposed to abuse, violence and exploitation. The WG has helped reinforce government commitment to scale up comprehensive child protection systems to 30 districts by 2016, with coordination mechanisms at district, ward and village levels encompassing social welfare, police, health, education and justice sectors. Meanwhile, the capacity of service providers for improved prevention and response to cases of abuse, violence, and exploitation has been enhanced

through, among others training of magistrates and NGOs on the protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers, case management tools to equip police and health staff to better respond to those in need of assistance, One Stop Centres for girls who run away from FGM, and the testing of a model for long-term care solutions and reintegration of street children.

CLUSTER III: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (MKUKUTA); GOOD GOVERNANCE AND NATIONAL UNITY (MKUZA)

In 2012, under the Governance WG, significant progress was made in the formulation of a new National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP III). The previous four year strategy was independently evaluated, and, with UN support, a new NACSAP drafted for Cabinet approval. Aid Management Information Systems were integrated into national budget, expenditure and planning instruments. MDAs and LGAs capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting was enhanced, supported by the introduction of gender mainstreaming in MoF Budget guidelines. To advance GoT fulfilment of international treaty obligations, the capacity of the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration to handle labour disputes was increased. Further, under the new legal aid programme for children in conflict with the law, 100% of children appearing in the juvenile court in Dar es Salaam (the only juvenile court in the country) enjoyed full legal representation. Police Gender and Children's Desks are improving the capacity of the police to handle cases of GBV and child abuse on the Mainland and in Zanzibar. Further, the Women's Legal Aid Centre provided legal aid services to 980 women and child survivors of Sexual GBV in legal aid clinics, with 123 women attended by paralegals in the paralegal units. To enable communities to participate in democratic and peaceful discourse, three new community radio projects were initiated in Makunduchi (Zanzibar), and Ngorongoro and Kahama Districts (Mainland). A wide range of training and seminars for parliamentary staff and MPs of both the Bunge and the Zanzibar House were also delivered on parliamentary and committee rules, budget oversight including gender responsive budgeting, poverty reduction strategies, and more inclusive law making.

Refugees continued to receive basic and essential services according to national and international standards during the reporting period, as a result of support from a range of UN agencies including UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. In pursuit of durable solutions for Camp-based Refugees, from October to early December 2012, a total of 34,052 Burundian former refugees from Mtabila refugee camp in North Western Tanzania were successfully assisted to return home, three weeks before the official deadline of 31 December and in full compliance with international human rights and humanitarian standards. It was termed by the Government of Tanzania, as 'one of the historical milestone achievements by the international community in the quest for durable solutions for refugees'. On the basis of a proposed regional approach to Refugees, the EAC meeting of Chiefs of Refugee Management reviewed the existing gaps and formulated a set of key recommendations on the harmonization process including the development of a comprehensive programme of action for five years. Further, higher learning institutions were supported to include refugee law in their curricula. The curriculum of a Masters' programme in Forced Migration at the University of Dar es salaam now includes Refugee Law.

Through UN assistance under the Emergencies and Disaster Response WG, the Disaster Relief Coordination Act (1990) was revised into a new Disaster Management Act, incorporating key issues from the Hyogo Framework for Action. The review also included amendment to the National Operational Guidelines (NoG), providing an entry point for the incorporation of internationally agreed standards for disaster management relating to gender and human rights. Communities were supported for timely response to health related disasters through the development of a Disaster Risk Management roadmap for improved access to credible information. The road map also facilitated the development of an 'all hazard' Emergency Preparedness And Response Plan, complemented by the development of the Emergency Communication Strategy and Tool Kit for both Mainland and Zanzibar. Efforts to control common crop pests and diseases in Zanzibar were also augmented by support to an early warning system. Resource weak and food insecure households in drought prone central regions received training and inputs thereby enhancing their production. Those affected by the December 2011 flood in Dar

es Salaam were assisted to restore their livelihoods. In line with the NoG, the Government adopted Community Managed Targeting and Distribution (CMTD) mechanisms to address targeting (inclusion and exclusion) errors. Priority was given to LGA Disaster Management Committees in food insecure areas for training on CMTD and effective leadership.

UNDAP 2011-2015: DELIVERING AS ONE REFORM RESULTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The pursuit of business harmonisation under DaO continued to make good progress during the reporting period, with regard to redress of capacity gaps, simplification of process and cost reductions. Approximately, 120 key partners participated in a workshop to address challenges in allocation and reporting of funds, audit, procurement and project management. Further, a micro assessment of 80 partners across the UN system was undertaken and the 2011 HACT was completed. Cumulatively, these processes ensured that funds allocated to partners were effectively utilized for improved development outcomes. The UN clinic delivered a reduction in operating costs (257,600 USD savings secured compared to 2009 budget), with no reduction in service quality whilst the Zanzibar One UN Office continued to function effectively providing resident agencies with common services across key areas. Moreover, during the reporting period, 45 Long Term Agreements (LTA) were operational with attendant cost savings through reduced staff time and more advantageous pricing agreements. The Human Resources WG spearheaded the introduction of at least one performance objective for UN staff related to DaO, ensuring accurate assessment of their contribution thereto. Further, a staff induction booklet was produced to facilitate newcomers' adjustment to UN Tanzania and expedite their integration as productive members of the team. Finally, a range of WGs – programme, cross-cutting and operations - were selected to pilot the Common ICT Platform during 2012, with support from Ericsson Share Point experts, ensuring due reflection of multifarious needs/ lessons learnt for integration in the final model.

As part of UN Tanzania's commitment to Communicating as One, the UN Communication Group (UNCG) developed a range of communication

products and conducted a number of joint Outreach activities and media events. These included: the UN Website, a one-stop-resource for DaO information on planned and achieved results; the UMOJA bi-monthly newsletter, demonstrating the results of UN Tanzania under DaO to both internal and external stakeholders; the UNDP Information Pack, expanded to include factsheets on the Key Programming Principles of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) and Human Rights with core content provided by the respective Cross Cutting WGs. Further, a UN Stand at the July Saba Saba trade fair, informed 5,000+ visitors of the contribution of the multifarious UN agencies operating in Tanzania. Commemorations of UN days were facilitated by the WG, serving as important advocacy opportunities, with broad participation by Government, Development Partners, Youths, Communities and Civil Society as well as widespread coverage by the electronic and print media. 150 journalists were also oriented on the UNDP and reporting for development as a result of a collaborative effort by ILO, UNIC, UNESCO and RCO. Further, journalists were specifically trained on HIV/AIDS and investigative reporting, resulting in the creation of a regional network on HIV/AIDS reporting and links to YUNA for enhanced HIV/AIDS and youth related media reporting. Education outreach visits were completed in Mtwara and Lindi, enhancing 500 students' knowledge of the UN and their work in Tanzania. During the reporting period, the UNCG contributed to the consistent delivery of common messaging and advocacy through the development of UN Issues Briefs for internal use.

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (PMEWG) serves the entire UNCT and various UNDP WGs therein, to ensure centralised PME and reporting processes are evidence-based and results-oriented. Within the reporting period, the WG refined the Results Monitoring System (RMS) to improve the AWP and Annual Review modules and introduced a re-engineered component for the Mid Year Review. Significantly, the comprehensive report section was made available to external access thereby enhancing UN Tanzania's transparency and accountability to partners (both implementing and development). Further, the PMEWG continued their partnership with the HACT/Finance WG to refine the definition and assessment of costs - following a UNDG revision of categories - thereby facilitating future identification of

potential for cost-savings. Finally, UNCT-wide coherent Knowledge Management (KM) was advanced for improved (inter-agency and inter-WG) collaboration, institutional memory and external knowledge partnerships, with benefits for programme planning and implementation going forward.

In 2012, the Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG) engaged in policy dialogue with the GoT and Development Partners on the implementation of the Busan Joint Action Plan on Gender Equality. Furthermore, IAGG provided recommendations for the development of the Natural Gas Policy and the National Human Rights' Action Plan, ensuring the integration of GEWE provisions. IAGG members also supported the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) in the formulation of gender related sections for UN submission to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Furthermore, IAGG engaged in the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women and Girls by initiating advocacy towards the Tarime District authorities on alternative rites of passage. Specifically IAGG supported the graduation ceremony for 350 girls who underwent alternative rites of passage at Masanga Centre, an event that contributed to other national advocacy on the need to end FGM especially in Mara Region and the 'Caravan for Change' to raise public awareness and encourage men and women to speak out against Violence Against Women. With regards to internal capacity development on GEWE at UNCT level, the IAGG introduced Gender Mainstreaming Checklists and Gender Markers for each of the Programme WGs, promoting accountability and contributing to tracking of GEWE results.

As a result of effective inter-agency collaboration and technical advice to national human rights stakeholders during the reporting period, the HRWG further consolidated UN's position as a key player in the national human rights context. This was clearly evinced by the affirmative words of the GoT during the celebrations of Human Rights Day 10 December 2012, as well as the inclusion of the UNCT support to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as a case study in the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism practice compilation. In November 2012, the CESCR issued the first concluding observations for Tanzania. In support of the reporting process, HRWG contributed to two regional events by OHCHR



and OHCHR/CIVICUS respectively and made available a UN Country Team submission to the Committee, leading to the inclusion of a number of observations echoing UNCT remarks on progress and obstacles in the realisation of ESC rights. Regarding the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), the HRWG coordinated UNCT technical assistance, for instance through the submission of joint feedback on a draft text and by representing the UNCT as a technical advisor to the national coordination committee for NHRAP finalisation. The UNESCO-led joint initiative to ensure incorporation of Culture and Development in the programming of UNCT also bore fruit during the reporting period, with UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO and RCO collaboration for a cross-policy assessment of effective ways to combat FGM in Mara Region.

As one of the eight countries to pilot DaO, UN Tanzania has been a leading advocate of and contributor to the reform on the global stage. The year saw intense activity, including both pilots and self-starters, in preparation for the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review on Operational Activities for Development (QCPR). Various global initiatives were undertaken to ensure the lessons learnt from the first five years of the reform were documented, debated and converted into recommendations for progression of the reform agenda. These included: the Independent Evaluation of the eight DaO pilot countries; the fifth High-level Inter-Governmental Conference on DaO, in Tirana; the first global joint DaO audit, undertaken in Tanzania. Notably, in support of the second generation of DaO, the Resident Coordinator served as the only representative from the field on a High Level Panel to formulate DaO Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs). The SOPs form an integrated package of guidance on programming, leadership,

business operations, funding and communications for country-level development operations which can be adapted for diverse national contexts. Further, the SOPs afford clear recommendations on critical policy and procedural changes at agency headquarters for reduced transactions and improved synergies in delivering for results.

UNDAP 2011-2015 FINANCIAL DATA: ONE FUND

The UNDAP 2011-2015 includes a single budgetary framework comprised of agency core, agency non-core and One Fund resources. Each initiative may draw upon one, two or all three sources of funding to resource activities.

To date, donor commitments to the Tanzania One UN Fund have amounted to USD 154,815,347, with USD 31,212,993 committed in 2012 alone. Since the commencement of the UNDAP 2011-2015, the Canadian International Development Agency has been the largest donor, with a total commitment of USD 25,175,489 until 2012 end. These funds are earmarked for Health and Nutrition. In addition, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation have deposited USD 4,273,007 and Irish Aid USD 2595,800, to the One UN Fund, (partially earmarked for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Governance during the UNDAP period). Other major donors under this programming cycle include: the Expanded One Fund, Government of Norway, Government of Finland and Swedish International Development Cooperation.

The total One Fund transfer to PUNs under the UNDAP programming cycle amounted to USD 50,775,874 by the end of December 2012. Expenditure for the entire period equalled USD 31,180,620, with a delivery rate of 61.41%. It is important to note, that the average delivery rate is obscured as expenditure in 2011 encompasses only six months, due to UN Tanzania's alignment to the Government cycle of July 1 to the following June 30. Expenditure figures therefore improved significantly in 2012 amounting to USD 28,730,683 against USD 2,449,937 in the previous period. Social Protection WG appears as the best performing WG in terms of financial expenditure, with a delivery rate of 79.15%. OMT Common Services also performed well with an average delivery rate of 78.24%, closely followed by the HIV/AIDS WG at 77.05%.



1.0 | Introduction

In response to the recommendation by the High-Level Panel on UN System-Wide Coherence that the UN system should 'Deliver as One' (DaO) at country level, the Government of Tanzania formally signalled its interest to become one of eight countries to pilot the reform in 2007. UN Tanzania was consequently mandated to innovate and experiment with ways of planning, implementing and reporting as One to enhance its coherence, efficiency and effectiveness across four pillars: One Programme, One Leader, One Budget and One Office. One Voice was added as a component at country level with subsequent formal endorsement at the Fourth High Level Inter-Governmental Conference on Delivering as One, Montevideo 2011.

Between 2008-2011, UN Tanzania initiated nine Joint Programmes (JPs) under the auspices of the One Programme and two JPs related to the One Office and the One Voice. These encouraged the 14 Participating UN agencies (PUNs) to work together, creating a coherent and holistic approach to programming in areas of common interest.

Notwithstanding their accomplishments, the UN Country Team (UNCT) acknowledged that these JPs essentially formed a parallel structure to agency operations, increasing planning, monitoring and reporting requirements and, by extension, transaction costs. Moreover, the broader UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in which the Joint Programmes were retrofitted was found to be insufficiently focused and overly-ambitious, reflecting an emphasis on process rather than results.

Based on these experiences, the UN Country Team (UNCT) sought to establish a single, coherent One UN Country Plan for all UN agencies' activities (resident and non-resident) for the subsequent programming period: the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015. This 'One Plan' for Tanzania supports the achievement of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the realisation of international human rights in the country, including the right to humanitarian assistance for refugees. The UNDAP enhances national ownership and UN accountability by articulating the precise UN contribution to the national priorities outlined in the national Poverty Reduction Strategies, MKUKUTA

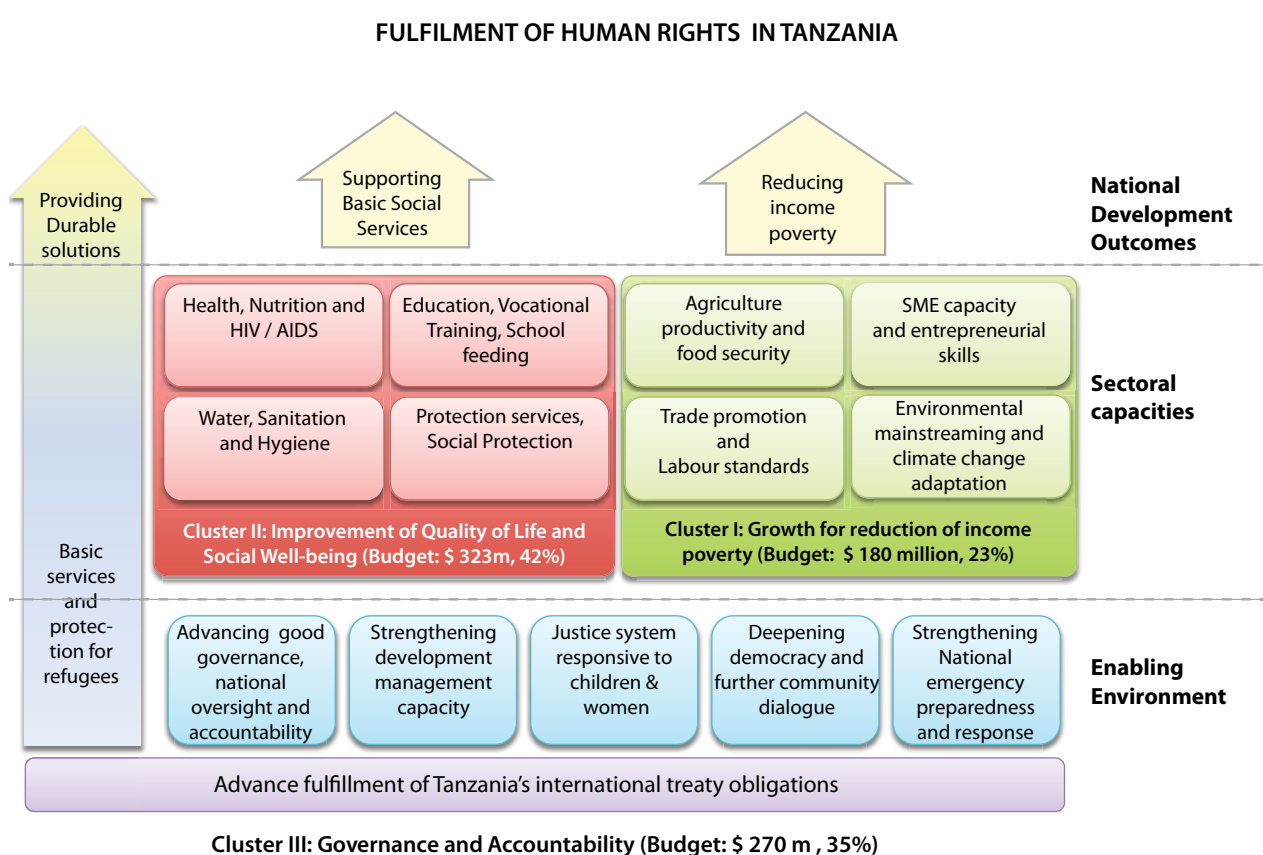
II (Mainland) and MKUZA II (Zanzibar) 2011-15. It is guided by the principles of effective development cooperation laid down in the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) and fully aligned to the GoT fiscal planning cycle, with each Annual Work Plan (AWP) running from 1 July to the following 30 June. The programming areas supported within the UNDAP are presented in Figure I.

The UNDAP is nationally executed and managed by the Joint Government of Tanzania and UN Steering Committee (JSC), which is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members from central and line ministries (including Zanzibar) sit on the JSC, with rotating representation by UN Heads of Agencies and the Chair of the Friends of the UN as the Donor Representative.

The UNDAP systematically mainstreams the five UN programming principles - Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), Environmental Sustainability, Capacity Development and Results Based Management - collectively informing both programme planning and implementation. Relevant crosscutting issues of conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction, food security, indigenous people, volunteerism, HIV and AIDS, employment and decent work are also considered and reflected where relevant.

The Plan comprises of a Programme Results Matrix, (a framework of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timebound Outcomes and Outputs plus

Figure I | UNDAP Areas of Cooperation



Key Actions) complemented by a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Matrix which includes indicators, baselines, annualized targets and means of verification. The UNDAP is implemented through a set of AWPAs aligned to the Results Matrix, to further UN coherence and thereby improve efficiency, effectiveness and lower transaction costs. These are created in consultation with partners, with final approval by the JSC. A robust results based monitoring system (using a web-based platform), enables biannual review of delivery status, relevance of strategy and targets, as well as realignment to effectively respond to changing programming realities.

In addition, a DaO Matrix defines the desired strategic results and actions of the reform process. These encompass internal functions designed to expand the qualitative dimensions of programme delivery, responding to issues of effectiveness and efficiencies as they relate to the One Leader, Operating as One

(formerly One Office), Communicating as One (formerly One Voice) and key programming principles. Under the UNDAP planning and results monitoring system, these components are subject to the same robust assessment as the programmes.

