

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key achievements

Preliminary results of the [TDHS 2009/10](#) indicate a continuing significant decline in child mortality, to which UNICEF has contributed over the years.

UNICEF's advocacy and sharing of key messages from the recent Situation Analysis of Children and Women culminated in increased national focus on priority gaps in child survival, development and protection in the 2010-15 PRS documents in Mainland and Zanzibar.

In the 2010 parliamentary elections, UNICEF supported CSOs to advocate for increased attention to child rights in party manifestos, key candidate campaigns and the commitments of the new Government.

UNICEF also contributed to the increased focus on HIV prevention, care and support of most-at-risk populations in the Zanzibar National Strategic Plan II, the development of comprehensive national school WASH guidelines and toolkits, and finalisation of national in-service teacher training modules. Preliminary findings from the first study of Violence Against Children, completed in partnership with CDC, are now available and will contribute to increased national attention to Child Protection issues.

Significant shortfalls

Adoption of the Child Development Policy and National Social Protection Framework, and related implementation strategies, is still pending. Gaps in technical capacity at all levels and lengthy consultative processes limited achievement against planned policy-change results. Internally, there were significant delays in recruitment for senior national level positions due to limited applicants with appropriate qualifications and experience. Vacancies in key leadership roles were also observed.

Important collaborative relationships

The year witnessed increased collaboration in the Legal Sector Reform Programme for juvenile justice and access to Justice, in School WASH for development of national School WASH guidelines that also mainstream disability issues, and around prevention of adolescent pregnancies. UNICEF developed partnerships with CDC and mothers2mothers for peer education in PMTCT and nutrition, in addition to on-going partnerships with PSI, TRCS and others. UNICEF was instrumental in forging a CSO partnership to advocate for increased investment in nutrition. For the UNCT, the preparation of a UN Development Assistance Plan and Common CPD for four agencies was an important collaborative achievement.

2 COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Presidential and legislative elections were held on October 31st through a peaceful process that secured the re-election of the Union President, Jakaya Kikwete, and the ruling CCM party.

During his [inaugural speech](#) the President outlined 13 Government priorities, which include health and education. The President reaffirmed the Government's commitment to prioritise: (i) the education sector budget to employ more teachers, increase books and supplies to enhance the learning environment, and (ii) implementation of the Primary Health Care Development initiative launched in 2007.

The new Government in Zanzibar established a new ministry (Social Welfare, Youth Development, Women and Children) that brings together social welfare officers and the network of women and children officers under one ministry, with potential benefits for Zanzibar's children.

In 2010 the cabinet adopted the 2nd generation of PRSPs for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II). UNICEF's evidence-based advocacy (using recent SitAn findings) ensured the inclusion of operational strategies and targets related to social protection, nutrition, education, health, WASH and targeting inequities in both strategic documents.

Tanzania's economy began to emerge from the slowdown associated with the global economic crisis. Growth reached 6.5 per cent in 2010, up from 5.5 per cent in 2009; monetary and fiscal stimulus policies are expected to be withdrawn gradually. In June 2010 the IMF approved a new Policy Support Instrument (PSI) aiming to maintain macroeconomic stability, support growth and protect vulnerable segments of the population from the effects of the economic contraction. However, the Government change in policy priorities after the PSI resulted in a significant widening of the budget deficit. The Government is seeking to close the deficit through: cutting expenditures on goods and services and more domestic borrowing, due to reduced donor support. UNICEF's discussion with the IMF team confirmed the concern that the social sector may be affected by the Government intent to reduce spending on goods and services.

The national [MDG Midway Evaluation: 2000-2008](#) concluded that Tanzania was not on track to achieving some of the MDGs. Progress on primary school enrolment and gender equity are evident while more progress is needed for other MDGs, such as reducing maternal mortality. On the Mainland three MDGs targets were assessed as 'achievable' (primary school enrolment, HIV prevalence amongst 15-24s, urban access to potable water), two were 'likely to be achieved' (under-5 and infant mortality rate), and six 'unlikely to be achieved' (income poverty, underweight and stunting among under-fives, maternal mortality, skilled birth attendants, rural access to potable water). In Zanzibar eight MDGs targets were deemed 'achievable', whilst three were 'unlikely to be achieved' (poverty, maternal mortality and skilled birth attendants). Preliminary results from the [TDHS 2009/10](#) support these trends.

Though Tanzania has made positive strides towards achieving key child health and education targets, [child poverty and deprivation](#) remain high, including inequalities linked to household wealth, rural-urban residence, and parents' education level. Children from rural areas are more likely to be malnourished, have less access to healthcare and face higher mortality risks than their urban and less poor counterparts. They are less likely to be registered at birth or have access to clean water, improved latrine or quality education.

Around 6 million children aged 0-14 years are living below the basic need poverty line, and around 3 million falls below the food intake poverty line. Only 58% of the poorest children are attending primary school, compared to 88% in the wealthiest households (mostly urban).

Approximately 48% of all children in rural Tanzania suffered three or more severe deprivations of basic needs, compared with 10% of children in urban areas, water (78%) and shelter (63%) deprivation are the most common. Among adolescent girls, the poorer they are, the earlier the onset of child-bearing and less chance of having comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS and access to HIV testing and counselling. Women aged 15-24 with no education are five times more likely to have sex before the age of 15 (21%) than those with secondary education (4%).

Disparities are also associated with mothers' level of education (40% women are illiterate), while gender imbalances constrain women's control over household resources to meet their children's needs and help explain girls' heightened vulnerability to HIV infection.

3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview

TCO has aligned its AWP cycle with the national fiscal cycle of July to June. This annual report is against the targets planned in two AWPs, 2009-10 and 2010-11. Overall in 2010, 52 per cent (207) of the 448 targets were achieved as planned. Achievement of 32 per cent (128) of the targets was delayed. A key reason for delays was extensive and lengthy consultations, review and approval processes at the national level. The election campaign during the second half of year also resulted in considerable delays in programme implementation. Outstanding Direct Cash Transfer of a key implementing partner, MoHSW, for most of the year was another contributing factor to delayed achievement of results significantly for Health, Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection.

The Country Programme 2007-10 (CP), extended by six months (to June 2011), is on track to achieve most of the 29 planned results, even though programme implementation delays and technical capacity constraints at the national and sub-national levels have limited achievement against planned results. No adjustments were made to the CP during the year. The planned Country Programme, as part of the UNDAP 2011-15, takes into account the limited implementation capacity at national and sub-national levels and the processes involved in developing and operationalising national policies, strategies, guidelines and plans.

The planned evaluation of UNICEF/GoT Seven Learning District strategy in the first half of 2011 will compare progress against the 2009 baseline and the six districts with similar socio-economic profiles, situated in the same regions. The evaluation is expected to contribute to organisational learning in linkages between upstream and downstream work, and convergent programming.