ONE UN FUND²

The UNDAP also comprises of a single, fully transparent budgetary framework (including agency core, agency non-core and One UN Fund resources). The clarity provided by the UNDAP, in terms of the UN's contribution to national priorities and continued relevance, has served as a useful resource mobilisation tool, encouraging multi-year funding, promoting aid predictability and extending Development Partners traditional areas of interest along sectoral or thematic lines.

² See Annex II for further details

The One UN Fund aims to streamline the management of donor contributions to DaO in Tanzania, increasing use of Government systems and procedures where possible. Allocations from the One UN Fund (earmarking permitted at sector Working Group level only) are performance based, emphasising delivery of results.

The legal documents for the One UN Fund include:

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PUNs, the Resident Coordinator (RC) and Administrative Agent (AA)
- Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between respective donors and the AA
- Terms of Reference (ToR) outlining the purpose and principles, governance, auditing and reporting of One UN Funds.

The JSC is responsible for overall management of the One UN Fund, providing strategic leadership and determining the allocation of funding according to agreed eligibility and performance criteria.

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the One UN Fund is the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system on financial information related to donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to PUNs. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The Office of the Resident Coordinator consolidates reports received from PUNs and officially reports to donors to the One UN Fund on an annual basis.

REPORT STRUCTURE

The 2012 Annual Report of DaO in Tanzania is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the MoU between the PUNs, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as Administrative Agent regarding the operational aspects of the One UN Fund for Tanzania.

The Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, and builds on previous consolidated Annual Reports under the UNDAP 2011-2015, which began on 1 July 2011. It provides information on results achieved from the implementation of projects (part-) funded by the One UN Fund, as well as common challenges and lessons learned. It encompasses the 18 UNDAP Working Groups (10 Programme, 3 Cross Cutting, 4 Operations and 1 Communications).

The Report is based on data contained in individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by PUNs under each of the Working Groups (WGs), as part of the Mid Year Review of the UNDAP Annual Work Plans 2012-2013. It is neither an assessment of the functionalities of the One UN Fund nor performance of the PUNs. However, the report does provide a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges to date under the UNDAP, enabling strategic decision-making and corrective measures, where applicable.

The report opens with a brief summary of the key development trends in Tanzania. The main body of the report (Section Three) highlights the key achievements, instances of inter-agency collaboration and examples of mainstreaming of Human Rights and GEWE principles across the Programme, Operational, Cross Cutting, and Communication WGs. Section Four defines the key challenges experienced during the year, alongside corrective measures undertaken or planned. The fifth section affords data related to the contributions and disbursements to WGs and PUNs therein under the One UN Fund, with attendant analysis of the expenditure/delivery rate of each.

The Report concludes with a brief section on the contribution of UN Tanzania to the broader global dialogue around System-Wide Coherence under DaO and some general comments on delivery to date, referencing measures planned to further enhance UN Tanzania's coherence, effectiveness and efficiency going forward under the UNDAP 2011-2015.

2.0 | Tanzania: Key Development Trends



The United Republic of Tanzania remained relatively peaceful and stable throughout 2012. Notwithstanding, the Constitution remains a divisive issue; in particular the 2010 amendments to the Constitution of Zanzibar by which a Government of National Unity was established. A Constitutional Review, with a national forum for validation of a new Constitution and the preparation of a referendum on the issue, is well underway.

The Five Year National Development Plan began implementation in 2012. Designed as a building block to realize the 2025 Vision, it is congruent with the goals of the existing national Poverty Reduction Strategies, MKUKUTA II and MUKZA II, to which the UNDAP 2011-2015 is aligned. Recent discoveries of natural gas may increase the annual economic growth rate and facilitate achievement of Middle Income Country status, a listed objective of the 2025 Vision. However, concerns persist regarding government's capacity to create decent jobs and meet poverty reduction targets. Despite the current, relatively high economic growth rate of approximately 7 per cent per annum, poverty has remained stagnant at about 33%. This has led the Government of Tanzania to unveil the Big Results Now (BRN) initiative. It echoes the Malaysian Big Fast Results framework for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic and government transformation programmes to encourage quick impact. BRN identifies six priority areas for strengthened delivery, extrapolated from the Tanzania National Development Vision 2025, namely: energy and natural gas; agriculture; water; education; transport and mobilisation of resources. These were selected according to the number of beneficiaries, the relative impact on the quality of life, and the feasibility of achieving measurable impact within a relatively short timeframe. The BRN initiative is to be implemented beginning of 2013-2014 financial year.

Tanzania has continued to demonstrate resilience to the global economic and financial crisis with economic growth ahead of the regional average. Although Tanzania is the third largest ODA recipient in Africa, accounting for 7 per cent of GDP, recent years have seen

a decline in the share of national development budget financed through aid assistance from 80 to 51 per cent (2011/12). The level of aid-funded investment projects and General Budget Support is reducing, both in nominal value and in percentage of total development expenditures, whilst the Government is increasingly relying on domestic-funded projects through borrowing from non-concessional and non-traditional sources such as Public Private Partnerships (PPP). The inflation rate reached 15.1 per cent (annualized) in 2012, disproportionately affecting the poor with price increases for food and commodities. Tax revenues have steadily increased from 15.2 per cent of GDP to 15.5 in 2011/12. GDP growth rate slowed to 6.5 per cent in 2011/12 but remained one of the highest in the region, with the fiscal deficit estimated to have narrowed substantially to 5.0 per cent of GDP in 2011/12 due to the combined effect of recurrent expenditure cuts and a rise in revenue. Meanwhile overall public spending has moderated to 26.4 per cent of GDP in 2011/12 from a high of 27.5 in 2009/10. The population, as per 2012 Census, stands at 44.9 million.

The GoT has pursued the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), supported by the UN, through implementation of activities under the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), both national and sub-national. In addition, as part of efforts to define the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Tanzania launched an inclusive, balanced, bottom-up and broad-based dialogue with various national stakeholders in September 2012. The results of the consultations will feed into both the Global post MDG Development Framework, successor of MUKUTA and MKUZA II and future programming by UN Tanzania.

3.0 | **UNDAP 2011–2015: Results to Date**



3.1 CLUSTER I: GROWTH FOR REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY (MKUKUTA); GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY (MKUZA)

MKUKUTA 2010–15

- 1.1 Pursuing sound macroeconomic management
- 1.2 Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth
- 1.3 Ensuring creation and sustenance of productive and decent employment, especially for women, youth and people with disabilities
- 1.4 Ensuring food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation
- 1.5 Allocating and utilizing national resources equitably and efficiently for growth and poverty reduction, especially in rural areas

MKUZA 2010–15

- 1.1 Create an enabling environment for growth
- 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth
- 1.3 Reduce income poverty and attain overall food security
- 1.4 Create a vibrant private sector for economic growth



Children doing their homework in Mtwara, with light generated from the Women Barefoot Solar Project

3.1.1. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

PUNs under this Working Group provide strategic inputs to pro-poor economic development by means of policy advocacy, capacity development, and knowledge sharing. These are delivered in partnership with a range of actors including government as the primary duty bearer - ensuring equality of opportunity, and investment in economic infrastructure. The UN provides technical assistance to the government in developing an inclusive growth strategy, assisting relevant institutions to formulate policy responses that are backed by evidence, conform to good practice, and favour poor and low-income households. The work entails strengthening national capacities including for research, policy analysis and implementation on employment, poverty reduction and productivity enhancement in key industries, application of science, technology and innovation in economic sectors, and use of tested mechanisms and tools such as environmental and population assessments.

During the reporting period, the UN supported a number of initiatives for the advancement of evidence based pro-poor economic development policies and strategies. For instance, through the President's Office Planning Commission, national consultations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda were facilitated under the leadership of UNDP with close collaboration of UNFPA and supporting UN agencies, ensuring due consideration of poverty-environment, inclusive growth, sustainability, equality, resilience and vulnerability concerns. 30 youth-led networks were engaged in the consultations, and also contributed to the International Conference on Population and Development @20, demonstrating their commitment and participation in defining future development priorities. UNDP and UNEP, under the Poverty and Environment Initiative, supported sustainable public spending for environmental management through technical advice on integrated economic, gender and environmental assessments as well as support for Public Environment Expenditure reviews. Further, MDAs and LGAs were capacitated to mainstream employment opportunities and Decent Work in their plans and

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Key National Institutions Develop/ Enhance Evidence-Based Pro-Poor Economic Development Policies & Strategies
- 2.0 LGAs, Agriculture Support Organisations and Small-Holder Farmers Increase Agricultural Productivity, Access to Markets and Food Security Increased
- 3.0 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Enhance Structures and Policies for Promoting Viable Pro-Poor Business Sectors and SMEs
- 4.0 Relevant Institutions Improve National Capacities to Promote Regional Integration and International Trade
- 5.0 Key MDAs, LGAs And NSAs Enhance Skills and Entrepreneurship Programmes to Improve Labour Productivity and Employment Creation
- 6.0 MDAs and NSAs Improve Implementation of Labour Standards in to Promote Decent Work and Productivity Benefits For Employers And Workers

budgets through use of the UN Chief Executive Board toolkit, as a result of an ILO and FAO partnership. With UN support, a Labour Market Information System for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar was developed, the accompanying M&E framework for Zanzibar (including gender-sensitive indicators and targets) finalised, the National Centre for Employment Studies established, the Tanzania Industrial Competitiveness Report launched and the Annual Survey of Industrial Production disseminated. Cumulatively, these enabled the Government to develop evidence-based, effective and timely interventions for employment creation and income generation through value addition programming. UNIDO ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP and UNWOMEN collectively supported MoITM on the trade

development agenda including a UN trade cluster programme funded by SECO, to enhance linkages with the tourism industry and encourage further exports to emerging markets in the region and to the Middle and Far East.

Capacity development (supported through a partnership of FAO and WFP) was also extended to MDAs and LGAs on integrated information systems. Analysis and reporting, including concerns such as food safety, the 'Right to Food' as well as food and nutrition security, enabled decision-makers to instigate appropriate food and non-food interventions to vulnerable households. The national population census was supported to a successful conclusion with the release of preliminary results and detailed report on population distribution by administrative units. Community based information systems in Zanzibar were strengthened by adjusting tools for collecting information for the Shehia registers and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems. This will facilitate planning and monitoring at the community level while taking into account changing population dynamics. Enhanced capacity for population planning and budgeting among 100 district planning officers in Zanzibar ensured development processes are centred on people's needs and evidence based.

Opportunities for job creation within the agricultural sector – with a particular emphasis on women and youth - continued to be enhanced through the creation and piloting of the Cooperative Data Analysis System (CODAS) and provision of Challenge Funds in rural areas, reaching over 600 farmer organization members. Profitable entrepreneurship was promoted via Business Plan competitions and follow-up funding of practicable project ideas for youth as well as assistance to the MoEVT for the development of Entrepreneurship Education Curriculum (9 pilot regions on the Mainland). Training on marketing strategies and warehouse management through the Purchase for Progress initiative enabled improved access to markets for smallholder farmers, enhancing competitiveness and motivating increased productivity with subsequent improvements in their income and food security. Technical support on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) was provided on horticulture for improved productivity and production nationwide. Input trade fairs in central Tanzania promoted networks of input suppliers, extension

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Business & Human Rights
- Equality and Discrimination, Other Or Cumulative Prohibited Grounds
- Gender Equality And Discrimination Against Women
- International Humanitarian Law
- Labour Rights
- Right to an Adequate Standard Of Living
- Right to Food
- Right to Participate In Public Affairs and Right To Vote

officers and farmers facilitating timely access of quality inputs for farming operations.

UN support to institutional capacity strengthening and skills development of service providers enhanced access to services and inputs for small enterprises and cooperatives. Cooperatives also received direct assistance through provision of core equipment and upgrading of processing centres to enhance the value of their products, effective waste management and energy production. Under the Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, eight processing SMEs for the cashew nut sector and four abattoirs/slaughterhouses for red meat and leather sectors were upgraded. Further, a cashewnut training manual for processors was developed and disseminated with a focus on technology to improve productivity of existing processing SMEs and also support local entrepreneurs keen to establish their own processing facilities. Management models and business plans, as well as procurement of training equipment and training for managers and operators, enhanced implementation and sustainability of established agro-industries leading to the creation of approximately 300 jobs and increased profits. Further, links were strengthened to relevant financial and sector institutions to ensure the sustainability of those operations with viable business plans.

Through a partnership with the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce and the Small Industries Development Organization, opportunities for

women cross border traders to participate in international trade were enhanced, via knowledge transfers regarding international trade requirements, protocols and business contracting. Moreover, gender mainstreaming training for MoITM trade officers and economists resulted in an Action Plan which incorporated proposals for the drafting and/or revision of national trade policies.

The concept for a broader deployment of industrial diagnosis and upgrading services (Roll-Out phase) for the Tanzanian manufacturing sector was finalised under the Tanzania Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme, which aims to assist enterprises to improve their competitiveness. The Train-For-Trade Port Training Programme brought together public, private and international entities to share expertise and good practice, capacitating managers to implement new processes and strategies to increase port performance in Dar es Salaam, reducing the cost of passage and trade in the EAC region value chain. Documentation in the UNCTAD eRegulations Tanzania system improved access to international markets for the private sector through the introduction of more efficient and transparent rules aligned to regional and international standards. Moreover, simplification of the Tanzania business registration and licensing procedures for foreign companies plus additional set-up procedures will ease procedures for starting a business in Tanzania.

Finally, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy and accompanying implementation strategy for improved coordination, financing and governance structures within the sub-sector were drafted. These will enhance the quality and relevance of TVET, with improved employability of TVET graduates. ILO and UNESCO collaborated in the endeavour, with findings from a UNESCO supported gender analysis of the Mainland TVET system integrated in ILO's support for the drafting of the TVET policy. Further support was provided to finalize the apprenticeship policy in Zanzibar, attracting new participants and providing a legal framework to safeguard both employers and apprentices. The attendant apprenticeship training programme, with private sector buy-in facilitated for the first pilot, will improve relevance of training, increase employability of graduates and productivity of participant enterprises.

3.1.2 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Key MDAs and LGAs Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in their Strategies and Plans
- 2.0 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Improve Enforcement of Environment Laws and Regulations for the Protection of Ecosystem, Biodiversity and the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

PUNs under this UN programme address forestry, wildlife and tourism collectively to capture their importance to biodiversity and ecosystems. The UN facilitates development of by-laws and other practical tools for sustainable utilization of natural resources. The UN also provides assistance to Government, in particular the MoF, to formulate a national strategic investment framework for integrating financing opportunities (both national and international) arising from payments for provision of ecosystem services in carbon, water and biodiversity. The UN enhances protected areas' connectivity through support for wildlife corridor development in the country. Furthermore, the programme supports the GoT to ensure that key sector MDAs and LGAs integrate environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation in their strategies and plans. The UN facilitates the establishment of an investment fund for climate change, and assists in developing mitigation strategies through training and technical support to national institutions and the private sector.

Significant progress was made during the reporting period in strengthening the institutional framework for climate change governance and mainstreaming environment and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into implementation of MKUKUTA II, as a result of UN support. The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change

Technical Committee (NCCTC) - mandated to coordinate Climate Change initiatives in country - reviewed and endorsed the National REDD+ Strategy, plus completed and launched the National Climate Change Strategy. Toolkits and guidelines to support mainstreaming of climate change in sector planning and investment instruments were developed for improved access and efficiency, particularly at the local level through collaborations between UNDP and UNEP. Financial support was provided through the MoF to initiate a National Climate Financing Mechanism that will enable the government to collect, coordinate, and account for climate finance in the country. In this regard, guidelines and processes for the establishment of Tanzania Climate Change Fund were initiated with national stakeholders' endorsement to ensure more integrated and meaningful interventions.

With financial and technical support from UNDP/UNEP, Tanzania hosted the Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) which included representatives from over 40 countries adopting recommendations that will boost sustainable development on the continent. Countries have followed up with the design of six flagship programmes from Africa to strengthen sustainable environmental management. The launching of a Tanzania Environmental Web portal during the AMCEN was a remarkable milestone, providing a platform for sharing environmental information to support related decision making processes.

Continued support from the UN for the consolidation of the Food for Asset partnership resulted in major restoration and rebuilding of 182 kms of rural feeder roads, 467 kilometres of small irrigation canals, and 15 charco dams, positively impacting 52 villages across 12 districts. Through leadership and governance training, the UN enabled communities to better plan, organise and more effectively implement sustainable projects. Women solar engineers in Lindi and Mtwara regions are now exercising their leadership in village energy committees and have installed equipment in 200 households, bringing healthy and sustainable power to these communities.

To improve the level of information available and awareness on climate change impacts, adaptation strategies, and environmental laws and regulation among the general public and rural communities,

the UN developed and widely circulated CCA communication products. District level ToT, including reporting on existing evidence regarding CC impacts for Land, Energy, Health and Human settlement sectors, were also delivered for improved sustainability. Further, the UN supported the completion of a training and guidance manual on the preparation of by-laws for LGAs whilst 60 participants from MDAs, NGOs and the Private Sector in Iringa and Arusha regions were trained on Environmental laws and regulations to strengthen the protection of ecosystems and management of natural resources. In addition, environmental related by-laws in Kongwa were reviewed and developed for environment conservation and protection of natural resources. The UN-REDD National Programme support to capacity development including awareness-raising workshops for more than 400 foresters in government extensions services, media training for 30 journalists, and the development of a wide range of awareness-raising materials to support implementation of the REDD+ communication strategy for MNRT, resulted in improved media coverage of concerns around greenhouse emissions through radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs. Further to this, the integration of REDD+ in sectoral policies, programmes and initiatives in the energy and agricultural sectors has mitigated the impacts of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania.

A key achievement under this result area, as a result of UNDP and UNIDO collaborations, included the successful upgrading of two Renewable Energy centres incorporating a micro hydropower scheme supplying 10KW of electricity for lighting and powering of small appliances for up to 80 households. Further, capacity building for the National Man and Biosphere (MAB) Committee was conducted for Mainland Tanzania on the process for nomination of protected areas to UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserve. This resulted in strengthened participatory processes to include cultural and gender dynamics for improved climate change adaptation.

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Human Rights and Toxic Wastes
- Right to Social Security

3.2 CLUSTER II: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING (MKUKUTA); WELL BEING AND SOCIAL SERVICES (MKUZA)

MKUKUTA 2010–15

- 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women
- 2.2 Ensuring expansion of higher, technical and vocational education to support growth
- 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups
- 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection
- 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

MKUZA 2010–15

- 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education
- 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups
- 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene
- 2.5 Improve nutritional status of children and women, with focus on the most vulnerable groups



3.2.1 EDUCATION

Within this WG, the UN addresses equitable and expanded access to quality education at all levels, including alternative learning opportunities for illiterate adults and out-of-school children. The UN supports the strengthening of an enabling environment for a national policy on IECD to prepare children to enter primary school and provide them with a good foundation for lifelong learning. The UNDP aims to significantly improve quality, inclusive learning and teaching in schools. It aids the government in developing a national primary school feeding scheme thereby ensuring that all children attending school have access to school meals, facilitating improved learning. Teachers benefit from the roll out of basic education in-service programmes in priority subjects, whilst the UN supports quality improvements in pre-service teacher training. The UN also provides evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance and a thorough review of the school inspectorate, as well as supporting the implementation of M&E capacity development plans. It delivers technical assistance for developing an Inclusive Education Strategy on both the Mainland and Zanzibar and to action the Human Rights Education Strategy.

To support the operationalisation of the national policy on IECD, the UN advocated successfully for the establishment of a budget line for pre-primary education funded through the Government's third Primary Education Development Programme. Even though the IECD policy has not yet been approved, the UN supported six districts to develop action plans for improved ECD service delivery for vulnerable young children and their families.

Under the second results area, two meals a day were provided to 600,000 primary school children across 1,167 schools in drought-prone food insecure and

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Relevant MDAs Operationalise National Policy on Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)
- 2.0 MoEVT has a System in Place for National School Feeding, Prioritising Food Insecure Areas
- 3.0 MoEVT Improves Quality of Teacher Education Programmes for Basic Education In Priority Subjects
- 4.0 Relevant MDAs Implement a Strategic Plan for Improved Teaching of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in Secondary and Higher Education Institutions
- 5.0 Relevant MDAs Implement and Monitor Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Development Programme Plan of Action
- 6.0 MoEVT Expands Provision of Alternative Learning Opportunities to Include Less Teacher Dependent Learning Modes, Focusing on Out-Of-School Children and Illiterate Adults
- 7.0 MoEVT Implements Inclusive Education Strategies
- 8.0 Relevant MDAs Undertake Evidence-Based Planning, Management And Quality Assurance at National, District, Ward And School Levels

pastoralist areas across five regions, incentivising enrolment and retention with improved learning outcomes for children. Some food commodities were locally procured through the Purchase for Progress Initiative, involving direct purchase of maize and pulses from small-holder farmers in registered farmers associations. Such market access has increased the income of participant small holder farmers, in particular women, and enhanced the ability of communities to contribute cash, food or non-food items for school feeding and attendant community development activities. Assessments of community-led school meal programmes across five districts were also completed. These will inform future support to LGAs for enhanced capacity to direct School Feeding Programmes as well assist GoT formulation of National School Feeding Guidelines.

Towards improved quality of teacher education programmes for Basic Education in priority subjects, support was provided for an evaluation of the pilot In-Service Teacher Education and Training (INSET) Programme for primary school teachers. Promising results were identified, including: increased use of child-centred approaches; enhanced learning; improved relations between pupils and teachers; and increased motivation amongst teachers. The Government has therefore committed to implementing a phased, costed Action Plan to ensure that all primary school teachers benefit from the INSET Programme. In Zanzibar, teacher training modules were developed, including guidelines on Science and Maths, for roll out in primary schools enhancing teachers' capacities in these two core subjects. The academic expertise of Teacher Training College tutors in Pemba and Unguja was strengthened through trainings in pedagogical skills. Practical tools and methods for everyday teaching were imparted, with a focus on effective analysis, interpretation and utilisation of the curriculum material, application of participatory and gender sensitive teaching approaches, and the use of student assessments.

In pursuit of improved teaching of the secondary level sciences, 412 science teachers, 50 science facilitators and 14 science inspectors from 9 pilot regions were trained on the use of Micro-Science Kits. The Kits have proven highly effective in enhancing students' interest in Science through practical demonstrations and experiments by both students and teachers. They fill

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Right to Education
- Right to Food

a critical gap in science education for schools that lack laboratories. A full evaluation of the initiative will be undertaken next year.

For increased and more equitable access to quality and relevant TVET, a review of the 2005 Vocational Education and Training (VET) Policy was conducted in Zanzibar; action on recommendations will improve equitable access and quality of provision across 10 key areas ranging from workplace learning, to quality assurance and curriculum relevance.

Under Outcome Six, which focuses on alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children and illiterate adults, 843 out-of-school children across 7 Districts benefitted from academic education, generic and pre-vocational skills through the UN-supported Integrated Post Primary Education (IPPE) programme. High level advocacy resulted in Government and the Commonwealth of Learning financing IPPE training modules. Further, the modules were adapted for adolescent girls and adopted by the Prisons Department for post primary education of inmates. The former were also targeted for the development of self-learning modules, with training manuals and facilitators' guides produced. Preparations for the data collection phase of national literacy surveys in both Mainland and Zanzibar were facilitated, including the creation of data collection instruments, pre-testing and sampling, production of a code book and guide for data collectors. These will assess the delivery and results achieved of literacy, adult and non-formal education programmes to inform future programming.

To progress the implementation of more inclusive education strategies, a teacher guideline on care and support for children with albinism was completed and utilised; orienting more than 4,000 schools nationwide (25%) on the proper care and support for children with albinism and low vision. The capacity of the MoEVT Special Needs Education unit was enhanced through procurement and training in use of a braille printing press to produce books and materials for visually impaired children. The Inclusive Learning Friendly

Environment (ILFE) toolkit was adapted and translated into Kiswahili, with sub-regional dissemination and printing underway. This equips teachers to adopt a more inclusive approach in the classroom, ensuring space for learners of different levels. Further, guidelines, a handbook, resource kit and training in 15 pilot schools were delivered, establishing a safe environment for effective learning on both the Mainland and Zanzibar.

To promote evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance at national, district, ward and school levels, a database for inspector reports (IMIS database) was developed and capacity building undertaken at national level. Further, a costed plan for data use for Whole School Development Plans was formulated and 280 district officials, 320 Ward Education Coordinators (WEC) and 680 Head Teachers trained to use education data for improved planning and mobilization of resources. As a result, 30% of the schools successfully fund raised through partnerships with the private sector. The supervision skills of WECs and Head Teachers were enhanced, allowing School Inspectors to focus on pedagogical issues. WECs were also capacitated in areas of school feeding programme management, M&E, with extra support provided for school feeding forum meetings at district level. These meetings supported LGAs to oversee and take ownership of the project, as well as improving management at school level. The current monthly school report form was revised to ensure data on key indicators such as enrolment, attendance, drop-out, pass rate and transition rates) are captured and reported, for improved understanding of the contribution of school feeding programmes to educational standards.

With UN technical support, Capacity Development Plans to improve sector-wide M&E of the education system, both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, were finalized. Under the Mainland Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP), a M&E framework was drafted by M&E specialists from MoEVT, MCDGC, PMO RALG and MoF, designed to enhance accountability and ensure the integration of lessons learnt in programme design going forward. This was a missing component of the ESDP and will set the stage for improved sector-wide M&E in future. Mainland and Zanzibar Education for All (EFA) assessments reports are under preparation to inform strategies for realisation of 2015 EFA goals.

3.2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

As part of the Health and Nutrition Programme, the UN provides technical engagement and comprehensive capacity building to fill the most pressing gaps at all levels in the health system including technical knowledge, planning, coordination and management, financial and budgeting skills thereby contributing to the realisation of the Right to Health and other associated Human Rights Standards in country. Specifically, the UN provides assistance in building and strengthening routine health data collection and analysis, to enable national, regional and local government planners to direct resources where required. Training and skills development to equip health care workers to deliver comprehensive priority services identified in the national health sector strategy, also receives UN support. Further, the UN provides technical assistance for the development of a national health sector training plan. Strengthening community health structures for promoting local health and nutrition behaviours is prioritised as is technical assistance and capacity building to better integrate nutrition in the country's health policies, plans and budgets. The availability and supply of essential medicines and health commodities across the country for these and other programmes and strategies is also addressed.

During the reporting period, contributions to the Health Basket Fund built the capacity of the MoHSW and PMO-RALG for evidence-based planning and budgeting as well as strengthened coordination of the health sector. Specific support was provided for Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and family planning, including equipping strategic health facilities to enhance deliveries and new born care for reductions in maternal and new born deaths. The visibility of family planning was significantly enhanced, with emergency contraception and female condoms provided by the public sector for the first time. Further stock out of condoms in the public sector was prevented through the delivery of 15 million condoms. Sixteen LGAs were selected as peer learning districts, by which they received technical assistance, equipment training and undertook local study visits for improved

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Relevant MDAs And LGAs Develop, Implement and Monitor Policies, Plans and Budgets for Effective Delivery Of Health Services
- 2.0 Tertiary and District Health Facilities in Zanzibar Increase the Coverage of Quality Emergency Obstetric Care, Newborn, Child and Post Natal Services
- 3.0 Relevant MDAs And LGAs Integrate Nutrition into Policies, Plans and Budgets and Strengthen Institutional Arrangements for Delivery of Services
- 4.0 MoHSW, LGAs And Shehias Strengthen Community Health Structures and Communication Strategies for Promoting Health and Nutrition Behaviours
- 5.0 MoHSW And LGAs Produce Quality and Timely Data for Evidence-Based Planning And Decision Making
- 6.0 MoHSW And LGAs Develop Human Resources for Health (HRH) Policy and Plans
- 7.0 An Effective National Integrated Supply Chain and Management System for Medical Supplies is Implemented

planning management and health service delivery at the local level. In addition, districts across six regions were supported to thoroughly review and analyse cases of maternal and new born deaths, feeding into improved MNCH service provision. Support to the health sector response to Gender based Violence (GBV) included training of regional teams in Shinyanga, Mwanza, Kagera and Mara on the application of GBV guidelines for GBV survivors. At the One Stop Centre at Mnazi Moja, a total of 1,811 GBV survivors (78% below 18 years) accessed services in 2012.

To enhance evidence-based interventions for communicable and non-communicable diseases,

the National Malaria Control Programme (Mainland) was supported to update national guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of Malaria in line with the new generic WHO treatment guidelines. Zanzibar was also supported to develop a Quality Assurance and Quality Control Guideline for Malaria. Both Mainland and Zanzibar received technical assistance to develop new Malaria Strategic Plans (MSP), designed to consolidate gains already made in malaria control, as well as institutional capacity building to undertake surveillance of anti-malarial drugs. Further, the National TB prevalence study was successfully completed, logistics management training conducted and Rota and Pneumococcal vaccines launched to advocate for widespread take-up with attendant reduction in cases.

In pursuit of increased coverage of quality EMOC, newborn and post-natal services in Zanzibar, an assessment was conducted and equipment duly distributed with the support of various participating UN agencies under the Health and Nutrition WG. Tools for improved planning and supervision of MNCH services were also developed and/or improved, whilst joint advocacy efforts by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO resulted in the abolition of fees for maternal services, previously a significant impediment to timely access. In Shinyanga, health centres received ambulances increasing access for patients with obstetric complications, while 65% of the targeted 8 high burden health centres were supported to provide Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care and family planning services. For instance, the Ushetu Health Centre was enabled to conduct caesarean sections, following receipt of equipment, training and refurbishment of the facilities.

As part of the UN's support to the integration of nutrition into policies, plans and budgets and strengthened institutional arrangements for delivery of relevant services, the implementation plan for the National Nutrition Strategy for mainland Tanzania was submitted for endorsement. It will facilitate a more accurate assessment of coverage and remaining gaps in essential programmes, including budgetary shortfalls, for targeted fundraising. Meanwhile, the zero draft of the Zanzibar Nutrition Strategy was also developed in response to the serious challenges of under-nutrition in Zanzibar and to support advocacy efforts for the scale up of nutrition services across various sectors. Council planning and budgeting

guidelines on nutrition were updated and rolled out to all Mainland councils. These encourage a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition dilemmas, with design of district level solutions. The UN has supported the civil society led Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania to advocate and mobilise action for nutrition in their respective regions and councils. The 200 strong membership have contributed to the development of a Parliamentary Group on Nutrition, Food Security and Children Rights.

Under a programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting in 40 health facilities across three rural districts, 7,200 infants aged less than two years and 9,800 pregnant and lactating women received food and general nutrition education. WHO 2006 Growth Standards were also rolled out in three districts for improved monitoring of key nutrition indicators as well as child growth and development milestones. Lessons learnt from this exercise will inform future national roll-out. Further, a feasibility study on small and medium scale maize meal fortification was completed, identifying strategic opportunities for implementation of the national food fortification programme. Operationalisation of the recommendations are being investigated.

Under the fourth results area, a draft Community Health Program Policy for the Mainland was initiated, by the various UN agencies under the Health and Nutrition WG, detailing the structure and framework for community involvement and community health workers. Largely as a result of demand oriented community based Reproductive Health initiatives, new family planning acceptors have increased gradually in Shinyanga by 3% over the past 3 years, while in Zanzibar new Family Planner acceptor rates have remained steady with an annual increase of 5%. Further support was provided for implementation of the community health strategy in Zanzibar, encouraging greater community participation in health planning and management. The MoHSW Health Promotion Unit also received financial and technical support in Behaviour Change Communications to encourage adolescent girls to access quality reproductive health. A Human Rights Based Approach was applied, incorporating inputs from adolescent girls in the research design, data collection and reporting for improved targeting and efficacy of interventions.

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Equality and Discrimination, Other or Cumulative Prohibited Grounds
- Gender Equality and Discrimination Against Women
- Right to Health
- Right to Life



Veronica and her daughter come to see the festivities and get in line for the two new vaccines at the Buguruni Health Centre Photo: @UNICEF/2012/Kathryn Donovan

The Health information Systems Strategic Plan was completed, as a first step for the production of quality and timely data for evidence-based health planning and budgeting. Studies were also undertaken to examine the potential for introducing computer technology and internet services to information-sharing on e-health in MNCH. Staff from MoHSW and Registrar of Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) participated in an international meeting on the vital registration system, and a birth registration was piloted in one district, with lessons learned from both processes to be used for further roll out next year. With regards to health research, the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) was supported to organise a national conference identifying priority research agendas in the health sector going forward.

To enable the MoHSW and LGAs to develop Human Resources for Health Policy and Plans, a national level assessment of midwifery workforce capacity and gaps was undertaken and refurbishment initiated for midwifery schools at College of Health Sciences in Zanzibar and Newalla in Mainland as well as three health facilities which will serve as practicum sites. The Human Resources for Health plan for Zanzibar was also drafted, following full stakeholder consultations, and recruitment of essential staff. Additional consultations on the redress of shortages and possibilities for task shifting were undertaken.

As part of efforts to operationalise an effective national integrated medical supply chain and management system, a study of medicine and medical product consumption and capacity of current resources to meet demand, was supported through the National Institute for Medical Research. The Medical Stores Department were also provided with key logistical equipment improving distribution of medicines and supplies and an inventory of computer availability for stock management undertaken. A total of 35 walk-in cold rooms were newly installed in each region and the central Medical Stores Department, increasing capacity from 15,546 litres in 2009 to 97,144 litres in 2012. These enabled safe and sufficient storage capacity and the successful introduction of two new vaccines (Rota and Pneumococcus) to significantly reduce child mortality due to diarrhoea, pneumonia and others. Specifically on family planning commodities, approximately 95% of service delivery points in Zanzibar had family planning stocks throughout the year, while all Shinyanga districts are now using a computerized integrated supply chain management system for the quantification of Reproductive Health commodities including Family Planning.

3.2.3 HIV AND AIDS

Under HIV and AIDS programming, the UN prioritises capacity building and technical assistance in implementing the national multi-sectoral strategic framework (NMSF) for HIV and AIDS and achieving the national goals for thematic areas of HIV prevention, care and treatment and impact mitigation with a focus on the MVC, PLHIV and the enabling environment. The primary UN contribution to universalise access to prevention, care and treatment, and impact mitigation programmes is through renewed focus on accelerating human rights and gender mainstreaming in all national strategies. The UN provides technical assistance to the two national AIDS Commissions (TACAIDS - Mainland and ZAC - Zanzibar) to coordinate a national HIV response, through advocacy, communication, capacity building and improved quality of service delivery. UN also works with non-state actors, the media, and decision-makers in government and parliament to ensure an effective national HIV response is in place. Financial and technical assistance is available to improve M&E, analysis and utilisation of aggregated data, and in understanding the drivers of the epidemic as well as the human rights issues surrounding key populations, including the disabled, adolescents and youth and other vulnerable groups. UNDP strengthens initiatives initiated from within PLHIV networks to contribute to the policy agenda.

With UN support, a functional National Steering Committee with a costed capacity building plan was established enabling the effective coordination of CSO and PLHIV networks and their participation in relevant decision-making fora. Representatives inputted to Global Fund proposal development, various HIV and AIDS policy dialogue and sensitisations, sectoral reviews and significantly the formulation of the NMSF on HIV and AIDS 2013-2017. Also through UN contributions, Zanzibar finalized the development of an advocacy strategy that integrates issues of Gender, Human Rights and Key Population concerns with attendant training of 70 HIV CSO service-providers. Meanwhile demand for HIV services among Men Who

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Relevant CSOs and PLHIV Networks Effectively Coordinate and Participate in Decision Making Fora
- 2.0 TACAIDS and ZAC Provide Effective Guidance to the National HIV/AIDS Response, Based on Evidence and per Agreed Human Rights Standards
- 3.0 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Increasingly Mainstream HIV/AIDS Workplace Programmes (WPP)
- 4.0 Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Implement Evidence-Based HIV Prevention Programme
- 5.0 Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Deliver Increased Quality HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment Services
- 6.0 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Effectively Operationalise the National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) For Most Vulnerable Children
- 7.0 MDAs and CSOs Reach and Mobilize Most At Risk Populations to Utilize Appropriate User-Friendly HIV/AIDS Services
- 8.0 MoHSW, ZAC and CSOs Mobilize People Living With HIV (PLHIV), Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) and other affected groups for greater utilization of HIV/AIDS services

Have Sex with Men (MSM) and Female Sex Workers (FSW) increased through the dissemination of effective communication products.

To ensure TACAIDS and ZAC provide effective guidance to the national HIV/AIDS response, based on evidence and per agreed Human Rights standards, support to evidence generation was provided across

a number of initiatives, specifically feeding into the NMSF III and the Health Sector Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS. These included: a Situation Analysis of Adolescents Living with HIV and AIDS; a Study on the Determinants and Dynamics of Heterosexual Anal Sex, MSM and HIV in Prison Settings; Youth Analysis of the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey; a Report on the Tanzania HIV/Aids and Malaria Indicator Survey. In addition, 180 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) service providers and 60 HIV care and treatment providers were trained on integrated Reproductive and Child Health-PMTCT monitoring tools and 30 ZACP technical staff and district data managers on data analysis using the Demographic and Health Indicator Survey II. A multi-sectoral research strategy was also adapted for the Mainland to inform existing gaps in HIV/AIDS response with attendant resource mobilization plans.

The two AIDS Commissions' capacity to address human rights and gender in HIV programming was further enhanced through a combination of trainings in mainstreaming for the review of the NMSF II and formulation of NMSF III, as well as technical and financial assistance for the implementation of National Gender Operational Plans for HIV at district and community level. Also at the community level, Action Plans to address GBV and HIV were developed to instigate preventive measures and legal restitution, community conversations were held in 5 Shehias as an anti-discrimination measure whilst teaching equipment and training was provided to four additional Shehias for increased engagement with Key Populations.

In support of HIV/AIDS Workplace Programmes (WPP), a number of sensitisations and trainings (including peer educators) were conducted with attendant voluntary counselling and testing services across the informal and private sector in both Mainland and Zanzibar. Further, the zMoLPEEC HIV Strategic Plan was drafted together with guidelines to support the integration of HIV in the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) core functions including oversight of WPP in the private sector. The MoHSW on the Mainland was also assisted to develop a second medium term



Staff check vital statistics, as part of a team providing Voluntary Counselling and Testing Services for HIV

Strategic Plan for prevention and control of HIV, TB and Hepatitis B infections at the workplace (2013-2017). As part of reducing stigma and discrimination in the education sector, a study to explore the magnitude of labelling of pupils living with serious health problems including HIV in primary schools on the Mainland was also conducted with recommendations for remedial action by the MoEVT and LGAs. The Comprehensive Anti-Stigma Action Plan, based on the findings of the Stigma Index Assessment conducted in 2010, was also drafted to support a national multi-sectoral response to stigma and associated discrimination and other infringements to human rights in health outlets and work settings, as well as in schools for PLHIV. Stigma directly or indirectly fuels the spread of HIV.