Equity and inclusion of women, children and vulnerable populations in WASH, and targeted delivery of health, nutrition and HIV prevention services, are important elements in the planned CP. The new Country Programme includes important results planned for expanding the provision of alternative learning opportunities focusing on: out-of-school children, effective use of the National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) for MVCs, and a coordinated, multi-sectoral social protection system for children.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development

Capacity Development (CD) is an important focus in the current Country Programme and UNICEF has engaged extensively in this, particularly in technical skills of frontline service providers and managers. While strategic sequencing of short-, medium- and long-term interventions implemented under the current Country Programme are yet to be assessed, the CP made efforts early in the implementation phase to pursue various modalities for capacity development.

Almost all of the UNDAP results are geared towards CD among state and non-state actors, including communities, local government and the private sector. Capacity development interventions are largely geared towards strengthening capacities for implementation, strategy formulation, budget allocation and M&E. The UN/UNICEF's intended role, in line with the UNDAP, is to provide technical assistance in the formulation of standards, tools, plans, frameworks and guidelines, supporting analytical work and information-sharing, amongst other functions.

Several actions were planned for ensuring inclusive decision-making by convening relevant stakeholders and strengthening institutional coordination. The planned actions include strengthening capacities of duty-bearers to sharpen their focus on the most disadvantaged children and groups.

The planned periodic review of UNDAP implementation and results achieved should, *inter alia*, allow us to assess the effectiveness of CD approaches and modify them as necessary.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy

The Children's Agenda (CA) was the leading national child rights advocacy initiative of 2010. UNICEF played a key role in conceptualising and coordinating the initiative. It provides a coherent, cost-effective platform for child rights advocacy. More than 30 leading CSOs have joined the Children's Agenda, including Save the Children and World Vision – and the numbers continue to grow.

Extensive consultations with children, analysis of the situation of children and collaboration with CA partners led to the identification of the Top Ten Investments for Children and key actions presented through a variety of media (see Innovations). CA partners met with various political parties and succeed in convincing many parties and individual candidates in the parliamentary elections to include in their manifestos and campaigns a clear commitment to the 10 most-needed investments in children rights.

The President was interviewed by children on issues derived from the consultations. The programme was broadcast on national television, made available on [Youtube](#), Facebook and distributed as a DVD.

The Minister of Community Development, Gender and Children pledged government support for the CA and requested that partners mobilise commitment to child rights and participation at both the local and national level. The CA strategy was also adapted and initiated in Zanzibar.

Capacity development in child rights reporting included partnership with the University of Dar es Salaam, School of Mass Communication and Journalism on the development of a child rights and media component in the BA Journalism course that was launched as an optional unit in November; 30 students selected the course. More than 50 journalists participated in the UNICEF Child Rights Seminar series, which covered food fortification, Law of the Child Act, iodine deficiency, breastfeeding, WASH and the Children's Agenda. A network of journalists with specific interest in children's issues was established, along with a monthly CA newsletter shared with CSOs, media and the private sector.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships

Capacity and gap analysis conducted during the development of the new UN Development Assistance Plan 2011-2015 with UN, Government and CSO partners provided insights into the quality and scope of existing partnerships. To successfully use its influence and convening power often requires UNICEF to adopt a relatively low profile.

Development Partners Groups (DPGs) for Nutrition, WASH, Health and Education and cluster leadership in Social Protection helped to advance child rights through Tanzania's new PRS 2010-2015, known as MKUKUTA on the mainland and MKUZA in Zanzibar.

UNICEF's Situation Analysis provided a valuable source of evidence. The Education DPG successfully promoted an inclusive strategy to enable children's mothers to return to school; the nutrition group won Health Ministry approval for nutrition staff at district level. The School WASH Group lobbied for a major expansion in funding for the sector, while UNICEF's health team collaborated with partners to prepare the maternal survival campaign. Partnership with the Prime Minister's Office-Department of Disaster Management and the Tanzania Red Cross ensured pre-positioning of essential emergency supplies.

Through the National Prevention Technical Working Committee, UNICEF supported the national HIV prevention strategy; cooperation with USAID/PEPFAR promises closer integration of resources for child protection within the well-funded program for 'Most Vulnerable Children'. UNICEF helped the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children to form the Multi-Sector Task Force on Violence Against Children. An action plan is being developed and will be launched with the final VAC report in 2011. With the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice, UNICEF negotiated the convening of the Child Justice Forum that will help improve access to justice for under-18s. Mapping and database development for child protection and other partnerships are well advanced.

UNICEF works with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs' national, inter-sectoral group on social protection that is helping to advance the National Social Protection

Framework – including selection of appropriate funding strategies. UNICEF played a central role in the development of the Children’s Agenda, a child rights partnership between government, CSOs and children to mobilize leaders and influence budget decisions at district and national level (see Innovations).

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management

The Country Office commissioned the ‘Violence Against Children’ study that provided national estimates on the magnitude and nature of violence experienced by children in Tanzania. The Office also completed a ‘Situation Analysis of Children and Women’, which highlights achievements and scrutinizes why things have stagnated or regressed in advancing children’s rights. The analysis contributed to an increased national focus on child rights.

During 2010 the Office upgraded the local intranet to SharePoint platform to facilitate easy access to information. Currently, the intranet is populated with over 120 pages with links to internal and external resources to support individual and organisational learning. The intranet serves as a gateway to different applications, providing staff a one-stop shop to the different resources. To foster collaborative learning and problem solving, the CO established peer assistance groups, online discussion boards, and monthly brown bag meetings.

To keep staff abreast of new developments around women and children, the Office keeps its internal knowledge base up-to-date with relevant research, studies, and evaluations available to all staff. Furthermore, a number of individual and group orientations on knowledge management were carried out, reaching over 70 per cent of the staff.

The Tanzania Socio Economic Database ([TSED](#)) and a keyword searchable gallery of over 400 graphs, maps and tables were deployed on the intranet. The travel management system was redesigned in line with the revised travel policy and continues to play a crucial role in centralised archiving of trip reports. A simpler version of the intranet and trip report management system was deployed in field offices. To ensure sustainability of KM initiatives, the Office mainstreamed some KM responsibilities into the sections, through focal points.

The CO developed a database system to facilitate the process of storing, organising, and analysing Annual Work Plans (AWPs). The database system improved the quality and consistency of plans across the Office and build on the established monitoring system. In addition to managing AWPs and presenting activities and associated information in a user-friendly way, the database system serves in knowledge generation and preserving institutional memory.

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development

Considerable efforts were made to strengthen C4D as a cross-cutting function and increase understanding on the role C4D can play in accelerating the success and sustainability of results in UNICEF-assisted programmes.

Five consultative workshops held with key government departments and over 25 development partners involved in maternal and newborn health, infant and young child feeding, HIV prevention and early childhood development sectors contributed to the development of a more coherent C4D planning framework.

The planning process for the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP 2011-2015), provided a unique opportunity to ensure evidence-based C4D outcomes in UNICEF commitments in the UNDAP.

To encourage integration of health promotion and messaging, UNICEF, through a participatory process with key stakeholders, facilitated the translation into Kiswahili and adaptation of the fourth edition of ‘Facts for Life’. Over 58,000 copies were printed and are being distributed to all Government and NGO health promotion focal points in all 133 districts.