To promote the implementation of evidence-based HIV prevention programmes, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS jointly supported TACAIDS to access regional and international experts for advisory on issues regarding comprehensive condom programming as well as HIV prevention among youth and Key Populations.

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Equality and Discrimination, Other or Cumulative Prohibited Grounds
- Right to an Adequate Standard of Living
- Right to Food,
- Right to Health
- Right to Life
- Right to Social Security

HIV Prevention Sub-committees on Comprehensive Condom programming and HIV Programming for Key Populations on the Mainland and a Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV integration Sub-committee in Zanzibar were established. These elevate the profile of the critical HIV prevention agenda in the given areas. The MoHSW was supported to play its oversight role for scaling up voluntary medical male

circumcision for HIV prevention through national coordination meetings, quality assessment visits and harmonized reporting. The capacity of staff in key ministries, selected LGAs and FBOs was also enhanced to sensitise the general population, young people, mobile and migrant populations and key populations on SRH education and HIV. Further, media partners were oriented to ensure accurate interpretation and dissemination of HIV and AIDS information to the public. The integration of sexuality education into core primary and secondary school curricula was advanced through training of curricula developers, module development and guides to inform planned revisions. Modules and guides contain age-appropriate, culturally relevant and scientifically based evidence content which, upon revision of the education curricula in 2013/2014, will ensure effective sexuality education to approximately 10 million young people.

Under the same results area, a national programming framework for assisting adolescent girls, with a focus on prevention of HIV, reduction of unintended pregnancies, and sexual violence was developed, with implementation underway in selected high prevalence districts. HIV Testing and Counselling sites were increased to 2,200 by December 2012, with 96% of Reproductive and Child Health services offering PMTCT services. Under the leadership of UNICEF and with significant support from WHO, national counterparts and existing technical working groups (including civil society) were assisted to conduct rapid assessments and national consultations, informing the MoHSW's development of a new national plan for the elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT) of HIV by 2015. Implementation of the Plan, launched by President Kikwete on World AIDS Day, will increase coverage from 59% (2011) to 90%. Decentralized eMTCT bottleneck analysis was also conducted in seven districts and eMTCT District specific Action Plans and targets developed. SRH/HIV integration efforts were enhanced through support to provision of family planning services in selected HIV clinics in Shinyanga. Further, the first national operational guidelines for MNCH/HIV integration were created to support sustainability and comprehensive provision of services.

For improved quality of HIV/AIDS care and treatment services, a range of initiatives to build the capacity of select MDAs, LGAs and NSAs in service-delivery were instigated. The 2010 WHO Anti-Retroviral Therapy

(ART) guidelines were fully adopted with nationwide implementation planned for July 2013. These will ensure early ART initiation for HIV positive adults and children, pregnant women, TB/HIV co-infected patients, HIV positive key populations. Once-a-day fixed dose (TDF/3TC/EFV) regimen as the default first line ART regimen was adopted for both ART and PMTCT option B+. A fixed dose of Atazanavir and Ritonavir was adopted as a second line ART regimen as an effort towards drug regimen simplification. New scientific evidence relating to sero-discordant couple's interventions, treatment as prevention was incorporated into the draft NMSF III. A joint UN assessment identified critical enablers and bottlenecks for the delivery of paediatric HIV treatment and care on Mainland Tanzania. Data provided will facilitate the scale up of paediatric care and ART. Further, home based services were implemented based on national guidelines with over 10,000 home based care providers trained on the national training curricula to ensure standardized quality services. Meanwhile, across seven districts in 35 health facilities, 268 mother mentors were supported to provide 2,479 pregnant women with HIV counselling and 577 women to access PMTCT and Early Infant Diagnosis services.

Support for the development of the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children II (2013-2017) was given to ensure MVC have access to basic social services including HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. Key Ministries under the leadership of MoEVT have committed to fully participate and contribute resources for implementation.

To promote the reach of appropriate user-friendly HIV/AIDS services and their utilization by Most At Risk Populations (MARPs), a standard package of HIV interventions for Key Populations was developed, with reference to the specific needs of adolescents and young people within each of the key population groups. In Zanzibar, support was provided to CSOs and Key Population networks to address stigma and discrimination, implement HIV prevention programmes among MSM and Commercial Sex Workers, and to promote increased access to user friendly HIV and reproductive health services. Access to HIV, Counselling and testing, male and female condoms and HIV prevention education for Key Populations was enhanced through the provision of outreach services and communication campaigns, including

sensitization on AIDS stigma and discrimination for Health Workers. Specifically, the management capacity of an Intravenous Drug User Rehabilitation Centre for Women was improved through training and provision of equipment and supplies.

The strong leadership of NACOPHA and ZAPHA+ networks has resulted in improved access to HIV and AIDS services by PLHIV and MVC. A communication strategy promoted awareness on the availability of relevant services for PLHIVs and MVCs on the Mainland. A report by ZAC on the review of the scope and quality of HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment services and service utilization by key populations in Zanzibar provides practical recommendations for improved access and utilization of HIV and AIDS services by Key Population groups. Further, Science camps created through the Tanzania-Zanzibar Basic Education Improvement Project promoted science and life skills, gender awareness and HIV and AIDS among school girls.



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3.2.4 WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)

UNDAP has an upstream focus to its Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, targeting technical assistance and capacity development towards improving national mechanisms for scaled up WASH, coordination of sanitation and hygiene initiatives, management of national water resources and – in Zanzibar – for water supply and leveraging funds in the sector. The UN prioritises provision of child, girl-friendly accessible WASH in schools as a key component of its plan, through supporting national coordination mechanisms, resource leveraging, development and capacity building for the application of good practice. UNDAP reinforces efforts for a coordinated national response to household sanitation, hygiene and water treatment and safe water storage. Assistance and financial aid for development of a national ‘sanitation and hygiene’ strategy are provided, and a specific focus is made in Zanzibar to build a wider consensus in government in support of a guiding sanitation and hygiene policy.

To ensure a coordinated, harmonised response for increased coverage and improved quality of child, girl friendly and accessible School WASH, the UN supported the MoEVT through the development and approval of the School WASH Strategy, finalization of the National SWASH Guidelines and Tool Kits, and to commence the roll-out of the National School WASH Programme and Costed Action Plan on the Mainland. Implementation began in 63 schools, with 50% already completed. The programme includes both soft (school committees oriented, pupils’ School WASH Clubs established, teachers trained in children hygiene education and communities mobilised) as well as hard (water supplies constructed, toilets refurbished and hand washing facilities added) interventions. The Zanzibar School WASH Tool Kit and Guidelines were also developed with implementation underway in an additional 20 schools, bringing the total number of schools to 83 (40 completed by the end of the reporting period). Further support was provided to zMoEPT to strengthen its leadership role, and a national resource team of School WASH Master Trainers was

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Relevant MDAs Provide a Coordinated, Harmonised Response for Increased Coverage and Improved Quality of Child, Girl Friendly and Accessible School Water, Sanitation And Hygiene
- 2.0 Government of Tanzania and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar Implements a Coordinated, Scaled Up National Response for Improved Sanitation And Hygiene
- 3.0 Government of Tanzania and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar Adopts Evidence Based Measures to Enhance Decision Making, Equity And Inclusion of Women, Children And Vulnerable Populations in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- 4.0 Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) and WASH Pilot Project In Dar Es Salaam Improve Sustainability of Their Services
- 5.0 Relevant MDAS and LGAs Improve Coordination and Integrate IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Management) into Their Sector Plans and Have Strengthened Environmental Health Related Policies, Strategies and Capacities to Undertake Environmental Health Impact Assessments

established and capacitated. Once the School WASH programme is completed on both Mainland and Zanzibar, approximately 49,000 school children will benefit from improved WASH services with resultant improved health and learning outcomes.

Under the second results area, through the UN's technical and financial support, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Programme and Costed Action Plan were developed, the National Sanitation Campaign

launched and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Management Information System created. In addition, the standardized community behavioural change package was implemented in Temeke with further roll out planned shortly in Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe, with attendant benefits in basic hygiene standards secured. More than 3,000,000 people were also reached with hygiene education messages focusing on hand-washing with soap as part of the Global Hand Washing Day and National Sanitation Week. In Zanzibar, a national Training of Trainers was concluded. The team will provide training and on-the-job technical support to district WASH related sector staff (from Water, Health and Community Development departments), in the 5 regions and 10 districts of Zanzibar for more effective Sanitation and Hygiene (S&H) interventions.

To encourage adoption of evidence-based measures for enhanced decision making, equity and inclusion of women, children and vulnerable populations in WASH, financial and technical support was extended to Water Management Committees on both Mainland and Zanzibar enabling them to sustain service provision. WASH definitions were harmonised and integrated into the 2012 census for the capture of current coverage and to inform future equitable service provision. In addition, the UN supported water quality monitoring and improvement in both Mainland and Zanzibar, with specific support to the MoW to review existing protocols for water quality testing and disinfection during the construction of a new water system.

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Gender Equality and Discrimination Against Women
- Human Rights and Drinking Water And Sanitation
- Right to an Adequate Standard Of Living
- Right to Education

Through PWG support, the capacity of ZAWA and DWASA was strengthened to improve sustainability of service provision, encompassing business plan development, management of procurement, finances, water quality and multi-stakeholder forums. In addition, environmental protection focusing on the reduction of pollution flowing into Lake Victoria through improved sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructure in secondary urban centres continues, with groundwork to replicate similar programme around Lake Tanganyika region underway.

Finally, during the period under review, the UN supported the zMoH to conduct accurate environmental health impact assessments. Staff were equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify and evaluate the public health consequences of proposals and provide recommendations to minimize adverse health effects and optimize benefits from planned initiatives.



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3.2.5 SOCIAL PROTECTION

UNDAP's Social Protection programme helps to lay the foundations for a social protection system in Tanzania that will protect poor and vulnerable families against the hazards and vicissitudes of life, and prevent and respond to flagrant violations of women's and children's dignity and integrity when exposed to abuse, violence and exploitation. The UN builds the capacity of decision-makers and relevant stakeholders (duty-bearers) to understand the importance of investing in social protection and safety nets. Specifically, UNDAP provides technical assistance to ensure that a coherent policy, legislative and regulatory framework on social protection is in place, and that a functional institutional mechanism for coordination of social protection interventions is established. Through policy and budget analysis and costing of policy options, the UN further provides the resources and strengthens the capacity required to consolidate a substantive and credible evidence base to inform policy decisions in social protection. In addressing the need for more protective services for children and families, the UN ensures the development of a child protection system in the country, and strengthens child protection responses within the National Costed Plan of Action for MVCs (NCPA) (2011-2015).

Under the first results area, the UN (joint support provided by ILO and UNICEF) worked closely with Zanzibar's MSWYWCD to draft the Zanzibar Social Protection Policy (ZSPP), establishing an overarching policy framework to facilitate priority setting and coordination of Social Protection interventions in support of needy and vulnerable groups. The ZSPP will contribute to minimum income security for all by providing social transfers to extremely poor Zanzibaris, ensure that all have adequate protection against life-course shocks and livelihood risks through safety nets and social security coverage, and progressively extend access to basic social services to all.

As part of a broader Social Security reform process on the Mainland, assistance was given to the amendment of the Social Security Regulatory Authority (SSRA) Act 2008, the adoption of the Social Security Fund's

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Government of Tanzania Coordinates a Multi-Sectoral Social Protection Response to the Needs of Economically Deprived and Insecure Groups
- 2.0 Relevant MDAs Integrate Child Protection into Their National Programmes
- 3.0 Decision Makers and Communities Understand Issues Concerning Violence and Abuse Against Children, Including Available Protection Services
- 4.0 Government Of Tanzania Addresses Priority Gaps In Legislation, Strategies and Guidelines to Protect Children and Women From Abuse, Violence and Exploitation
- 5.0 MDAs, LGAs, Law Enforcement Agencies and Selected CSOs Have Improved Technical Skills to Prevent and Respond to Cases Of Abuse, Violence, Exploitation of Children
- 6.0 Local Service Providers Respond Effectively to Women and Child Victims of Abuse, Violence and Exploitation in Select Areas
- 7.0 MDAs Produce, Utilise and Report Disaggregated Data on Violence, Abuse, Trafficking and Exploitation of Women and Children According to Agreed Timeframes

(Amendment) Act No. 5 of 2012, the drafting of a new Social Pension Scheme and three regulations and guideline reports by the SSRA on the Mainland. The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was also implemented with the assistance of the UN. The new national Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme, comprising of conditional cash transfers linked to behavioural change, was rolled-out following launch by President Kikwete

in August 2012. The programme's implementation arrangements were informed by a pilot project which tested the distribution of cash to 2,180 pregnant and lactating women through mobile-phone based money transfer as well as the use of health extension workers to disseminate nutritional education to beneficiaries. Cash was distributed in 27 villages in 4 food-deficit wards of Mwtara District, conditioned on attendance of nutrition sessions whereby women received advice on the importance of dietary diversity and proper nutrition for their children from conception to the age of 2 years.

Engagement by the UN in the development and implementation of national plans, strategies and programmes relevant to child protection was significant during the reporting period. Of particular note was the assistance given to the drafting of the second National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPA II), which includes the strengthening of child protection systems as a strategic objective. In addition, a one-year multi-sectoral National Plan of Action (NPA) was launched in June 2012, forming the framework for the three year NPA for the Prevention and Response to Violence against Children (2013 – 2016) under which the MoHSW reinforced their commitment to scale up the District Child Protection System to 30 districts by 2016. To date, the UN has supported implementation of the Systems in four districts: coordination mechanisms at district, ward and village level were established, key service providers' capacity was built (encompassing social welfare, police, health, education and justice sectors) child protection MIS created and community engaged to prevent violence against children. Under the UNDAF, the UN will continue to support the GoT, and in particular the MoHSW, to reach its 2016 target.

Under the same results area, a Public Expenditure Survey was completed with the MoF, setting a benchmark for tracking and allocating budget resources and aid funding to child protection activities. Findings led to the development of budget guidelines on child protection for LGAs, for inclusion in MoF instructions for the budget cycle 2013-14.

To promote understanding amongst decision makers and communities of issues concerning violence and

abuse against children, including available protection services, a multi-sectoral communication strategy was jointly developed by UNICEF and IOM in collaboration with MCDGC, DSW (MOHSW) and Zanzibar's MSWYWCD. The strategy targeted duty-bearers, such as government service providers, FBOs, front line workers and caregivers, as well as children themselves. It builds on the findings of the national study on violence against children, raising awareness on the magnitude of violence and abuse, promoting positive parenting practices, addressing issues of harmful social norms, and outlining priority responses for key sectors. A centralised database containing statistical data on victims was also created to ensure tailored assistance according to individual needs, whilst a directory detailing all Tanzanian service providers for victims of trafficking was developed as an essential tool for appropriate referrals.

Under Outcome Four, the GoT received technical assistance for the development of regulations under the Law of the Child Act 2009. Seven sets of regulations, encompassing adoption, apprenticeship, approved schools, child labour, children homes, foster care and retention homes, came into force, while the Child Protection Regulations were drafted. Regulations on child protection, foster care, residential care and adoption were also developed for the Children's Act 2011 in Zanzibar, with particular support from the UN for a gender-sensitive review of laws to address discrimination against women. A roadmap for drafting of regulations tied to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 was also created, with additional support provided to a consultative review of the National Anti Trafficking Action Plan and accurate costing.

The capacity of service providers for improved prevention and response to cases of abuse, violence, and exploitation of children and women was enhanced as a result of a number of initiatives under this WG. These included: a monthly reporting tool for shelters that provide assistance to victims of human trafficking introduced to ensure appropriate tracking of services by DSW; police, public prosecutors, magistrates and selected NGOs trained to better protect victims and prosecute traffickers; GBV Committees sensitised and equipped to run spot checks of police and health sector response to GBV cases; the media supported to more effectively and sensitively report on GBV, Child Marriage and FGM; One Stop Centres established to

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Gender Equality and Discrimination Against Women
- Labour Rights
- Prohibition of Slavery
- Trafficking
- Right to An Adequate Standard Of Living,
- Right to Food,
- Right to Health,
- Right to Social Security,
- Rights Related to Name, Identity, Nationality

provide shelter, food and psycho-social counselling to 375 girl runaways from FGM; the Government and two local NGOs enabled to test a model for long-term care solutions for street children, resulting in the reintegration of 84 children into their families and communities.

Advocacy on GBV and particularly FGM was prominent during the reporting period, led by UNFPA and UNWOMEN with contributions from other UN agencies. A Critical Issue Brief on FGM was produced at the request of MoCLA, leading to the issuance of directives to Mara authorities to step up their response to FGM in their region. 2012 saw a record number of girls (375) register and attend alternative rites of passage with parental support. District officials also reported numerous cases of parents accompanying girls to FGM ceremonies, but opting to take their daughters home prior to the mutilation session. Dialogue and training involving District officials, traditional Kurya leaders, CSOs and FBOs in Tarime resulted in pledges by Kurya cultural elders to stop FGM by 2015.

Finally, as part of the UN's support for strengthened national systems for improved response to the needs of at risk and vulnerable groups, a District Case Management System module of the Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS) was made fully operational in the four Child Protection model districts (Hai, Kasulu, Magu, Temeke) after one year of piloting. 255 cases of child abuse were recorded of which 162 were girls; an analytical tool was instituted with findings transmitted to District Executive Directors and Child Protection Teams for action.

3.3 CLUSTER III: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (MKUKUTA); GOOD GOVERNANCE AND NATIONAL UNITY (MKUZA)

MKUKUTA 2010–15

- 3.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels
- 3.2 Improving public service delivery to all, especially to the poor and vulnerable
- 3.3 Promoting and protecting human rights for all, particularly for poor women, children, men and the vulnerable
- 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties

MKUZA 2010–15

- 3.1 Promote sports, culture and preserve historical and cultural heritage
- 3.2 Ensure greater citizens participation in democratic governance
- 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice
- 3.4 Improve democratic institutions and national unity



3.3.1 GOVERNANCE

The Governance programme is designed to strengthen key governance institutions and practices in Tanzania (including aid management), promote and protect human rights (including the rights and welfare of women and children), improve citizen participation and government transparency and accountability in the course of deepening democracy in Tanzania. UN activities in support of government priorities and plans include those at the heart of government: the Union and Zanzibar presidential offices, the Union Cabinet Secretariat, the National Assembly and Zanzibar House of Representatives, the Planning Commissions and the Union Ministry of Finance, among others. UN plans include continuing assistance to the election commissions and pilot project support to political parties.

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the formulation of a new National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP III). The previous four year strategy was independently evaluated, and, with UN support, a new NACSAP drafted for Cabinet approval. On-going support was provided to Zanzibar anti-corruption work planning, policy development and legislation drafting. With UN assistance, Tanzania laid the ground for a review of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), publishing a detailed self-assessment of compliance. Under the same results area, a new partnership was established between UNICEF, UNDP and the EU to further legal sector reform in Zanzibar through a comprehensive, integrated and coherent legal sector reform strategy. With support for the development of a policy and legislative framework for enhanced coordination of legal aid, access to justice for the most vulnerable in Zanzibar was also enhanced during the reporting period.

In pursuit of more effective aid management by the Government of Tanzania, the Development Cooperation Framework (DCF) was developed. This builds on the previous Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) and Busan agreements, establishing a broader framework beyond aid cooperation to

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Relevant MDAs Advance Key National Strategies for Good Governance
- 2.0 Government of Tanzania Leads More Effective Aid Management and Aid Coordination
- 3.0 Select MDAs, LGAs Have Increased Capacity for Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Reporting
- 4.0 Government of Tanzania Advances Fulfilment of Its International Treaty Obligations
- 5.0 Government of Tanzania's Justice System Better Protects the Rights of Women and Children In Contact/ Conflict With The Law and is Better Able to Respond to Their Needs
- 6.0 Select Communities Participate in Democratic and Peaceful Discourse

include components such as overall tax revenue and management as well as 'new' actors such as the private sector, BRIC countries, Foreign Direct Investors and CSOs. Important progress was also made with the Aid Management Platform, where Tanzania continues to lead globally (2012 Development Gateway 1st Prize, 2013) with the integration of Aid Information Management Systems into national budget, expenditure and planning instruments, informed by South-South knowledge sharing. Key support was also provided to both government (Public Expenditure Review Secretariat) and Development Partners (Development Partners Group Secretariat) for strengthened aid coordination and harmonization capacity.

Under the third results area, MDAs and LGAs capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting was enhanced, supported

by the introduction of gender mainstreaming in MoF Budget guidelines. Further the landmark publication of the Cities and Children Report raised awareness of the challenges faced by children under rapid urbanization, contributing to the formulation of an urban agenda for Tanzania. UNICEF and UNDP also jointly contributed to the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) for more effective systematization, storage and analysis of indicators in economy, infrastructure, agriculture, environment, governance, health and other sectors to improve evidence-based planning.

To advance GoT fulfilment of international treaty obligations, major advances in the domestication of labour law were achieved. The capacity of the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA) to handle labour disputes was increased through training of mediators and arbitrators and dissemination of the CMA Case Management Guide Vol. II. The Labour Dispute Prevention and Resolution Training Guide was also published for improved management of disputes in the workplace. The Dispute Handling Unit (DHU) in Zanzibar was established and supported through training, thereby enabling effective handling of labour disputes through mediation and arbitration. Cultural rights were successfully strengthened in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage through capacity development for 26 culture experts to create a national inventory with the involvement of custodian communities. Files will be developed for possible nomination into the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and to the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, thereby ensuring their protection for future generations.

Child Rights in Tanzania were strengthened with child rights monitoring by a country wide network of CSOs to highlight continuing violations and progress in implementation nationwide. Data gathered will be used in advocacy for changes to legislation, policy and practice, as well as serving as an essential resource for the NGO report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, due in 2013. Under the new legal aid programme for children in conflict with the law, 100% of children appearing in the juvenile court in Dar es Salaam (the only juvenile court in the country) enjoyed full legal representation and 100% of children in Segerea and Keko prisons received legal information. As a result of UN support, 39% of cases were dismissed

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Administration of justice & fair trial
- Conditions of detention
- Cultural rights
- Gender equality and discrimination against women
- Labour Rights
- Right to an Adequate Standard of Living
- Right to an Effective Remedy, Impunity
- Right to Participate In Public Affairs & Right To Vote
- Right to Protection Of Property, Financial Credit

or children acquitted, 10 children were bailed, cases were expedited and the number of children held at Upanga Retention Home dropped from 15 to 4. Children's detention centres are now governed by a child protection policy and procedure safeguarding children from violence and abuse.

Police Gender and Children's Desks are being set up in all 417 police stations - as a result of collaborations by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNWOMEN - improving the capacity of the police to handle cases of GBV and child abuse on the Mainland and in Zanzibar. Child friendly Juvenile Court Rules are ready for approval by the Chief Justice; an essential first step to the establishment of nationwide Juvenile Courts. A Five year Child Justice Strategy for Progressive Reform was also completed and in the pipeline for Cabinet consideration. Implementation of the strategy will lead to a more child rights compliant system, in which children's cases are handled by specialist trained personnel in child friendly environments, and both child victims and offenders are provided with services that support their rehabilitation and reintegration.

Important progress was made to address violence against women. For example, the Women's Legal Aid Centre can now provide gender sensitive counselling to survivors of abuse, violence and exploitation. They provided legal aid services to 980 women and child survivors of SGBV in legal aid clinics, with 123 women attended by paralegals in the paralegal units. Women



High Court Judges training programmes on 'Women's Rights' and 'Women's Access To Justice,' including combating sexual coercion, were complemented by the development of the Journal of VAWG and Case Law Manual. Both judges and magistrates have applied precedents from the compiled cases in 2012, with 10 cases reported as adjudicated using the manuals. The annual 16 Days of Activism 'Caravan for Change' provided different regions and various stakeholders with information to combat VAW. It attracted significant media attention increasing awareness of both VAW and SGBV. Also, the UN supported a review of laws in Zanzibar informing draft regulation for the Kadhi's Court Act in issues of marriage and divorce. A review of the Marriage Decree 1966 in Zanzibar was initiated through consultations with religious leaders, lawyers and CSOs. It is anticipated that amendments will remove a significant bottleneck in the realisation of women's rights, as it pertains to marriage and divorce.

To enable communities to participate in democratic and peaceful discourse, UNESCO, UNDP and UN Women supported the expansion of community radio. Three new community radio projects were initiated in Makunduchi (Zanzibar), and Ngorongoro and Kahama Districts (Mainland). As a result, nine district correspondents' networks were established,

improving the availability of news and development information from ward levels. UNESCO and UNHCR successfully collaborated to promote peace and prevent conflicts in communities, through workshops in the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in Kigoma, advancing youth understanding of the role of photography and art for social cohesion.

In support to key democratic institutions, a comprehensive needs assessment for the two Parliaments was undertaken and the findings now shape planning and priorities for UN support. A wide range of training and seminars for parliamentary staff and MPs of both the Bunge and the Zanzibar House was also delivered on parliamentary and committee rules, budget oversight including gender responsive budgeting, poverty reduction strategies, and more inclusive law making. Women MPs were trained on constitution-making and engaged with other women in civil society in identification of gaps in the current Constitution and advancement of gender equality mainstreaming opportunities in the Constitutional Review. The leadership and entrepreneurship capacities of women in remote areas were also developed to enable their participation as candidates in forthcoming elections.

3.3.2 EMERGENCIES AND DISASTER RESPONSE

The main focus of UN assistance under Emergencies and Disaster Response is to enhance the disaster management capacity of Government and local communities to maintain an effective, coordinated emergency preparedness and response. The UN assists the government to establish effective communication mechanisms to enable communities to prepare for and respond to disasters in a timely and effective manner. The UN develops sector level monitoring, emergency supply prepositioning and other support capacities to ensure intra-government coordination in core areas of WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. Nutrition in emergencies is further addressed through support to MDAs to establish a responsive food distribution and needs assessment system that addresses the most vulnerable populations. Efforts are scaled up to ensure that Government continues to refine targeting criteria for the most vulnerable populations in need of humanitarian assistance.

Under the first results area, support was provided to the two Disaster Management Departments (DMDs) to transform the Disaster Relief Coordination Act (1990) into a new Disaster Management Act, incorporating key issues from the Hyogo Framework for Action and emphasising the conversion of the DMDs to Agency status empowering them to more effectively fulfil their duties. The review also included analysis of the Disaster Management Policy M&E framework and the National Operational Guidelines (NoG). Consultations at national and sub national level in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar ensured broad participation of key stakeholders and provided an entry point for the incorporation of internationally agreed standards for disaster management relating to gender and human rights. During the reporting period, two disaster simulation exercises were undertaken to test existing coordination frameworks, involving Government, NGOs, CSOs and media. These were implemented in both Zanzibar and the Mainland, involving the

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Zanzibar Chief Minister's Office (CMO) - Disaster Management Departments Effectively Lead Emergency Preparedness and Response With a Focus on Areas Most Susceptible to Disasters
- 2.0 Communities Have Access to Improved Credible Emergency Information to Enable Early Action
- 3.0 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and NSAs Are Prepared, Have Adequate Sectoral Capacity and Provide an Effective Intra Coordinated Response in WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition In Emergencies
- 4.0 Prime Minister's Office (PMO) - Disaster Management Departments (DMDs) Provide Timely Access to Emergency Food Assistance to Food Insecure and Vulnerable Households in Emergency Situations

collaboration of several UN agencies under the umbrella of the Emergency Coordination Group. An Action Plan to follow-up on coordination gaps identified was subsequently developed, including timelines and responsible actors. Support was also extended to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) National Platform, facilitating regular meetings to review the draft Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor Report 2011-2012 and provide comments on the Post-Hyogo Framework for DRR. Further, a Vulnerability Capacity Assessment was conducted in disaster prone districts in both mainland and Zanzibar, leading in the development of five Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans.

To enable a timely response by communities to health related disasters, the MoHSW was supported to develop a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) roadmap guiding capacity development for improved access to credible information. The road map also facilitated the development of an 'all hazard' emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP), involving a number of stakeholders. UNICEF and WHO teamed up to address issues related to WASH and Health within the EPRP to promote the capacity of local communities towards better preparedness. Further a baseline survey conducted on the Mainland and Zanzibar captured communities' perception of emergency information, which informed the development of the Emergency Communication Strategy and Communication Tool Kit. Efforts to control common crop pests and diseases in Zanzibar, as part of a regional effort to monitor trans-boundary pests, also received substantial support during the reporting period. District Specialists were equipped to collect and report data as part of an early warning system regarding potential threats to crops from pests and diseases.

To ensure relevant MDAs, LGAs, and NSAs are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective coordinated response across key sectors, the UN provided support through a number of initiatives with the following results. Resource weak and food insecure households in drought prone central regions received training and inputs thereby enhancing their production. Those affected by the December 2011 flood in Dar es Salaam were assisted to restore their livelihoods. Biannual Food Security and Nutrition Assessments, conducted and supported jointly by FAO, UNICEF and WFP, identified the most affected households for food and non-food assistance, leading to Government distribution of free food, subsidised rations, seed and livestock. In support of food-related interventions in Zanzibar, a feasibility study was conducted to assist the Government to establish emergency food reserves in the Isles. Mapping of health hazards areas enabled responsible Ministries and other actors to focus their preparedness and response plans, equipping health service providers with essential emergency casualty response skills to reduce casualties and avert death during times of emergency.

Further, emergency coordination meetings in the Nutrition and WASH sub sectors were organized for

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Gender Equality and Discrimination Against Women
- Right to Education
- Right to Food
- Right to Health

a wide range of stakeholders, including in response to the 2012 El Nino threat for the determination of preparedness for possible water borne diseases. National partners' awareness regarding reproductive health and gender concerns in disasters was enhanced through orientation sessions on the Minimal Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis. Recognizing the importance of education in emergencies, the MoEVT was also assisted to develop a simplified version of the Education in Emergencies (EiE) orientation package for districts and schools.

Timely access to emergency food assistance for food insecure and vulnerable households in emergency situations requires a functional early warning system, a food security and nutrition assessment framework and proper targeting criteria guided by effective coordination from the Prime Minister's Office - DMD. Technical and material support was therefore provided to the GoT to identify the most food insecure and vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and effectively use emergency stocks. In line with the NoG, the Government adopted Community Managed Targeting and Distribution (CMTD) mechanisms to address targeting (inclusion and exclusion) errors. Priority was given to LGA Disaster Management Committees in food insecure areas for training on CMTD and effective leadership. Such food security and early warning activities were implemented through a joint effort by WFP and FAO, fully utilising their comparative advantages.

3.3.3 REFUGEES

Under the UNDAP, support to Refugees ensures those remaining in camps in North Western Tanzania have access to basic services and protection in line with international norms and standards, including legal protection and documentation. The UN will continue to strengthen environmental protection in refugee-populated areas. Durable solutions for refugee populations are pursued with the aim of ensuring voluntary repatriation, resettlement in third countries or naturalisation and local integration. Receiving communities and LGAs are also being empowered to absorb naturalised populations. National authorities are also supported to promote efficient and fair asylum and migration systems in line with international norms and standards, and IOM and UNHCR are carrying out tailored capacity building work to this effect.

Refugees continued to receive basic and essential services according to national and international standards during the reporting period, as a result of support from a range of UN agencies including UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. Food assistance was provided to 105,572 individuals, comprising of refugees from DRC and Burundi, hosted at the Nyarugusu and Mtabila camps in North Western Tanzania (maintaining the recommended 2,100 Kcal per person per day) in addition to some vulnerable populations in host communities. The water and sanitation sector ensured that at least 33 liters of portable water per person per day was available in the camps. A health referral system was established to ensure health screening and provision of services to refugees and the local host communities around the camps; malaria drugs, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services as well as supplementary infant feeding was also provided. Disease surveillance was maintained with no outbreak of diseases experienced. Refugees, including those in prison, received legal counselling and protection services, with dialogue to resolve bottlenecks with Government initiated. Refugees were given access to quality gender sensitive, sexual and reproductive health and SGBV services according to the Minimum Initial Service Package, with community trainings

KEY RESULTS AREAS

- 1.0 Refugees Have Access to Basic Services and Protection In Line With International Norms And Standards
- 2.0 Durable Solutions For Camp-Based Refugees Attained
- 3.0 Efficient and Fair Asylum And Migration Systems Strengthened in Line With International Norms And Standards

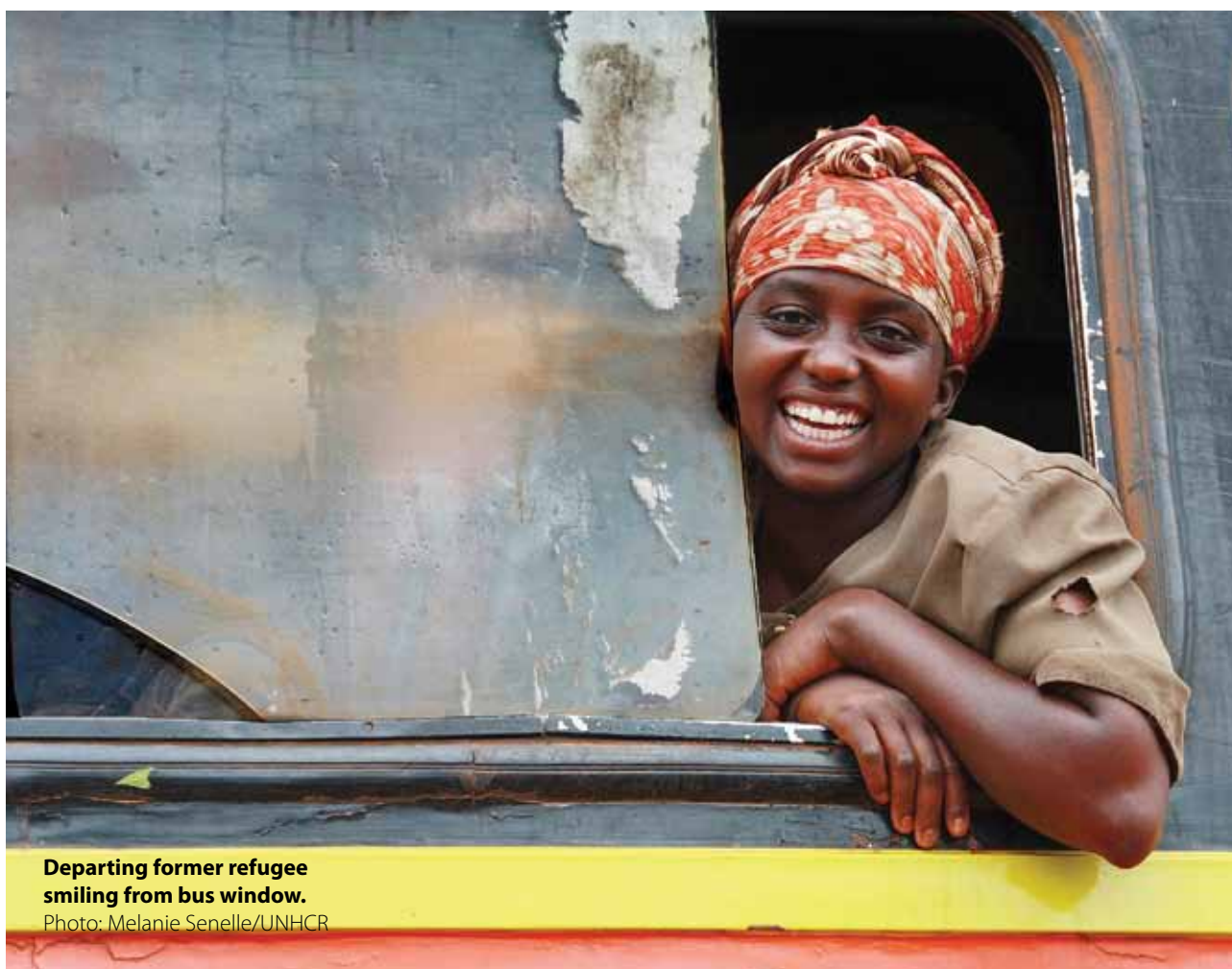
and discussions with service providers on priority areas. SGBV Cases were reported and appropriate legal, psychosocial counselling and material support were provided, with follow up and referrals where required. Access to water and sanitation, health, nutrition, primary education and community services was also ensured for refugee children in camps in line with Sphere standards and core commitments for children. Safety and security of refugee children was increased following the upgrading of child friendly service centres. Further, as part of the security package assistance provided to the Government, 114 police were deployed in the camps to maintain peace and security including an additional 60 for the Mtabila camp closure exercise. Environmental protection was strengthened through supervised firewood harvesting and tree planting campaigns in the camps. Key persons were trained within the refugee and host community on Community Forest Management and were supported to establish community woodlots, bee keeping and forest conservation sites.

In pursuit of durable solutions for Camp-based Refugees, from October to early December 2012, a total of 34,052 Burundian former refugees from Mtabila refugee camp in North Western Tanzania were successfully assisted to return home, three weeks before the official deadline of 31 December and in full compliance with international human rights and humanitarian standards. It was termed by

the Government of Tanzania, as “one of the historical milestone achievements by the international community in the quest for durable solutions for refugees.” The refugee status for Burundian refugees found not to be in need of international protection and hosted in Mtabila refugee camp formally ended in August 2012, following individual interviews to assess protection needs. Only 2,715 were found in continued need of international protection and were relocated to Nyarugusu camp together with a few other pending cases for further processing bringing the total relocated from Mtabila to 3,120. The successful completion of returns is attributed to the tremendous efforts in cooperation between the two governments and all partners: UNHCR, IOM, WFP, IRC, the Tanzanian Red Cross Society, TWESA and GIZ. Under the same results area, a total of 312 refugees were also resettled to third countries mainly in Australia, Canada, UK and the United States. These refugees were also specifically oriented to the culture of their third countries prior to resettlement.