The Health Promotion Section within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare was supported to convene a national conference, with participation of over 200 health

practitioners from all districts. The objective was to plan for community-level use and leverage Government and other partners for greater district-level planning and resource mobilisation to promote sustainable health interventions.

District- and community-level monitoring reports indicate a positive response and uptake from district officials, communities and families to C4D interventions, promoting priority household and community child survival practices and services. This was the result of advocacy, social mobilisation, training of 742 community change agents (CORPs), production and distribution of training manuals, counselling cards, roll-out of district and community-specific partnerships and plans in seven districts. An evaluation planned for 2011 will assess impact of the C4D/Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness strategy.

A nationwide exclusive breastfeeding campaign dubbed "Maziwa Ya Mama Ya Tosha" is being implemented through a series of targeted mass media and community outreach interventions, as is the 'Brothers for Life' initiative, which promotes male participation in HIV and AIDS prevention and response.

Lessons learned are documented and shared through different technical working groups (e.g. Exclusive Breastfeeding, Hygiene and Sanitation, Maternal and Child Health).

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

During preparation of the UNDAP, the Office used a Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (HRBAP) process. The Situation Analysis of Children and Women helped to identify unmet child rights and engage in a participatory causality and role and capacity gap analysis. This helped the Office agree on the key priorities UNICEF will seek to pursue in the forthcoming Country Programme. Furthermore, the interests of development partners (DAC and Non DAC) were mapped to assess their current interests in Tanzania's development.

This process enhanced UNICEF's internal HRBAP capacity and prepared programme staff for effective engagement with the UN, GoT and non-state actors in the UNDAP process. The internal preparations ensured that children's priorities emerged clearly in prioritisation and programming phases. UNICEF planned results and key actions in the UNDAP take into account existing inequities, whether geographical, gender, socio-economic or demographic.

The current Country Programme has seen improved mainstreaming of children's right to be heard in Project Cooperation Agreements with partners and in office Annual Work Plans. A national child participation toolkit, which contains practical guidance notes and facilitation methods for interacting with children and community members, is being finalised for printing and dissemination. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC) a draft National Strategy for Child Participation provides guidance on how to implement child participation in practice.

UNICEF supported the MCDGC to review the curriculum of the Community Development Training Institutes, with a view toward incorporating a child rights component in the certificate level graduate course. Additionally, UNICEF supported initial consultations and preparation of a work plan for the CRC Country Reporting in 2012, particularly in terms of reporting requirements, awareness of the recommendations to GoT from the last report and roles and responsibilities in the process. A national task force was established at the MCDCG. It is expected that a broadly owned country report will be produced for submission to the CRC in 2012.

There is also an increased focus on evaluation ToRs, to assess whether implementation of interventions was rights-based.

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming

UNICEF Tanzania established a Gender Team with representation from all sections. The team helped guide the Office through a Gender Audit, which began in September 2010. The process engaged all staff and included interviews with more than 60 partners in Dar

es Salaam, Zanzibar and Magu District. Initial reports suggest that other agencies and partners have a high regard for UNICEF's approach to gender. Internal discussion and analysis showed significant gender awareness and main-streaming of gender in the UNICEF Country Programme. The gender audit report is still being finalised and will include gender action plans from each section to guide greater and more consciously gender-sensitive implementation of the new CP.

As a key member of the Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG) UNICEF contributed to the comprehensive review of all UNDAP outcomes, outputs, key actions, and cross-cutting issues to ensure that the new UN plan integrates gender issues, actions and results. IAGG members are confident that the new UNDAP has the potential to contribute to a reduction of gender inequity in Tanzania.

The UNICEF-led UN Communication Group and IAGG coordinated an inter-agency gender advocacy strategy. Four campaigns were undertaken in 2010, each led by a different agency – with the aim of highlighting existing gender inequities and challenges. Campaigns included 'Progress for Women Since Beijing' led by UNFPA in March; 'Economic Justice, Livelihoods and Gender' led by FAO in April; 'Environment and Gender' led by UNDP in May and 'Adolescent Pregnancy' led by UNICEF in August. Each campaign included development of advocacy briefs, media seminars, radio/TV talk shows and phone-ins, media field visits/features and CSO and government cooperation.

UNICEF led the development of the initiative, and was responsible for overall coordination and management of the advocacy funds provided by the One UN Fund. Under the new UNDAP, UNICEF will be responsible for coordinating annual advocacy campaigns for gender and human rights, working with the IAGG and the UN Human Rights Group. Innovations and lessons learned from the advocacy campaigns will be documented and shared with partners.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF is pursuing increased focus on environment sustainability in its proposed programme of cooperation as part of the UNDAP.

In the UNDAP, 'Environment and Climate Change' is a dedicated Programme Working Group with a US\$96 million plan and seven agencies participating. As part of the plan, the UN aims to ensure that key ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and local government authorities (LGAs) integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into their strategies and plans. Furthermore, relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Although the larger focus of the UN system has been to mainstream environmental sustainability into national programmes, environment sustainability was also an important consideration in the preparation of the UNDAP.

Across the UNICEF planned results and interventions in the UNDAP, the use of environmentally friendly materials, channels and techniques for delivery of information and services is called for.

In education, safe environment facilities at preschool level were emphasised; the school inspectorate system will include observations relating to school environments. In WASH, the use of environmentally friendly technologies will be encouraged as part of School WASH and Sanitation. Hygiene will be part of the improved sanitation agenda.

In emergencies, the national disaster management policy operational framework and dialogue structure will utilise environmental impact assessments, as applicable and feasible. Local capacity strengthening in EPR will prioritise areas affected by adverse climate changes.

3.2 Programme Components

Title: Young child survival and development

Purpose

The YCSD programme focuses on strengthening overall national policy and strategy, and building capacity at different levels to manage and deliver quality Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions for child survival. The planned results are in line with the current UN Development Assistance Framework which is linked to MDG targets and national priorities. The programme is also aligned with the Health Sector Strategic Plan III, supports the technical work of the Health Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) and the outcomes of two Joint Programmes under UN DaO, as well as engaging in the Water SWAp in relation to the sanitation and hygiene/school WASH components.

Resources Used

The total approved budget for the YCSD programme in 2010 was: US\$8,230,750
The actual amount available was US\$ 12,361,805 with the following breakdown: RR
US\$6,551,750; OR US\$5,423,676.73.

Special allocations (RR for OR): US\$386,378.35

Donors:

National Committees for UNICEF: Japan NatCom (US\$485,564), Danish NatCom (US\$483,520), United States Fund (US\$349,095), Canadian NatCom (US\$13,816), United Kingdom NatCom (US\$140,238), New Zealand NatCom (US\$156,564), Consolidated Funds from Natcoms (US\$3,390.90)

Governments: Canada (US\$4,122), USA USAID (US\$85,496), Netherlands (US\$195,754.76), Australian AID (US\$773,394), Ireland (US\$512,090), CIDA/HAND (US\$625,665), USA CDC Centers for Disease Control (US\$233,998)

UN: UNDP-USA Administrative Services Section (US\$856,248)

Global Funds/Foundations: Micronutrient Initiative (US\$243,197), The Gavi Fund (US\$21,945)

Thematic: Global Early Childhood Development (US\$1,649.07), Young Child Survival and Development (US\$101.63), HIV-AIDS and Children (US\$200,000)
UNICEF Core funds: US\$6,551,750.