The protracted lack of decision on the legal status and integration of Newly Naturalised Tanzanians (NNTs) continued to pose serious challenges in enabling each to exercise their rights as Tanzanian citizens, despite sustained advocacy on the issue including at high levels through the reporting period. Notwithstanding, host communities and LGAs were empowered to absorb NNTs through a number of initiatives under this results area. These included: awareness raising campaigns to promote education and health, integrating HIV/Aids and SGBV issues; a mobile legal court in Mishamo Settlement to provide legal aid to the NNTs and surrounding host communities; health post, secondary school and road rehabilitation in relevant districts.

Finally, to facilitate strengthened efficient and fair asylum and migration systems in line with international norms and standards, the GoT was supported to initiate a review of refugee policies and legislation including immigration and citizen laws. Advocacy with



Departing former refugee smiling from bus window.

Photo: Melanie Senelle/UNHCR

government continued for a more liberal asylum policy and relaxation of restrictions on freedom of movement and employment. On the basis of a proposed regional approach to Refugees, the EAC meeting of Chiefs of Refugee Management reviewed the existing gaps and formulated a set of key recommendations on the harmonization process including the development of a comprehensive programme of action for five years, establishment of institutional mechanisms for oversight and coordination of refugee matters within the EAC Secretariat as well as a technical working group. Senior Tanzanian officials were oriented to the EAC Common Market Protocol, and assisted to establish an informal network creating important synergies in the complementary work of all involved institutions. Tanzania immigration officials were also familiarized on the practical implementation and operational aspects of EAC Common market Protocol Outcomes. IOM collaborated with UNHCR to revise the Tanzania Immigration Border Procedures Manual and ensure it is based on international protection norms as well as international standards of migration management. The manual streamlines exit and entry immigration services as well as general migration management in the country. Also, user friendly Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were developed to address vulnerable migrants such as trafficked victims, (unaccompanied) children and the elderly. In addition, trainers from Tanzanian immigration and police training academies acquired new skills in their lesson delivery, and now develop their teaching techniques on the basis of modern theoretical models of adult learning methods, drafting structured lesson plans for each session. These trainers also acquired essential knowledge on migration terminology in general and mixed migration flows in Tanzania. Further, higher learning institutions were supported to include refugee law in their curricula: the curriculum of a Masters' programme in Forced Migration at the University of Dar es salaam now includes Refugee Law.

3.4 **UNDAP 2011-2015: OPERATING AS ONE**

The pursuit of business harmonisation under Delivering as One continued to make good progress during the reporting period, with regard to redress of capacity gaps, simplification of process and cost reductions.

Under the leadership of the HACT/Finance WG, the first phase of a capacity building exercise for IPs on the Mainland and Zanzibar was completed. Approximately, 120 key partners participated in a workshop to address challenges in allocation and reporting of funds, audit, procurement and project management. Further, a micro assessment of 80 partners across the UN system was undertaken and the 2011 HACT was completed, ensuring a coherent approach to improved risk management. Cumulatively, these processes ensured that funds allocated to partners were effectively utilized for improved development outcomes. Further, under this Outcome, the National Audit Office was trained for the first time to audit UN programmes; an encouraging step forward for national capacity building efforts.

KEY RESULTS

- **UNCT harmonises core financial management processes and addresses priority capacity gaps**
- **UNCT strengthens common procurement management mechanisms and support to national procurement systems**
- **In-country Human Resources processes are harmonised, efficient and responsive to programme needs** The work on human
- **UNCT operationalise cost-effective ICT solutions to support programme delivery**

The Zanzibar One UN Office continued to provide resident agencies with common services across key areas. During 2012, two additional staff were recruited, further strengthening common administration and operations service provision. Despite these additions in personnel, the UN maintained the same Operations Budget as 2010/11, demonstrating improved efficiencies. The UN clinic also delivered a reduction in operating costs (257,600 USD savings secured compared to 2009 budget), with no reduction in service quality.

The part-time Tanzanian One Procurement Team is tasked with enhancing common procurement management mechanisms and supporting national procurement systems. During the reporting period, 45 Long Term Agreements (LTA) were operational with attendant cost reductions through reduced staff time and more advantageous pricing agreements. A database was also created for improved monitoring of LTA take up across agencies, supplier management and performance. Further, the team successfully completed two complex procurement processes: i) selection of One UN Banking provider; ii) security services for UN premises and staff residences. These contracts involved detailed negotiations at the Headquarter and country level, with strong inter-agency collaboration throughout the process.

To ensure sufficient UN staff commitment to DaO processes and accurate assessment of their contribution thereto, the Human Resources Working

Group spearheaded the introduction of at least one performance objective which relates to their work on DaO. Further, a staff induction booklet was drafted to facilitate newcomers' adjustment to UN Tanzania and expedite their integration as productive members of the team. Finally, a prototype of a staff and consultant database was created, to support programme planning and implementation. Roll-out through the UNDP web-based Results Monitoring System is planned under the next reporting period.

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) WG supports efficient programme delivery through cost-effective ICT solutions. During the reporting period, the ICT crafted a needs assessment to gather the various resident agency requirements for an improved voice and data system across the UNCT. An Action Plan for the One UN Virtual Office website was formulated, with key activities defined and responsibilities assigned. A range of WGs – programme, cross-cutting and operations - were selected to pilot the Common ICT Platform during 2012, support by Ericsson Share Point experts, ensuring due reflection of multifarious needs/lessons learnt for integration in the final model. Under DaO, one Internet Service Provider for the entire UNCT was secured, ensuring better conditions of supply and support but also increased bandwidth from seven to ten megabytes for UN Agencies. Additionally, a Disaster Recovery Plan for One UN Common Services was drafted, with back-up procedures for critical systems already established.



3.5 UNDAF 2011-2015: COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UNCG is specifically tasked with supporting the UNCT to operationalise coherent, effective advocacy and communication strategies. In pursuit of this Outcome during the reporting period, the WG developed a range of communication products and conducted a number of joint Outreach activities and media events. These included: the UN Website, a one-stop-resource for DaO information on planned and achieved results; the UMOJA bi-monthly newsletter, demonstrating the results of UN Tanzania to both internal and external stakeholders; the UNDAF Information Pack, expanded to include factsheets on the Key Programming Principles of GEWE and Human Rights with core content provided by the respective Cross Cutting WGs; wall calendars and greeting cards, reflecting the ongoing partnership between the UN and Government for delivery on the development and humanitarian agenda. Further, a UN Stand at the July Saba Saba trade fair informed 5,000+ visitors of the contribution of the multifarious UN agencies operating in Tanzania.

Various events undertaken during UN week (17-24 October) were coordinated through the UNCG, under the year's theme of environment and sustainable livelihood. In addition, commemorations of UN days – International Women's Day, International Youth Day, World Aids Day, Human Rights Day – were facilitated by the WG. These served as important advocacy opportunities, with broad participation by Government, Development Partners, Youths, Communities and Civil Society as well as widespread coverage by the electronic and print media.

Over 150 journalists were oriented on the UNDAF and reporting for development as a result of a collaborative effort by ILO, UNIC, UNESCO and RCO. Participants were equipped to more accurately reflect UN concerns, with attendant improvements in the accuracy and quality reporting demonstrated. Further, journalists were specifically trained on HIV/AIDS and investigative reporting, resulting in the creation of a regional network on HIV/AIDS reporting and links to

KEY RESULTS

- UNCT operationalises coherence, effective advocacy and communication strategies

YUNA for enhanced HIV/AIDS and youth related media reporting.

Education outreach visits were completed in Mtwara and Lindi. The initiative targeted youth and secondary school students, enhancing 500 students' knowledge of the UN and their work in Tanzania. This was complemented through library outreach activities in Mtwara - resulting in the securing of free space at the Saint Augustine University Library and Mtwara Regional Library for UN publications – and media outreach – leading to an agreement to air UN content on Safari Radio (audiences in Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Mozambique).

During the reporting period, the UNCG contributed to the consistent delivery of common messaging and advocacy through the development of UN Issues Briefs for internal use. These reflect three to four priorities of each of the UN agencies operating in Tanzania, informing staff of interventions and key results, thereby strengthening UN positioning as 'Communicating as One'. The Issues Briefs will also serve as background documents for all Heads of Agency and staff during events, trainings and media interviews. Further, the One UN Logo guidelines were completed and shared, to ensure a common, consistent visual identity for joint UN products and communications, without losing individual agencies' brand identities.

Towards the end of the year, a General Staff meeting was organized to update all members of the UNCT on the progress and challenges of UNDAF implementation, providing an opportunity for senior management to respond to staff concerns, ensuring their continued commitment to DaO processes. The meeting also afforded a platform for UN Cares, designed to reduce the impact of HIV in the UN workplace.

3.6 UNDAF 2011: CROSS CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

3.6.1 PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The PMEWG serves the entire UNCT and various UNDAF WGs therein, collaborating with each to ensure centralised PME and reporting processes are evidence-based and results-oriented. Within the reporting period, the WG refined the Results Monitoring System (RMS) to improve the AWP and Annual Review modules and introduced a re-engineered component for the Mid Year Review. The refinements incorporated feedback provided in a UNCT 2012 survey regarding the systems/procedures developed to date. Following these revisions, the central, web-based system for planning and reporting under the UNDAF became more user-friendly, with several functions automated to reduce data entry error. Significantly, the comprehensive report section was made available to external access thereby enhancing UN Tanzania's transparency and accountability to partners (both implementing and development). Further, the PMEWG continued their partnership with the HACT/Finance WG to refine the definition and assessment of costs - following a UNDG revision of categories - thereby facilitating future identification of potential for cost-savings.

The UNDAF Annual Report 2011-2012 was also produced as the first comprehensive account of results achieved under the UNDAF, incorporating the results of all UN agencies operating in Tanzania, resident and non-resident, development and humanitarian.

Finally, UNCT-wide coherent Knowledge Management (KM) was advanced for improved (inter-agency and inter-WG) collaboration, institutional memory and external knowledge partnerships. The KM Strategy, Action Plan and M&E Matrix drafted in close consultation with members of the ICT WG for due incorporation of the ICT Common Platform, will enhance learning with benefits for programme planning and implementation going forward.

KEY RESULTS

- UNCT planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting are results and evidence based
- UNCT strengthens gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment across programme delivery and advocacy campaigns
- UNCT more effectively promotes Human Rights through advocacy, programming and operational management

3.6.2 GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The IAGG enhances UNCT's programme delivery and advocacy efforts through mainstreaming of GEWE. Towards the end of 2012, the Group received renewed impetus under the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review on Operational Activities for Development (QCPR), which placed unprecedented emphasis on GEWE as central to the achievement of development results.

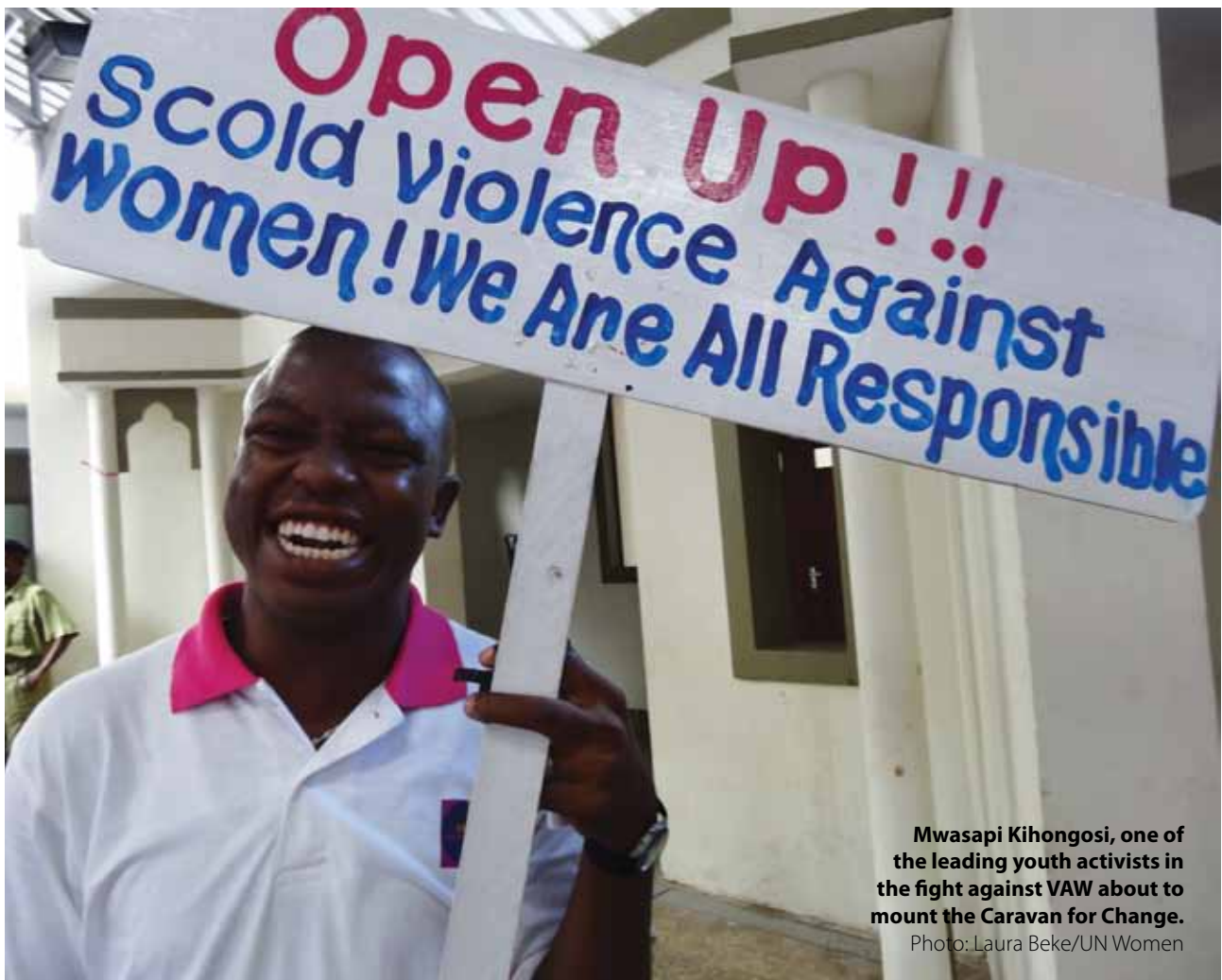
In 2012, as a follow up to the Fourth High Level Conference on Development Effectiveness in Busan, IAGG engaged in policy dialogue with the GoT and Development Partners on the implementation of the Busan Joint Action Plan on Gender Equality. This focuses on tracking of financial allocations by Governments and Developments Partners for gender equality, as well as the collection of sex disaggregated data and statistics to inform national development priorities and plans, including development cooperation frameworks.

At the UNCT level, the IAGG introduced Gender Mainstreaming Checklists and Gender Markers for each of the Programme WGs, guiding their delivery and promoting their accountability for

GEWE. Technical assistance was also provided by the Group for the development of the AWP's 2012-2013, further strengthening the tracking process of key gender results. Two advocacy briefs - 'Securing Productive and Sustainable Livelihoods for Women and Men In Tanzania' and 'Women's Representation in Politics and Leadership' - were produced, as well as a 'Gender, Culture and Development' brief on the cultural dimensions of gender mainstreaming in collaboration with the Interest Group on Cultural Development. Moreover, specific Gender briefings were held regarding the post-MDG framework to inform the UNCT of emerging findings and consensus from attendant national and international dialogue. Collectively, such initiatives further strengthened the

comprehensive and systematic orientation of UN Tanzania to key GEWE issues, with improved outcomes across the different sectors.

Under IAGG's broad mandate of GEWE external advocacy, a Gender Factsheet was developed for integration in the UNDP Information Pack. The factsheet provides information to partners (both Implementing and Development) regarding UN Tanzania's work on Gender in the context of DaO, serving as an important instrument for mobilising support in-country. Furthermore, IAGG produced key messages on Gender for public sensitisation during UN Week, as well as contributing extensive recommendations for the development of the Natural



Mwasapi Kihongosi, one of the leading youth activists in the fight against VAW about to mount the Caravan for Change.

Photo: Laura Beke/UN Women

Gas Policy, the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP)-Phase II and the National Human Rights' Action Plan, ensuring the integration of specific provisions that promote GEWE. The IAGG also raised awareness on the Domestic Worker's Convention No. 189, a sector in which women are over-represented and more vulnerable to abuse. Further, IAGG members supported the Human Rights WG in the formulation of gender related sections for the UN submission to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). The concluding observations by the CESCR echoed UN concerns of polygamy and FGM as priority areas.

Finally, the Gender Group fully engaged in the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women and Girls. Internally, messages with different themes on Gender violence were circulated to all UN staff as part of an electronic Message Marathon to raise awareness on VAW. External activities included advocacy to the Tarime District authorities on alternative rites of passage, in collaboration with the Social Protection WG. Specifically, IAGG supported the graduation ceremony of 350 girls who underwent alternative rites of passage at Masanga Centre; an event attended by 2,000 people and presided over by the Attorney General. This contributed to other national advocacy initiatives on FGM, particularly to prevent the planned mutilation of approximately 4,000 girls in Mara region. IAGG also supported a "Radio Marathon" with Choice FM and the 'Caravan for Change' (cross-referenced in the Governance WG section), raising awareness, encouraging people to speak out against VAW and fostering related policy dialogue with national stakeholders.

3.6.3 HUMAN RIGHTS

As a result of effective inter-agency collaboration around a number of national processes relevant to the country's implementation of international human rights obligations, as well as strategic policy advice to counterparts at the national level, the HRWG further enhanced the UNCT's position as a key player in the national human rights context during the reporting period. This was clearly evinced by the affirmative words of the GoT during the national celebrations of Human Rights Day 10 December 2012, as well as the inclusion of the UNCT support to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as a case study in the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism practice compilation.

Notably in November 2012, the CESCR Committee issued the first concluding observations for Tanzania. In support of the reporting process, HRWG contributed to two regional events by OHCHR and OHCHR/CIVICUS respectively, exposing officials from CHRAGG and partner NGOs to the application of CESCR and other Human Rights Treaty Body processes for advocacy at national levels. Further, the HRWG made available a UN Country Team submission to the Committee - with inputs from ten agencies and IAGG - leading to the integration of a number of observations echoing UNCT remarks on progress and obstacles in the realisation of ESCR, including issues relating to maternal mortality, PLHIV, corporal punishment of children and the domestication of the Covenant on ESCR in national law. Regarding the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), the HRWG presented and, where necessary further justified, the comprehensive list of UNCT comments to the Plan, compiled in March and April, to the Permanent Secretary of MoCLA and other government officials. These included: harmonization with concerned sector specific reform programmes (for example on juvenile justice); the inclusion of an action to review the National Policy on Indigenous Peoples; a detailed M&E framework; and the NHRAP's alignment with the Five Year National Development Plan implementation arrangement. The NHRAP development process is government-led, but serves as a good example of inter-agency collaboration in terms of UN support. UNDP served as the main financier of the



NHRAP formulation process – under the Governance WG – and HRWG coordinated UNCT technical assistance, for instance through the submission of joint feedback on a draft text from a number of UN WGs and agencies, and by representing the UNCT as a technical advisor to the national coordination committee for NHRAP finalisation. The UNESCO-led joint initiative to ensure incorporation of Culture and Development in the programming of UNCT also bore fruit during the reporting period, with UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO and RCO collaboration for a cross-policy assessment of effective ways to combat FGM in Mara Region.

In regard to HRBA support, a key achievement concerned the UNCT Human Rights seminar on 8 November. This gathered forty plus members of the UNCT, for a full day review of the HRWG's support to relevant DaO reform objectives, the HRBA foundations

of the UNDP and the status of the UPR and NHRAP. The seminar was headed by a panel of the Resident Coordinator, the OHCHR Regional Representative, UNESCO Representative and the International Law Commission member, Professor Peter Maina. Participants were duly oriented on the national context and provided with an enhanced understanding of HRBA with attendant reflection in programme implementation.

Finally, due to its wide membership and joint responsibility, the HRWG has represented the UNCT in relation to external partners, including Development Partners, on matters relating to human rights. Support has ranged from response to information requests to UN representation in human rights events organised by Government or NGO coalitions.

4.0 | Constraints, Challenges and Lessons Learnt



A number of challenges impacted upon the effective and efficient delivery of planned results during the reporting period. Listed below are common concerns emanating from the Mid Year Review 2012-2013, alongside specific remedial actions undertaken and/or planned for the remainder of the UNDP. Sector specific constraints are addressed through by the WGs in revised AWP. Progress on both categories of challenges will be regularly monitored, with a designated assessment during the Annual Review, May – June 2013.

4.1 UN/INTERNAL

A primary constraint listed by many WGs related to the availability of funds, both Agency and One Fund, in the current global economic climate. At the commencement of Year II AWP, agencies were required to prioritise results areas and reduce costs where possible to maximise the utility of funds available. During 2013, operationalisation of the UN Tanzania Resource Mobilisation Strategy and Action Plan will receive renewed impetus with the re-engineering of the RMS. The system will enable up-to-the-minute understanding of the UN's funding needs and priorities, supported by regular mappings of the Development Partner environment (including non-traditional actors) for targeted, effective resource mobilisation.

A second dilemma expressed across the WGs related to UNDP implementation and the most appropriate working modality therein. The Division of Labour established through the Plan provides for single agency accountability at Key Action level. Agency staff were therefore unclear how best to identify areas of synergy or secure collaborative partnerships to generate the added value promised by DaO.

Despite these concerns, as referenced within the results sections, many agencies worked together on a range of issues during the reporting period. For example, FAO, ILO and UNIDO collectively provided comprehensive evidence-based policy advice in pursuit of the pro-poor growth agenda, whilst WFP and UNHCR undertook joint assessments in

the refugee camps of North West Tanzania. The newly configured technical programme committee (Programme and Operations Management Team) have intensified efforts to identify and support such opportunities for inter-agency collaboration within and across the Working Groups, building upon current good practice to provide strengthened guidance on the joint programming approach throughout the planning and implementation process. Going forward, the PMEWG will complement these efforts with the development of joint monitoring options, designed to facilitate information-sharing, minimise duplication of data generation and encourage joint field visits, with potential for reduced transaction costs.

Further related to the effective functioning of the WGs was the challenge of consistent and quality contributions from Participating UN agency staff. Variance in staff capacity and commitment – the latter adversely affected by perceived competing agency priorities – resulted in an over-reliance upon a few key individuals to fulfil principal Working Group functions. In cases of absence or staff turnover, activities were discontinued, postponed or the ambition somehow reduced. This was especially felt within the Operations and Cross Cutting WGs, for which activities and planned results are essentially supplementary to staff core portfolios.

Guiding principles for Working Group membership were created as part of the agreed UNDP governance



structure prior to launch. Notwithstanding, it was understood that more needed to be done to ensure staff were given adequate time and motivation to fulfil their responsibilities under DaO. As stated in Section 3.4. above, the Country Management Team, towards the end of Year One, therefore agreed to a voluntary set of guidelines for relevant staff's performance assessments. Take-up of this option will be reviewed during the next reporting period.

4.2 GOVERNMENT/EXTERNAL

A major factor impeding effective delivery under the UNDAP lay in capacity shortfalls within Government itself. MDAs and LGAs suffer from an insufficient quantity of trained and experienced personnel capable of executing their respective institutions' mandates and commitments therein. Such capacity constraints are further exacerbated by rapid staff turnover and funding gaps.

The UNDAP is designed to contribute to a filling of this gap amongst national partners, with specific focus upon Government: 95% of all key actions relate to capacity development accounting for 66% of the planned budget. At the Output level, such capacity building interventions can be loosely divided into five categories (in order of significance): Implementation (42.05%); Strategy and Budget Allocation (20.08%); M&E and Learning (17.80%); Policy and Legislative (11.74%); Resource Mobilization (8.33%). In the second year of implementation, it is anticipated that foundational work such as trainings, provision of SOPs and manuals will begin to bear fruit. Personnel will thereby be enabled to institute real advancements across the key programming areas of the UNDAP. In support, to ensure a coherent and above all effective approach to capacity building, a common capacity building strategy is also under development.

A second, related common cause of delay to timely programme implementation was the slow rate of fund disbursement through the Government Exchequer system. The UNCT endeavoured to ensure the timely upload of cash transfer projections on the Aid Management Platform (AMP), however this information was not consistently reflected in

the Government budget books impeding efficient disbursement to partners.

Going forward, further support will be provided to UN agencies to ensure timely and accurate inputting of cash transfer projections in the AMP. Moreover, the UNCT will collaborate with the MoF to build the capacity of respective IPs to ensure this information is reflected in their budget forecasts, enabling capture in the budget books and the requisite allocation of budget vote numbers for timely transfer from the treasury to UN IPs. The HACT/Finance WG will continue orientations on the use of the FACE form to ensure compliance with reporting requirements enabling timely release of subsequent tranches.

Agreed programming results were also adversely affected by delays in Government decision-making or shifting priorities. For example, a major constraint for the Education Working Group related to the delayed adoption of the IECD Policy (Outcome One). Despite in-depth and comprehensive discussions, including at the 2012 Joint Education Sector Review, the Government has yet to approve the policy. Without GoT endorsement, integrated approaches to early childhood development will continue to be delayed nationwide.

In response to these concerns, the UNCT has strengthened outreach, improved communication and visibility at national and community level. Agencies have renewed collaborative advocacy efforts to secure progress on the UN's normative agenda as well as on emerging human rights and developmental issues. Moreover, the WGs have endeavoured to incorporate partners in their regular meetings (in addition to key planning and review events) and heightened use of the existing Government Dialogue Structure to secure support for planned initiatives.

5.0 | **UNDAP 2011–2015** **Financial Data: One Fund**



The UNDAP 2011-2015 includes a single budgetary framework comprised of agency core, agency non-core and One Fund resources. Each initiative may draw upon one, two or all three sources of funding to resource activities.

This section provides cumulative data and analysis which specifically references One Fund receipts, disbursements and expenditure, with a further breakdown for the 2012 reporting period. The information is extrapolated from reports submitted by PUNs, through UNEX. The original data is available for public viewing on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

The Tanzania One Fund is administered by the UNDP MPTF Office in New York, with certain functions delegated to UNDP at country-level. Established in 2006, the MPTF Office is the fund administrator for the UN system when UNDP is selected to administer donor funds intended for multi-agency operations.

For the purposes of this report, the financial performance of the Tanzania One UN Fund is analyzed according to:

- Income sources and status, encompassing donor contributions and interest earned
- Disbursements to PUNs
- PUN reported expenditure
- Budget categories

Table I provides a balance sheet of the general financial outlay of the Tanzania One UN Fund. This includes a summary of income sources, disbursed amounts to PUNs, total use of funds as well as amounts with the AA for future disbursements beyond December 2012.

As of 31 December 2012, the One Fund received income totalling USD 156,575,947. This figure includes:

- Gross Donor Contributions up to 2011-end, amounting to USD 123,602,354
- Gross Donor contributions in 2012, amounting to USD 31,212,993
- Cumulative Fund Earned Interest Income of 1,145,638
- Interest Income Received from PUNs of 614,962

Of this amount, a total of USD 136,155,889 million was transferred to PUNs up to 31 December 2012, with USD \$30,015,044 transferred in 2012. The balance of funds remaining with PUNs to cover expenditures of approved programmes was USD 23,834,797 as of 31 December 2012.

The total use of fund was USD 134,593,213 leaving a balance available of USD 21,982,733 as of 31 December 2012 with the AA.

Table I: Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2012

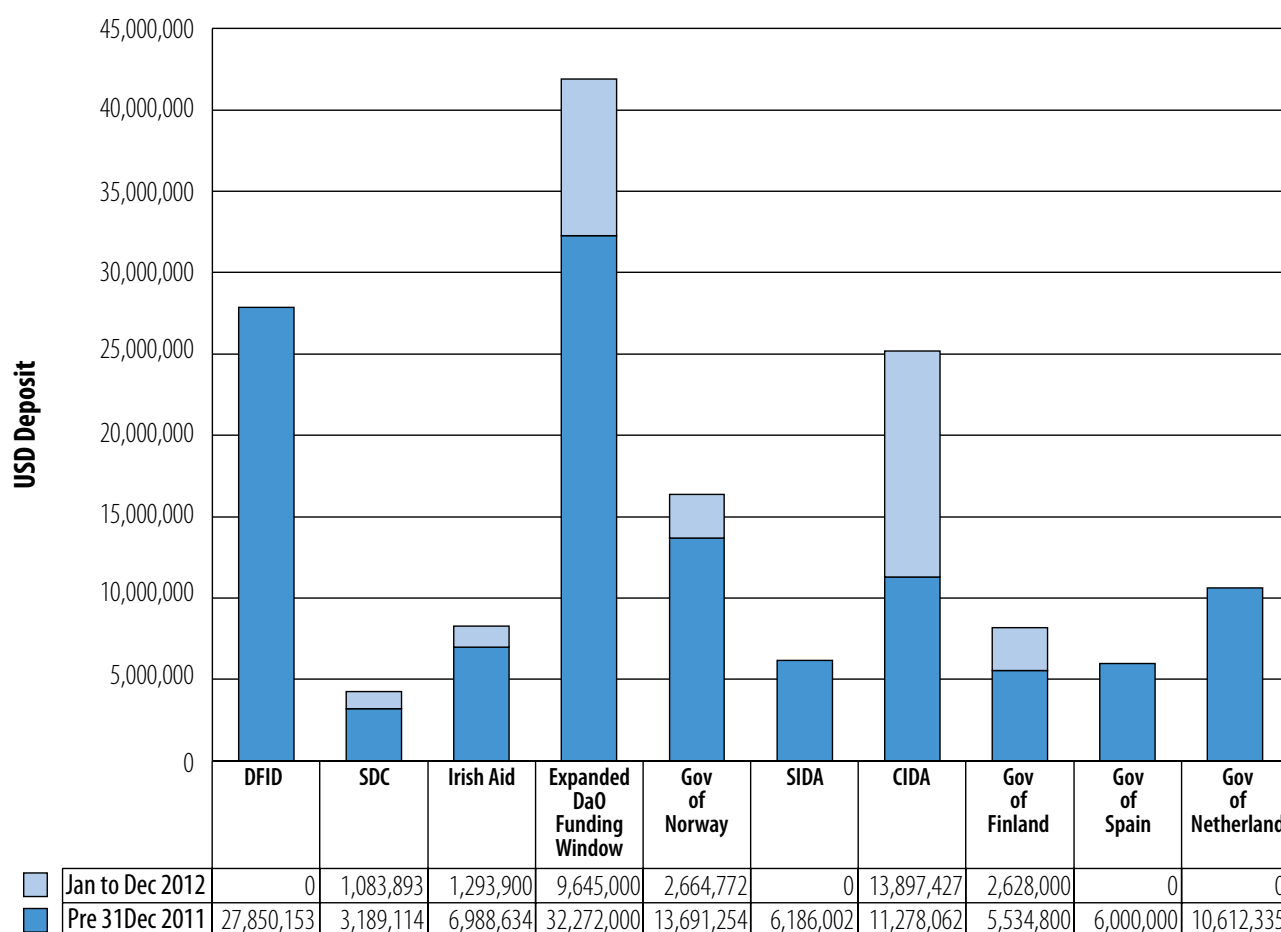
	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	31,505,215	31,212,993	154,815,347
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	97,410	137,077	1,145,638
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	260,605	69,879	614,962
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors			
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF			
Other Revenues			
Total: Sources Of Funds	31,863,230	31,419,949	156,575,947
Uses Of Funds			
Transfers to PUNs	23,425,506	30,015,044	136,155,889
Refunds received from PUNs	(1,957,321)	(920,768)	(3,113,089)
Net Funded Amount to PUNs	21,468,184	29,094,276	133,042,800
Administrative Agent Fees	315,052	312,130	1,548,153
Direct Costs:(Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc)			
Bank Charges	662	836	2,259
Other Expenditures	(6,000)		
Total: Uses of Funds	21,777,899	29,407,242	134,593,213
Change in Fund Cash Balance with Administrative Agent	10,085,331	2,012,707	21,982,733
Opening fund balance (1 January)	9,884,695	19,970,026	
Closing fund balance (31 December)	19,970,026	21,982,733	21,982,733
Net Funded Amount to PUN	21,468,184	29,094,276	133,042,800
PUN Expenditure	24,597,783	28,803,214	109,208,003
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			23,834,797

5.2 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Figure II provides a detailed breakdown of donor contributions (deposits) received in the treasury of the Tanzania One UN Fund. To date, donor contributions to the Tanzania One UN Fund have amounted to USD 154,815,347. In 2012, a total of USD 31,212,998 deposited. Since the commencement of the UNDAP 2011-2015, the Canadian International Development Agency has been the largest donor, with a total commitment of USD 25,175,489 (1 July 2011 until

31 December 2012). These funds are earmarked for Health and Nutrition. In addition, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation deposited USD 4,273,007 and Irish Aid USD 2595,800, to the One UN Fund, (partially earmarked for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Governance). Other major donors for the UNDAP period include: Expanded Funding Window, the Government of Norway, Government of Finland and Swedish International Development Cooperation.

Figure II: Donor Contributions to the One UN Fund Tanzania, cumulative as of 31 December 2012



The current One Fund resource gap is approximately USD 120,000,000 or 15.5% of the total UNDP 2011-2015 budget. The reduction in contributions from the Expanded Funding Window has been a significant contributing factor in the shortfall. Consequently, the UNCT is intensifying efforts to address the resource gap.

In addition to activities identified in the Resource Mobilization Action and Monitoring Plan, the RC leads engagement with the Friends of the UN. As supporters of the One UN process in Tanzania, this informal body of Development Partners meets to discuss issues with UN representatives, ranging from the System-Wide Coherence reform agenda to UN development/humanitarian at country level. During each AWP period, the RC ensures UN participation in at least two

meetings at the level of Heads of Mission. Using the fora as an opportunity to share results achieved and secure support for UN initiatives going forward. In support, the Office of the Resident Coordinator engages in at least three meetings per year at the technical level, inviting members of the UNCT to showcase aspects of their programming.

Further, the UNCT utilises a voluntary code of Resource Mobilisation Engagement principles to ensure a transparent, coherent approach to engagement with donors and a clear delineation of responsibilities for the raising of monies for the unfunded elements of the UNDP 2011-2015. This is complemented by a fully aligned set of donor engagement principles agreed by the Friends of the UN.

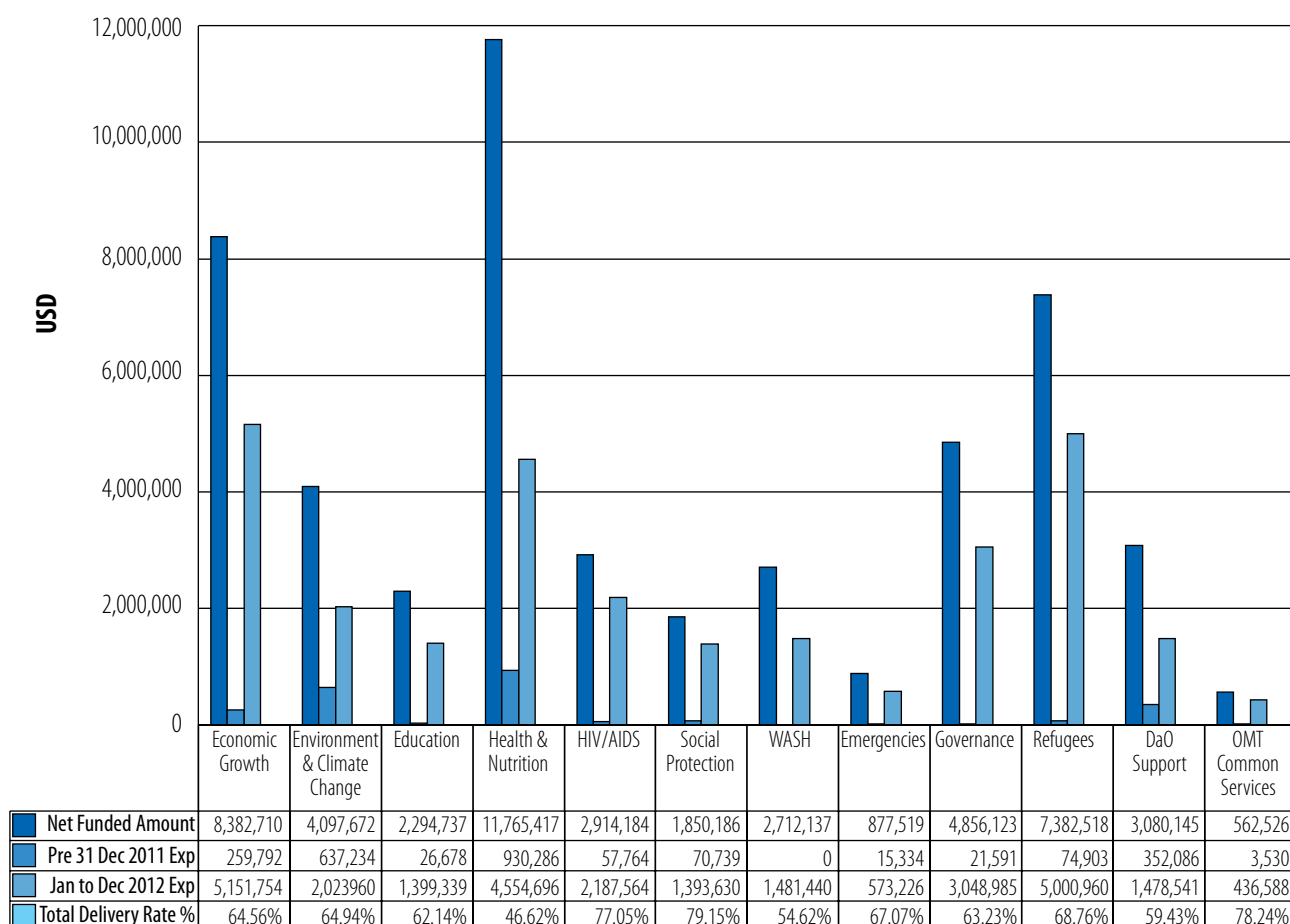
5.3 FUND TRANSFERS AND EXPENDITURES

The total transfer to PUNs under the UNDAF programming cycle to date (1 July 2011 to 31 December 2012) amounted to USD 50,775,874. Expenditure for the entire period equalled USD 31,180,620, with a delivery rate of 61.41%.