Results Achieved

Maternal and Newborn:

- Adaptation of the UNICEF/WHO Community Maternal and New-born guidelines completed
- 500 district trainers in 10 regions trained on new-born resuscitation; 500 health workers (HW) trained on maternal and new-born care.
- 11 health centres equipped to provide surgical delivery
- Community support groups for maternal and new-born care established in 20 villages of Bagamoyo and Hai districts
- Media campaign on adolescent pregnancy organised and UN task group on Adolescent Girls established.

PMTCT and Paediatric AIDS:

- 530 HWs trained on More Efficacious ARV Regimens (MER) for PMTCT and early infant diagnosis
- 100 health facilities in seven regions equipped for Haemoglobin testing

- Training package developed to guide districts in requisitioning HIV logistics; Program monitoring tools translated and disseminated.

EPI/IMCI/Malaria:

- Procured two 40 cubic meters cold rooms and mobilised \$CAN 3 million from CIDA for cold chain expansion
- Tetanus Toxoid vaccination campaign conducted in 17 districts, reaching 80% of targeted women of child-bearing age
- 353 HW and 111 Community Resource Persons (CORPs) trained in effective planning and mobilisation to "Reach Every Child" with immunisation services"
- Tanzania's polio-free status was sustained through effective advocacy, communication and social mobilisation
- 40,000 Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) supplied to support the National Malaria Control program campaign to reach all children under five years.

UN Joint Programme – Maternal and New-born Mortality Reduction

- Six districts in Dodoma region were supported with: 20 ambulances; training for six teams of health centre staff to conduct caesarean section; training of 432 HW on MNCH and 640 community-based HW on Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (cIMCI)

Nutrition and Early Child Development

- UNICEF advocated for the establishment of the multi-sectoral Nutrition Working Group, under the Health SWAp. This group successfully advocated for inclusion of a nutrition milestone in the health SWAp 2010-11 and nutrition outcomes in the Ministry of Agriculture's programmes.
- Communication strategies for improving infant and young child feeding practices and iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) under implementation.
- Vitamin A supplementation for children under five mainstreamed in district budgets, and high coverage sustained (>90 per cent).
- Guidelines finalised for the scaling-up of services for management of acute malnutrition in Zanzibar
- UNICEF provided technical assistance to finalise the Tanzania Nutrition Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

WASH

- UNICEF continued to support four key ministries (Health and Social Welfare, Education and Vocational Training, Water and the Prime Minister's Office & Regional Administration and Local Governments – PMO-RALG) that are signatories of the MoU for Sanitation and Hygiene to develop a harmonised set of school WASH guidelines with disability considerations mainstreamed.
- A national School WASH technical working group was established.
- The Situation Analysis on WASH, Women and Children was completed and support provided to develop the Tanzania Global Sanitation Fund proposal
- Emergency WASH sector training was undertaken
- 476 sanitation artisans were trained on sanitation construction and marketing, and on-going support was provided to school WASH
- 15 community water points with management mechanisms were completed.

Integrated Communication for Development

- In partnership with PSI, 742 Community Change Agents (CCA/CORPs) were trained, provided with supplies and tools and deployed in seven districts to implement an integrated communication programme on child survival messages.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

Umbrella organisations of CSOs can be appropriate partners in addressing issues of equity and vulnerable groups.

Monitoring, studies and evaluations activities

Anthropometric measures have been included in the District Sentinel Surveillance system to generate regular nutrition status measure. Further support was provided to complete urinary iodine testing as part of the TDHS 2009/10.

Key Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

- A partnership with Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT) was important for mainstreaming issues related to equity and vulnerable groups.
- Key partnerships on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage research were with the National Institute for Medical Research of the MoHSW, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, among others.
- Through partnership with Ifakara Health Institute for innovative research on improving new-born survival in Southern Tanzania, community health workers in 75 villages are reaching about 1,610 women and their families with counselling on the importance of using maternal and new-born health services.

Future Workplan

Within the commitments made in the UNDAP, UNICEF will continue to support national capacity and health system development. The nutrition component will focus upstream to reflect nutrition across relevant national policies and processes and to strengthen institutional arrangements at all levels, as well as district planning and management capacity for delivery of essential nutrition services. The health component will focus on health system strengthening for MNCH, including PMTCT, with a definite emphasis on community-based care and health promotion, and service delivery support to low-performing areas. An assessment of the quality of emergency obstetric and neonatal care will be conducted in Mainland and Zanzibar to guide health system strengthening.

The WASH component will focus on upstream technical assistance and capacity development for improved national School WASH, Household Sanitation and Hygiene and Emergency WASH. The special focus on Household water treatment and storage (HWTS) and attention to vulnerable populations will be maintained.

Title: *Basic education and life skills*

Purpose

The main purpose of the Basic Education and Life Skills (BELS) Programme is to improve the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders to enhance equitable access to quality education for all Tanzanian children, especially the most vulnerable, through two sub-components; i) Child-Friendly Schooling, which focuses on improving the quality of education, and, ii) Life skills, which focuses on HIV and AIDS prevention education for children aged 8 to 18.

The programme contributes to UNDAF education-related outcomes and provides technical support to achieve education targets set in national priorities and strategies (MKUKUTA and MKUZA). In addition, the programme contributes to MDGs 2, 3 and 6. Within the framework of UN coherence, the programme is aligned with the UN Joint Programme on Education.

Programming during the reporting period focused on Early Childhood Development, INSET, strengthening the inspectorate and capacities at school, ward and district levels, life skills education, gender sensitisation for different levels of rights-holders and the design of alternative routes to basic education for the most vulnerable children.

Resources Used

The total approved budget for the BELS programme in 2010 was: US\$4,213,500.

The actual amount available was US\$5,870,353, with the following breakdown: RR - US\$2,668,152; OR - US\$3,202,200.

Donors:

Governments: Netherlands (US\$ 113,985)

UN: UNDP-MTDF (US\$ 965,770)

Thematic: Global-Girls Education (US\$12,680), Basic Education and Gender Equality (US\$2,109,764.42)

UNICEF Core funds: (US\$2,688,152)

Results Achieved

UNICEF continued its leadership in ECD and worked with three key ministries, (MoEVT, MoHSW and MDCDG), the Development Partner Group (DPG) and CSOs to finalise the national policy on Integrated ECD.

Advocacy at the Education Sector Development Committee (ESDC) and close partnership with the DPG and the CSOs ensured that ECD was included in the revised National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA II and MKUZAAII). IECD minimum standards were disseminated in seven districts. Several ECD awareness and readiness materials for young children and their parents were produced under the ECD communication initiative. Training of pre-primary teachers continued with the roll-out of the ECD Resource Pack at District level to support planning and advocacy in integrated ECD.