It is important to note, that the average delivery rate is obscured as expenditure in 2011 encompasses only six months, due to UN Tanzania's alignment to the Government cycle of July 1 to the following June 30. Expenditure figures therefore improved significantly in 2012 amounting to USD 28,730,683 against USD 2,449,937 in the previous period.

Figure III shows the net funded amount to the ten UNDAF Programme WGs, DaO Support (GEWE, Human Rights, PM&E and Communications) and OMT Common Services (HACT/Finance, Procurement, Human Resources, ICT), as well as their expenditure before 31 December 2011 and in the reporting period of 2012. Social Protection WG appears as the best performing WG in terms of financial expenditure, with a delivery rate of 79.15%. OMT Common Services also performed well with an average delivery rate of 78.24%, closely followed by the HIV/AIDS WG at 77.05%.

Figure III: One Fund Transfers, Expenditure and Delivery Rate by UNDAF Working Group



The table below shows the financial delivery rate by PUN, cumulative as of 31 December 2012. Please note this includes the Joint Programme period, January 2007 – June 2011.

Table II: One Fund Transfers, Expenditure and Delivery Rate by PUN (inc. Joint Programmes), cumulative as of 31 December 2012

PUN	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
FAO	6,566,669	6,400,997	5,543,456	87%
ILO	9,761,642	9,122,724	7,304,076	80%
IOM	2,276,900	2,276,900	1,702,215	75%
ITC	609,428	609,428	170,027	28%
UNAIDS	493,569	429,569	400,426	93%
UNCDF	605,326	605,326	509,148	84%
UNCTAD	324,119	324,119	272,345	84%
UNDP	54,725,919	52,285,034	47,945,768	92%
UNEP	392,200	352,737	151,269	43%
UNESCO	7,920,133	6,924,653	6,750,288	97%
UNFPA	8,249,981	8,249,980	6,702,459	81%
UNHABITAT	592,096	592,096	381,218	64%
UNHCR	5,064,206	4,980,032	3,732,682	75%
UNICEF	14,479,835	13,106,465	10,285,759	78%
UNIDO	7,864,973	7,367,705	5,859,117	80%
UNODC	28,964	28,964		0%
UNWOMEN	1,028,290	924,713	485,815	53%
WFP	10,061,407	9,246,520	6,800,362	74%
WHO	9,880,005	9,214,840	4,211,572	46%
TOTAL	140,925,662	133,042,802	109,208,002	

5.3.1 EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY BUDGET CATEGORIES

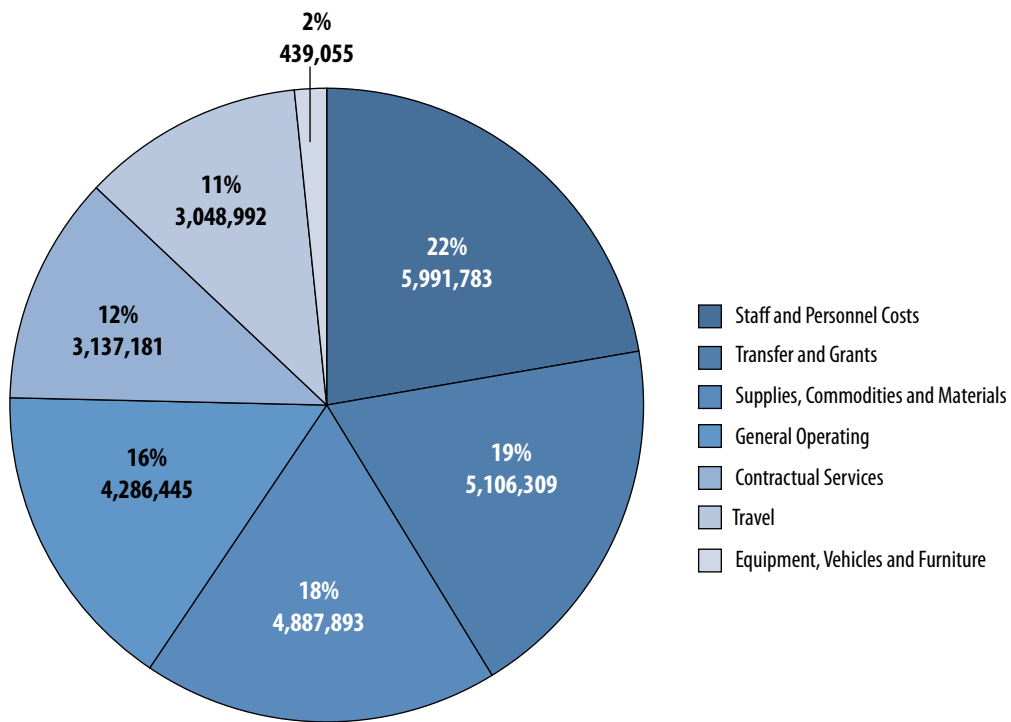
The cost recovery for the Tanzania One UN Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the TOR, the MOU concluded between the AA and PUNs, and the SAAs concluded between the AA and Donors.

The analysis below shows a breakdown of Programme Support Costs in 2012. Cumulative analysis, including pre-2011, is problematic due to a revision of categories by UNDG at the commencement of the reporting period. Notwithstanding, as a total figure support costs have remained steady at approximately USD

26,800,000 per annum since 2007. Indirect Costs have likewise remained at the same level, with an average of USD 1,905,556 deducted per annum by PUNs.

Costs incurred in 2012 amount to USD 26,897,658. Staff and personnel costs represent the highest component at 22%, followed by transfers and grants (19%), and Supplies, Commodities and Materials (18%). Additional indirect costs totalled USD 1,905,556, representing a standard deduction of 7% across agencies.

Figure IV: Expenditure by Cost Categories







6.0 | **Supporting the
Delivering as One
Global Agenda**

As one of the eight countries to pilot DaO, UN Tanzania has been a leading advocate of and contributor to the reform on the global stage. The year saw intense activity, including both pilots and self-starters, in preparation for the QCPR. Various global initiatives were undertaken to ensure the lessons learnt from the first five years of the reform were documented, debated and converted into recommendations for progression of System Wide Coherence.

Subsequent to a country visit by representatives of the DaO Independent Evaluation team (October 2011), the UNCT participated in follow-up meetings in 2012 with the Evaluation Management Group and Secretariat to provide detailed inputs to report drafts. Covering the period 2006 to 2011, the Evaluation analysed the context, processes and progress of DaO, identifying lessons learned from the pilots' experiences and remaining challenges of the DaO approach. Systemic issues of UN reform related to or triggered by the DaO approach at headquarters, regional and country levels were also considered. The summary report was presented to the President of the General Assembly during the 66th Session and contributed to discussions concerning system-wide coherence under the QCPR.

The Fifth High-level Inter-Governmental Conference on DaO in Tirana also focused upon the initial findings of the Independent Evaluation Report, examining both the impact and sustainability of DaO plus attendant actions for country, regional and headquarter and inter-governmental levels. The UNCT contributed comprehensive background documents and presentations detailing the operationalisation of DaO in the Tanzanian context, challenges experienced and recommendations going forward. Government delegations also presented statements in support of DaO, outlining the achievements to date of Tanzania and calling upon the accomplishments at country level to be matched by comprehensive political commitment at the global level. The Outcome Statement reiterated the critical role of strong national

leadership, acknowledged the enhancement of the UN normative agenda under DaO and looked forward to a broader mainstreaming of system-wide reform and commensurate procedural changes across the UN.

In support of the second generation of DaO, with a renewed focus on results for increased accountability and improved outcomes, a High Level Panel was created to formulate Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) on the core components of each of the DaO Pillars. The Resident Coordinator served as the only representative from the field on the Panel, contributing lessons learned and good practice grounded in the Tanzanian experience. The SOPs form an integrated package of guidance regarding programming, leadership, business operations, funding and communications for country-level development operations, which may be adapted for various national contexts. Further, the SOPs afford clear recommendations on critical policy and procedural changes at agency headquarters for reduced transaction costs and improved synergies in delivering for results.

During the reporting period, Tanzania was also selected as the first country to undergo a joint DaO audit. The Internal Audit Services of seven United Nations organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, FAO and WFP) undertook a joint audit mission from 20 February to 2 March 2012. The audit reviewed activities and processes under the five DaO pillars, implemented between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2011, thereby encompassing the final

18 months of the Joint Programme period and the first 6 months of the UNDAF. Recommendations by the Audit Office were subsequently integrated in the AWP of relevant inter-agency WGs for prompt and effective action.

Moreover, UN Tanzania contributed to a range of additional DaO-related events throughout the year. Highlights included the 30th Meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board, in which the Resident Coordinator presented a paper on the Joint Programming approach, the consequent enhancement of UN accountability, support and effectiveness to the national AIDS response. The Resident Coordinator also contributed to the

Utstein Spring 2012 consultations, in which the operationalisation of the Busan Outcomes, the post-2015 MDG agenda and the funding architecture of the UN were discussed. During the same period, Resident Coordinators from the DaO countries met to share experiences on the principal obstacles to cooperation and coordination on the ground, and how these might be resolved including through revisions to Headquarters structural framework.

Resident Coordinators of the Eight DaO Pilots meet the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, April 2012



7.0 | **Conclusions**

For UN Tanzania and its partners, 2012 constituted the final six months of Year I and the first six months of Year II implementation under the UNDAP 2011-2015. The year saw a tangible progression from start-up activities towards real results, with the capacity of duty-bearers enhanced to respect, protect and fulfil human rights in-country and likewise rights-holders empowered to meaningfully participate in decision-making processes and contribute to improved delivery of services, in particular for the most marginalised or disadvantaged groups. As we move forward into Year III, UN Tanzania will build upon partnerships forged both externally and within the UN family to elevate our results, progressing ever closer to our 2015 agreed Outcomes.

In the year ahead, we will continue to experiment with new ways of working, methods and tools to ensure coherent, effective and cost-efficient programming for delivery of planned results. The UNCT acknowledges there is still much to do: some indications of specific planned programmatic and operational measures are provided above.

On the global stage, UN Tanzania looks forward to the mainstreaming of key components of DaO across the UN system following the conclusion of the QCPR. As one of the original pilot countries, UN Tanzania will maintain its contribution to a core repository of lessons learnt and good practice to ensure the effective realisation of DaO principles across both pilots and self-starters, with all the potential of enhanced UN effectiveness and efficiency it offers.

Annex I | Participating UN Agencies

UNDAP 2011-2015

One Programme:	Economic Growth
Cluster I	FAO; IAEA; ILO; ITC; UNCDF; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNIDO; UNWOMEN; WFP
	Environment
	UNDP; FAO; UNEP; UNESCO; UNIDO; UNWOMEN; WFP
One Programme:	Education
Cluster II	UNESCO; UNICEF; WFP
	Health & Nutrition
	WHO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP
	HIV/AIDS
	UNAIDS; FAO; ILO; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNODC; UNWOMEN; WFP; WHO
	Social Protection
	UNICEF; ILO; IOM; UNFPA; UNWOMEN; WFP; WHO
	WASH
	UNICEF; UN-HABITAT; WHO
One Programme:	Governance
Cluster III	UNDP; ILO; OHCHR; UNCDF; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNODC; UNWOMEN
	Emergencies
	WFP; FAO; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO
	Refugees
	UNHCR; FAO; IOM; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP
One Office	TOPT
	UNDP; FAO; ILO; RCO; UN WOMEN; UNESCO; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNFPA; WFP; WHO
	HACT/Finance
	UNDP; FAO; ILO; RCO; UNAIDS; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNIDO; WFP
	Human Resources
	UNFPA; FAO; IOM; RCO; UN WOMEN; UNDP; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; WFP; WHO
	ICT
	WFP; FAO; ILO; IOM; RCO; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WHO
One Voice	Communications
	UNESCO; FAO; ILO; IOM; RCO; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UN-HABITAT; UNHCR; UNIC; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNV; UNWomen; WFP; WHO
Cross Cutting	PME WG
	RCO; FAO; ILO; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; WFP
	Human Rights
	RCO; FAO; ILO; IOM; OHCHR; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP; WHO
	Gender
	UN Women; FAO; ILO; IOM; RCO; UNAIDS; UNCG; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP; WHO

Annex II | One Fund Allocation and Disbursement Process⁴

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

To be eligible for funding, each WG must submit an Annual Work Plan which includes the following:

- A detailed sequencing of activities aligned to UNDAF Key Actions and Cross Cutting Considerations
- A clear Division of Labour among UN Agencies for various activities
- Performance targets for Outputs that realistically enable progression to the delivery of the agreed UNDAF Outcomes
- Budgetary breakdown and cash quarterly disbursement plan
- Reference to UN and IP capacity to deliver the agreed UNDAF WG AWP (i.e. indication of staff with primary responsibility for delivery of each activity)
- Risks to and mitigation activities for successful implementation.

If WGs complete their Annual Work Plan according to the agreed UNCT guidance, they will be eligible for One UN Fund monies.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Performance is measured in two phases.

Step One assesses at the WG level:

- Extent to which annualized targets captured in the work plan have been achieved - 50%
- Extent to which performance indicators relating to UN's Cross Cutting Considerations have been met - 20%

- Extent of cumulative financial delivery (expenditure and hard commitments until 30 June against allocated funds), both Agency and One Fund resources - 30%⁵

Performance scores are then translated into entitlement scores, using the following conversion chart:

Performance Score	Entitlement Score
<29%	0%
30% - 49%	40%
50% - 59%	70%
60% - 69%	80%
70% - 79%	100%
80% - 89%	110%
90% - 100%	120%

When the One Fund is less than 100% resourced, allocations to WGs are made by multiplying the entitlement percentage by the prorated allocation (including adjustments to balance earmarking).

Step Two assesses the financial delivery of each Participating UN Agency (PUN) within the Working Group. This is based on expenditure and hard commitments until 30 June against allocated funds across both Agency and One Fund resources.

Performance scores are translated into entitlement scores, using the aforementioned conversion chart.

Funds allocated to the WG in Step One are distributed between PUNs according to their entitlement percentage by the prorated allocation.

⁴ Extrapolation of One Fund Revised Terms of Reference 2011, incorporating process amendments agreed by UN Country Management Team 25 April 2013

⁵ Financial Delivery will assess the cumulative expenditure since the commencement of the UNDAF, to include monies carried over from previous years. For example, at the end of Year II, financial delivery will measure monies spent in Year I and Year II.

ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In accordance with the One UN Fund Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the Inter-Agency Performance Assessment Team (IPAT) is tasked with assessing both compliance with agreed eligibility criteria (for forthcoming AWP) and delivery against agreed performance criteria (using data from the Annual Review).

As defined in the approved One UN Fund Revised Terms of Reference (ToR) 2011, the IPAT is composed of the chairs of the Inter-Agency Programme Committee (since replaced by Programme Operations Management Team, POMT) and Operations Management Team (OMT), plus lead representatives of the Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG), Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (PMEWG). Upon agreement of the UNCMT (25 April 2013), a member of the UNDG Regional Team is also invited to participate in the IPAT, to ensure impartiality and enhance credibility of recommendations made.

IPAT members are excluded from assessing those Working Groups to which they belong.

Once agreed, the IPAT's findings are forwarded in a report to the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) for review prior to submission to the JSC. Based upon their report, the JSC then approves the annual allocation of the One UN Fund to each Working Group and PUN therein.

DISBURSEMENTS

For the remainder of the UNDAF 2011-2015 cycle, funds will be disbursed in a single tranche.

At the conclusion of the UNDAF 2011-2015 cycle, PUNs may be required to refund unspent One Fund monies, as required by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office at the conclusion of the UNDAF Joint Programmes in June 2011.

Annex III | **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AA	Administrative Agent
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CMO	Chief Minister's Office (Zanzibar)
CMO - DMD	Chief Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority
DCF	Development Cooperation Framework
DHU	Dispute Handling Unit
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DPG	Development Partners Group
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECG	Emergency Coordination Group
EMONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
FACE	Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GBS	General Budget Support
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group
IADG	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
IAGG	Inter Agency Gender Group

IAPC	Inter-Agency Programme Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSET	In-Service Education and Training
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPPE	Integrated Post Primary Education
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ITC	International Trade Centre
JAST	Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania
JP	Joint Programme
JSC	Government and UN Joint Steering Committee
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives
MALE	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment (Zanzibar)
MARP	Most at Risk Populations
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MIS	Management Information Systems
MKUKUTA	Kiswahili acronym of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MKUZA	Kiswahili acronym of the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
MLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
MLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MoCDGC	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoITM	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing
MoIYCS	Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports
MoLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment (Zanzibar)

MoLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MoLHH	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements
MoNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoRASD	Ministry of Regional Administration and Special Departments
MoTTI	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Water
MoWorks	Ministry of Works
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MSD	Medical Stores Department
MSM	Men Who Have Sex with Men
MUCHALI	Food Security and Nutrition Information (Swahili Acronym)
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NACONGO	National Council of NGOs
NACOPHA	National Council for People Living with HIV and AIDS
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children
NEMCs	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental organization
NGORC	NGO Resource Centre
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NMSF	National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework
NOG	National Operational Guidelines
NPA	National Plan of Action
NRA	Non-resident Agency
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operational Management Team
One UN Fund	One United Nations Fund for the United Republic of Tanzania
OSH	Department of Occupational Health and Safety
PLHIV	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMEG	UN Programme Management Evaluation Group
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMO -DMD	Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
POPC	President's Office Planning Commission
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy

PUN	Participating UN Organisation
PWG	UN Programme Working Group
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
Sheias	Zanzibar Local Government Authorities
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Science Technology and Innovation
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach to Programming
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
TAMA	Tanzania Midwives Association
TanEA	Tanzania Evaluation Association
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TOPT	Tanzania One Procurement Team
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSED	Tanzania Socio-economic Database
TUCTA	Trade Union Congress of Tanzania
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWESA	Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
UN	United Nations
UNA	United Nations Association
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCMT	United Nations Country Management Team
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	UN Development Assistance Plan
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteer/s
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing (for HIV)
VPO	Vice President's Office
WARC	Ward Agricultural Resource Centres
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
YUNA	Youth of United Nations Association
ZAC	Zanzibar Aids Commission
ZANEMA	Zanzibar Association of Employers
ZAPHA+	Zanzibar Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
zMoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar
zMoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Zanzibar
zMoFDP	Ministry of State, President Office for Finances and Development Planning, Zanzibar
zMoH	Ministry of Health, Zanzibar
zMoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Zanzibar)
zMoIC	Ministry of Infrastructure and Communication, Zanzibar
zMoICTS	Ministry of Information, Culture, Tourism and Sports, Zanzibar
zMoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Zanzibar
zMoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fishing, Zanzibar
zMoLHWE	Ministry of Lands, Housing, Water and Energy, Zanzibar
zMoLPEEC	Ministry of Labour, Peoples Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives
ZMoLYWCD	Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development (Zanzibar)
zMoPSGG	Ministry of State, President Office for Public Service and Good Governance, Zanzibar
zMoSWYWCD	Ministry of Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children's Development, Zanzibar
zMoTIM	Ministry of Trade, Industries, and Marketing, Zanzibar
zMoWCEL	Ministry of Water, Construction, Energy and Land (Zanzibar)
zOCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
zPO	President's Office, Zanzibar
zVPO1	Ministry of State, 1st Vice President Office, Zanzibar
zVPO2	Ministry of State, 2nd Vice President Office, Zanzibar



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