The INSET plan for pre-primary and preschool teachers was approved by three ministries. Technical support was provided to develop distance training modules.

For Primary Education, INSET was approved by ESDC and guidelines for its implementation were developed. Training modules for child-centred pedagogy, mathematics and English were also completed.

Management teams from PMO-RALG, MoEVT and seven districts were supported to prepare INSET programme roll-out, scheduled for January 2011. Just over 500 primary teachers benefited from face-to-face, in-service training in mathematics, science and English.

The curriculum framework for Integrated Post-Primary Education (IPPE) was approved and draft teaching and learning materials, including facilitation and learners' guides, were completed. UNICEF supported the establishment of EFA/TGEI forums in 11 districts to follow up gender in education activities. UNICEF supported gender-responsive training for 250 teachers and Head Teachers (HTs) in child-friendly schools. Advocacy by UNICEF and partners resulted in opportunities for gender equity and the readmission of pregnant school girls in the draft education and training policy. The National Life Skills Education Framework was finalised and awaits approval by the ESDC.

Technical support to the MoEVT resulted in the development and finalisation of Primary Education Basic Standards with key advocacy messages disseminated to stakeholders. Technical and financial support to the MoEVT inspectorate department resulted in the development of: Handbook for School Inspectors, Inspection checklists, development of School Supervision Guidelines for Ward Education Coordinators (WECs) and Head Teachers, and the Inspector's Training Manual Utilisation of WECs in the whole school Inspection. This has improved the capacity to monitor education standards at schools, resulting in improvements in school performance indicators – such as a reduction in pupil and teacher truancy, implementation of priorities in school plans, and overall school environment. Supervision reports from WECs feed into planning at the district level, with results on resource allocation and use.

Training to build the skills of strategic education functionaries at district and sub-district levels in planning, managing and coordination of education was provided. Trainings on Whole School Development Planning (WSDP) was provided for all WECs, HTs and School Committee chairpersons in seven districts. All HTs and teachers managing school

capitation grants received training on financial management. More than 80 per cent of all schools have implemented at least three of the 10 school priorities for the three-year planning cycle, and some have managed to secure funding from various donors and obtained support for MVCs and construction of desks, latrines and classrooms.

UNICEF supported the MoEVT to institutionalise Education in Emergencies (EiE). National EiE Facilitators drawn from MoEVT, other MDAs, NGOs and CSOs were trained using the EiE training kit, which was adapted for use in the Tanzanian context. There is now a focal person on EiE at the MoEVT who reports to the DPP. The two camps in NWT received support in non-formal education.

Critical factors or constraints

The critical factors influencing performance are related to the disbursement and liquidation of funds to partners. Furthermore, full engagement of partners is often constrained due to competing internal priorities of partner ministries.

Key strategic partnerships

UNICEF played a key role in the ESDC and the Education DPG. Key government partners include: MoEVT, MCDGC, MoHSW and key parastatals such as ADEM, NECTA, TIE and IAE and local authorities in the targeted district. Partnerships with NGOs such as TENMET for Basic Education and TECDEN for IECD, FAWE for girls' education, as well as local NGOs and CBOs were important in 2010.

Future Workplan

In 2011 BELS will continue to work on INSET for primary and pre-primary education (roll-out), ECD, support to School Inspectors and Ward Education Coordinators to enhance WSDP and quality assurance (School inspection and supervision) at district and sub-district levels, rolling out Education in Emergencies, capacity building and system strengthening at MDA, district and sub-district levels. BELS will also support the Institute of Adult Education to roll out the IPPE after field testing and setting up a monitoring system at the national and district levels. In addition, BELS will support the MoEVT to establish a coordination structure for life skills education and training of teachers and inspectors on identification and teaching of life skills education in relevant subjects.

Title: *Child protection and participation*

Purpose

The CPP programme aims to strengthen the protective environment for children in Tanzania through three inter-related projects: i) Child Protection Systems Strengthening; ii) Child Justice; iii) Prevention and Response to HIV and Sexual Violence for Adolescents and Young People. The programme is implemented within the framework of national priorities, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2005 – 2010) MKUKUTA, the Legal Sector Reform Program (LSRP) and the current UNDAF.

Unlike its predecessor, MKUKUTA II has specific references to child protection and commits to supporting "children's rights against the worst forms of forced labour, sexual abuse, improving juvenile justice, and supporting for children living in difficult circumstances".

Resources Used

The total approved budget for the programme in 2010 was: US\$6,405,500.

The actual amount available was US\$3,838,002, with the following breakdown: RR - US\$2,452,927; OR - US\$1,385,075.51.

Donors:

National Committees for UNICEF: United States Fund (US\$39,428), United Kingdom Committee NatCom (US\$ 89.37)
Governments: Australian AID (US\$652,898), Denmark (US\$517,215)
Thematic: Child Protection (US\$174,436.82), Global Child Protection (US\$1,006.54)
UNICEF Core funds: US\$ 2,452,927

Result Achieved:

(i) Child Protection System Strengthening

- Multi-sectoral District Child Protection Teams were established in three districts, setting a model for sectors working together to coordinate referrals and responses for children exposed to abuse.
- The Department of Social Welfare was supported to mobilise a Child Protection Working Group and develop a four-year capacity building plan.
- Information-management systems in use in Tanzania were mapped at national and district level to collect, analyse and utilise data related to child protection.
- A child participation toolkit was completed, and a draft National Strategy for Child Participation is available.

(ii) Child Justice

- Following enactment of the Law of the Child Act, a training strategy on the Act was developed and a plan put in place to develop its rules and regulations.
- 236 cases in Magu and 178 in Makete districts (rural areas) benefited from legal assistance through Mobile Legal Aid Clinics, run by the NGO Legal and Human Rights Centre.
- The police were supported to set up Women and Children's Desks to provide a child-sensitive environment; trained officers in the three districts are piloting a child protection system.
- RITA (state executive agency responsible for birth registration) was supported to develop a comprehensive, nationwide birth registration strategy to tackle low rates of birth registration- less than 10 per cent of under-fives have a birth certificate.

(iii) Prevention and Response of HIV and Sexual Violence for Adolescents and Young People

- UNICEF supported regions with high HIV prevalence to develop regional HIV prevention strategies aligned to the National Multi-Sectoral HIV prevention strategy.
- Key findings from the Adolescent Girls Study highlighted the links between HIV infection and low risk perception. The outcome of the study played a critical role in advocating for the inclusion of a 'Children and Youth Section' in the Revised National HIV and AIDS Policy.
- The HIV prevention and BCC programmes, implemented in partnership with the Tanzania Commission for AIDS, local government authorities, NGOs, youth groups and Family Health International, reached 108,811 adolescents and young people.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

- UNICEF has a critical role to play in supporting the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to strengthen social welfare sector reform. Whilst the Health Sector has a clear forum for planning and resource mobilisation (with a Health Basket), the Social Welfare sector remains detached from its parent Ministry at both central and district level and lacks a clear strategy for human resource mobilisation and donor coordination.
- The experience of the "Violence Against Children" study has demonstrated the role data can play in effectively engaging key stakeholders across different sectors in child protection. The framework for a technical programmatic response

- to child abuse and violence has been drawn and the key to moving forward will be to assure the political will that can influence resource allocation.
- Implementing the Law of the Child Act relies on key institutions having clear mandates and procedures set out in binding rules and regulations on child protection.

Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The 'National Survey on Violence Against Children', was coordinated by the Multi-Sector Task Force (MSTF) and carried out by the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta and Muhimbili University in Tanzania. The preliminary results show that nearly 30 per cent of girls and nearly 15 per cent of boys experienced some form of sexual violence before the age of 18, and nearly 70 per cent of girls and 67 per cent of boys experienced some form of physical violence.

Partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

Whilst government line ministries remain key partners, child protection has expanded its partnerships with civil society actors working with children most at risk, including strategic donors such as USAID/PEPFAR in relation to OVC/ MVC programming and development partners in the Legal Sector Reform Programme.

Within the UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS, UNICEF is the lead agency for prevention, and supported the national Adolescent Reproductive Health Working Group to develop an Adolescent Girls Pregnancy Task Force, which is creating opportunities with new partners like BRAC (an NGO) to support adolescent girls.

Future Workplan

1. Strengthen the child protection systems models being developed and link their national scale-up to the design and implementation of the "National Costed Plan of Action for MVC" (2011 -2015).
2. Finalise and launch the 'Violence Against Children' survey and develop a National Action Plan of Prevention and Response, including finalisation of the National Child Participation Strategy and development of a national Child Helpline.
3. Strengthen engagement with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to develop a resource mobilisation and capacity building plan for the Department of Social Welfare.
4. Complete the review of existing child protection information management systems and capacity of relevant MDAs to collect, analyse and utilise information to develop a functional system for managing information related to child protection.
5. Undertake three studies on access to justice systems for under-18s, an analysis of the situation of children in conflict with the law and an in-depth assessment of children held in all forms of detention. These studies will provide vital information to the Child Justice Forum, a new forum to be convened by the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice to develop a strategy for reform of the justice system for children to address challenges.
6. Develop and support the adoption of a strategy for strengthening the justice system for children, finalise a national birth registration strategy for children under five years, and begin the development of regulations for the Law of the Child Act.
7. Implement the national HIV prevention strategy and develop the national Behaviour Communication Change package for HIV prevention for young people.
8. Support the development of a comprehensive model for programming for adolescent girls

Title: *Policy advocacy and analysis*

Purpose

The Policy Advocacy and Analysis programme is cross-sectoral, focusing on all areas of social policy and children's rights through the following sub-components: i) Social Planning and Budgeting aims to improve planning in priority social sectors and increase budget allocations for children and women at national and sub-national levels; ii) Research, Monitoring and Analysis seeks to strengthen the evidence base for informed policy development aimed at reducing vulnerability, through the collection and analysis of disaggregated data on the situation of women, children and vulnerable groups; and, iii) Policy and legislation aims to strengthen the legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for children's rights and to enhance national monitoring, reporting and implementation of child rights commitments.

The main results planned for 2010 included:

1. Support for awareness-raising and capacity building in connection with policy choices for social protection
2. Capacity building of national partners for improved planning and budgeting for children
3. Awareness-raising and capacity building in child rights monitoring and preparation for national reporting to the UN CRC in 2012
4. Consolidation of local governments' experience in planning, budgeting and M&E for children
5. Support to local government officials for policy analysis in the fields of social protection, child poverty and budgeting for children
6. National capacity enhanced to produce evidence-based research on children's issues based on national surveys.

Resources Used

The total approved budget for the programme in 2010 was: US\$3,611,750

The actual amount available was US\$2,541,650.04, with the following breakdown: RR US\$2,541,017; OR US\$633.04

Donors:

Thematic: Policy Advocacy and Partnership (US\$633.04)

UNICEF Core funds: (US\$2,541,017)

Results Achieved

Social Planning and Budgeting

At the national level, capacity development continued for 'child-friendly' budgeting, analysis, planning and monitoring through technical and financial assistance to improve quality assurance mechanisms for final MCDGC Medium-Term Expenditure Framework submissions. A Public Expenditure Review Group on Children (PER-C) was established with participation from a cross-section of MDAs and development partners to leverage resources for children.

UNICEF continued to strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) and the PMO RALG to harmonise national and sub-national planning through: capacity building of M&E resource persons to support the local government strategic planning process and its incorporation of children's priorities.

Research, Monitoring and Analysis

In 2010 two volumes of the Situation Analysis for children and women were completed (Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar) and these provide an updated analysis of children and women. The findings and recommendations informed the revision of the national poverty

strategies, the formulation of UNDAP (2010-2015) results and the annual sectoral reviews under the formal dialogue structure between Government and development partners.

The support for statistical system capacity building and enhancing the visibility of children in national surveys included: survey design and data collection for the analysis of men and women in Tanzania, to be released in 2011; providing disaggregated data in key areas; finalisation of Tanzania National Panel Survey; and TSED update – adoption of 10 sectoral versions and training of an additional 20 officials in use of new TSED version.

A pilot project was implemented to improve the skills of local government authorities in managing and using data for planning and decision-making from village to district level.

The partnership with Economic and Social Research Foundation and the Institute for Social Studies in the Hague was further strengthened towards piloting three modules on child poverty, social protection, and planning and budgeting for children for 75 representatives of regional and district authorities in three regions of Tanzania Mainland.

Policy and Legislation

UNICEF supported the Department of Poverty Eradication and Economic Empowerment of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to establish a national inter-sectoral group on social protection to guide GoT to make the National Social Protection policy agenda operational, in line with the MKUKUTA II (2010-2015). UNICEF helped to raise awareness and capacity on social cash transfers through participation in a regional workshop held in Lesotho and facilitation of a study visit to Kenya on their social cash transfer programmes for OVCs.

Support was given to the MCDGC for a curriculum review of the Community Development Training Institutes, to incorporate a child rights component in the certificate level graduate course.

UNICEF supported initial consultations and preparations related to a work plan for CRC Country Reporting in 2012, through the establishment and capacity building of a national task force within MCDGC and establishment of a child rights monitoring network.

UNICEF supported the MCDGC to raise awareness and knowledge of 100 professionals on the provisions of the Law of the Child Act and its translation into Kiswahili.

Critical factors or constraints

- Ensuring child-sensitivity of national budgets requires better quality assurance and planning oversight of MDAs, as well as MOFEA
- Data on coverage, their quality and reliability are heavily dependent on surveys funded by donors and little attention is paid to strengthening routine data collection systems. These challenges are expected to be addressed by the Tanzania Statistic Master Plan.
- Lack of awareness of the relevance of social protection as an instrument for converting economic growth into poverty reduction has resulted in a long delay in the finalisation and adoption of the National Social Protection Framework.

Key strategic partnerships and interagency collaboration

Through the UN Joint Programme, collaboration with UNDP, UNIFEM, ILO, UNESCO and UNFPA was strengthened.

Within the National Social Protection Group, UNICEF forged key partnerships with TASAF, DFID, the WB, MoHSW, MLEYD and Help Age international, for policy advocacy in the field of social protection.

Close partnerships with the MCDGC, MJCA and civil society were also nurtured in the context of following up on the LCA and reporting to the UN CRC Committee in 2012.

Future Workplan

In 2011 UNICEF will focus on completing the remaining CP results in the field of social planning and budgeting, research, monitoring and analysis, as well as policy and legislation for children. Priorities will include evaluation of the PBMR process, further capacity building of national authorities for child-sensitive budgeting, implementation of the TSMP and MKUKUTA monitoring systems, further awareness-raising and consensus building on social protection policy choices for Tanzania and support to national authorities for child rights monitoring and reporting to the UN CRC in 2012.

Title: Zanzibar

Purpose

The sub-component seeks to contribute to the realisation of children's rights in Zanzibar by supporting the achievement of results for children in four key areas: 1) Young Child Survival and Development; 2) Basic Education and Life Skills; 3) Child Protection and Participation and; 4) Policy Advocacy and Analysis. HIV and AIDS is mainstreamed in key programme areas. UNICEF participates in the following UN Joint Programmes: Capacity Building support to Zanzibar, Strengthening national disasters preparedness and response capacity, and Support to national response to HIV and AIDS.

Aligned with the Isle's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUZA), UNICEF works with Government institutions at the national, district and local (*shehia*) levels, as well as with civil society organisations. Specifically, implementing partners include the Chief Ministry's Office, Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs, Health and Social Welfare, Education and Vocational Training; Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development; Water, Construction, Energy and Land and the Regional Administration. Other partners include UN agencies, Save the Children, Association of Zanzibar Salt Producers, Zanzibar University, Zanzibar People Living with HIV and AIDS and Aga Khan Foundation.

Resources Used

The actual amount available for Zanzibar in 2010 was US\$1,968,096, from UNICEF core funds.

Results Achieved

Young Child Survival and Development. UNICEF continued to work with the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to sustain the cold chain; no vaccine stock-outs were encountered at the facility level. Eight of the ten districts achieved 95 per cent coverage for routine immunisation; in Micheweni and Mkoani districts coverage was below 80 per cent. Two rounds of tetanus toxoid immunisation were conducted reaching 55 and 35 per cent, respectively, of targeted women of child-bearing age (15-49 years). Around 45,000 long-lasting treated nets (LLTNs) were distributed, for a cumulative total of 135,000 LLTNs over four years. To sustain progress, a recommendation was made to integrate the distribution of LLTNs to pregnant women during antenatal visits. UNICEF strengthened its support for improving infant and young child feeding practices. Guidelines on the integrated management of acute malnutrition were developed. The SAM training package was used to train 518 health workers at the national, district and facility levels, 35 data managers and 4,410 CORPS. Vitamin A coverage and de-worming were sustained above 95 per cent.

Basic Education and Life Skills. The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), with UNICEF support, completed the development of a national life skills education framework. Coverage of LSE in schools with Better Health Clubs has expanded to 20 additional schools.

The number of public pre-schools offering early childhood services increased from 22 to 27. Workbooks on ECD were piloted in 30 schools and reviewed prior to printing and dissemination. In addition, three pre-school classes were opened in existing primary

schools. UNICEF provided technical support for the development of a concept paper to review the role, structure and status of the School Inspectorate system. Teachers from 80 Quranic schools in Zanzibar are implementing child-friendly schools principles. MoEVT also trained 150 primary school teachers in managing a smooth transition from pre-school to primary school, with an emphasis on teaching skills. About 17, 847 students in 15 schools are now enjoying improved hygiene and sanitation facilities, and have water points for hand-washing.

Child Protection. Progress was been made in improving the legal framework, and the final draft of the Zanzibar Children's Bill was developed by the Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development (MLYWCD).

Jointly with Save the Children, a national child law reform consultation programme with around 514 children (8 to 23 years) was carried out. The findings helped build momentum for national advocacy on the Children's Bill.

Partnership with Zanzibar University led to the development of a module on child rights within the academic curriculum of the Faculty of Law and Shariah.

A Child Protection Unit was created within the Department of Social Welfare to provide a safe space for dealing with specific cases of abuse against children and coordinate national child protection services. The Department finalised guidelines for a national child protection response.

With UNICEF support, the Department of Social Welfare established a system for identifying the most vulnerable children (MVCs) within local communities that can also be linked with the Department's national database system for MVC.

The capacity assessment of the Department of Social Welfare made specific recommendations in relation to the provision of social welfare services in the islands, the Department's mandate, capacity and responsibilities.

Technical assistance was provided for development of the Zanzibar National HIV Strategic Plan II. The local NGO ZAPHA+, with UNICEF assistance, provided psycho-social support to about 200 children infected or affected by HIV.

Policy Advocacy and Analysis. With UNICEF assistance, the MLWYCD facilitated a communication initiative to strengthen the links between national, district and Shehias, as well as representatives of civil society organisations, in communicating children's issues.

In partnership with the Ministry of State Regional Administration (MSRA), UNICEF supported an intensive consultative planning process using participatory tools primarily designed to support 10 districts to develop village and district plans that reflect children and women's issues.

Coordination and collaboration with other development partners needs further attention to increase coherence and synergies of activities implemented at district level.

Future Workplan

In 2011 UNICEF will continue to: advocate for the enactment and implementation of the Children's Bill and support the development of rules and regulations and a legislative agenda for children; support most vulnerable children affected by HIV and AIDS; scale-up the work on ECD, EPI and nutrition, with emphasis in infant and young child feeding, School WASH, child protection systems and policy support for social welfare and budget analysis.

Title: Emergency Preparedness and Response

Purpose

The Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) component works to ensure that emergency responses, especially for refugees in North-Western Tanzania, are efficiently and effectively coordinated to fulfil the basic rights of children and women.

The overall aim of this programme is to increase the internal capacity of UNICEF, other UN agencies and the Tanzanian Government to lead effectively in emergency preparedness and response. With Government, EPR focuses on areas most susceptible to disaster to ensure effective coordination of partners in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

Resources Used

The actual amount available for the Emergency Preparedness and Response programme in 2010 was US\$2,072,723.50, with the following breakdown: RR - US\$1,092,440; OR - US\$980,283.50

Donors:

UN (UNDP-USA Administrative service US\$ 764,232); Danish Committee (55,531); Belgian Government (US\$ 324).

Results Achieved

Refugee Programme:

UNICEF's Kigoma Office continued to support the Nyarugusu Congolese and Mtabila Burundian camps. The repatriation process has been slow, especially for Burundian refugees. In October 2010, approximately 98,164 people (58,144 children) were still living in the camps – a decrease of only 1,663 refugees from 2009.

The announced closure of Mtabila camp by June 2009 meant the suspension of some activities and a reduction of support, despite refugees still being in the camp. However, life-saving activities and child protection efforts were maintained.

Interventions in the two camps included immunisation, de-worming and training health staff. Ninety-nine per cent of children under five were vaccinated. All pregnant women were provided with insecticide-treated nets. Hospital delivery rates were maintained at 99 per cent, and all pregnant women were enrolled for antenatal services.

All pregnant women, and 78 per cent of partners, accepted HIV testing. All children born to HIV-positive mothers received ARVs. New infant diagnostics to test children under six months were introduced. UNICEF supported the construction of the dispensary annex, which provides antenatal and postnatal care.

UNICEF provided basic education support in Nyarugusu camp through teacher training, provision of school supplies, administering primary school examinations and provision of certificates. Enrolment continued at 100 per cent, with gender parity at 1.01. School attendance continued at 98.6 per cent (boys and girls), an increase of 4.6 per cent; 71 per cent successfully completed the 2010 primary leaving examination (61.5% girls, 80.3% boys).

Following the suspension of school-based education in 2009, UNICEF advocated and led non-formal education programs on basic literacy and life skills as well as providing access to latrines with hand-washing facilities and clean water to over 10,000 Burundian children in Mtabila.

Various groups were trained in psychological counselling and support.

Children continued to articulate their concerns through programmes such as "voice out" and child-for-child. Nearly 6,500 vulnerable children were provided with non-food items.

General Emergencies

UNICEF co-chaired the UN Emergency Coordination Group (ECG) meeting. In 2010 the ECG revised an interagency rapid assessment tool for the UN and other humanitarian actors. This will ensure the rapid collection of information when emergencies occur.

Through the UN ECG, UNICEF coordinated an expanded meeting for partners, representing UN agencies, Government and NGOs, during floods in Kilosa in January 2010. UNICEF provided 6,400 iron sheets, improving living conditions for 7,000 people (approx. 1,750 children). Emergency supplies were also distributed to 20,000 people in Dodoma, as well as Mpwapwa and Kongwa early last year, where 4,250 people were displaced, and 19,000 people (11,000 children) were affected. Two warehouses were supported (Lindi and Kilimanjaro).

Additionally, the EPR coordinated the response to occult killings of albinos in several regions of Northwest Tanzania.

UNICEF provided support to PMO-DMD to update the National Disaster Management Policy (2004) and National Operational Guidelines (NOG) for Disaster Management (2003) to include a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) component. UNICEF procured IT equipment for key officials.

UN Joint Programme 6.2

UNICEF worked to ensure that capacity for coordination and communication in emergencies is enhanced through the PMO/CMO-DMD.

The ZNZ-DMD policy and EPRP will soon be endorsed by the House of Representatives. Funds were reallocated to the Government of Zanzibar in response to a power crisis in early 2010. Supplies and equipment were procured (CMO-DMD), and water guard tablets and calcium hypochlorite was distributed to the community. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment maintained laboratory testing using water from newly dug wells, a water pump and water tower.

In Zanzibar, risk assessments were conducted and training for disaster management committees was delivered in 50 *shehias*.

Disaster risk-reduction messages were broadcast in mainland and Zanzibar during the week of Disaster Risk Reduction day. Contingency plans for **AHIP** and **RVF** are in their final stages; personal protective equipment was distributed in all regions.

The PMO-DMD trained 90 Regional and District Disaster Management Committee members on basic concepts of disaster management.

MoHSW staff attended a session on International Health Regulations for Health Rapid Response teams in 10 regions.

Future Workplan

The EPR section will support capacity development of Government to effectively lead national emergency preparedness and response, with a focus on areas most susceptible to disaster and to ensure effective coordination of partners for humanitarian action in line with the CCCs. UNICEF will also support sectoral emergency preparedness and response capacity in WASH, Nutrition, Health and Education.

UNICEF will continue to work with partners on the ground to provide basic services to the remaining refugee population in North Western Tanzania, in line with the CCCs in humanitarian action and in close coordination with UNHCR and WFP.

Support will be provided at the sub-national level to prepare emergency preparedness and response plans for high-risk areas. Plans will be resourced, and used as a resource-mobilisation tool for high-level advocacy within Government as well as providing orientation on roles and responsibilities within the disaster management structure. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that communities have access to credible information, to facilitate early warning and action.

4 OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure

UNICEF internal capacity was enhanced through the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. Staff were oriented on the new Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action.

As part of the AWP development for 2010-11, the in-house AWP database allowed programme sections to indicate staff accountabilities for the activities stated in the AWP. Special reports showing staff accountabilities in AWPs were generated. This resulted in further prioritisation and rational distribution of workloads within sections.

The Country Office continues to use a three-tier performance monitoring system that allows it to report against planned targets using quarterly CMTs, Mid-Year and Annual Review processes. The review processes are used to agree on action points, and systematic follow-up on agreements reached is ensured.

Each of the Office's Management, Quality Assurance and Human Resources committees have assigned chairs, vice-chairs and secretariats, detailed terms of reference defining their roles and responsibilities and a calendar of meetings. Minutes of the meetings held are circulated by email. Through these fora, programmatic and management performance indicators are regularly reviewed.

IPs' limited absorption capacity and outstanding Direct Cash Transfers continue to limit programme implementation, as highlighted in the 2009 report. As per CMT initiative, in 2010 disbursements to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare were made at department level, to ensure that implementation challenges in one department do not affect the programme implementation of the others. This has been somewhat helpful.

The External Audit report for the 2008-09 biennium gave a 'satisfactory' rating, and the eight recommendations were noted as completed by the Office in its February 2010 response.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management

The Office has continued throughout the year to review and update its Standard Operating Procedures, to ensure efficiencies and effectiveness of operational activities, continuous compliance with financial and management rules and regulations and address areas identified as requiring improvement.

The Office concluded a two-day Risk Control Self-Assessment exercise, which established an effective Office-wide risk-management process, leading to the development of an Office risk profile and Risk Control Library with a clear action plan to manage uncontrolled risks. The exercise also identified need for reviewing key work processes to ensure that they are risk-informed.

Monthly reports on performance management indicators, including the level of Direct Cash Transfers (DCT), are analysed and discussed during Programme Management Team (PMT) and Country Management Team (CMT) meetings.

To improve end-user monitoring of supply, a plan was prepared for 2011 with the purpose of covering both cash and supply components of the Country Programme. This will be undertaken within the HACT monitoring framework.

To improve Office security, outdoor and indoor cameras and additional lights were installed, and a bags/parcels scanner was procured for the gatehouse.

To address safety threats from the neighbouring construction site, protective sheds were positioned at the most risky points of the Office compound to ensure safety of staff. As the Office cannot be fully MOSS compliant due to the proximity to the main road, as well as the electric transformer station, potential sites for temporary and permanent relocation were identified.

Business continuity issues were addressed in various sections of the AWP. The BC Plan was updated in March 2010, and is up-to-date. The Office has made progress in implementing mitigation activities that will enhance its business continuity capacity. Most

of the mechanisms for timely response to critical events are in place. However, a simulation of the BCP planned for 2010 was rescheduled to mid-2011.

4.1.3 Evaluation

The Office evaluation function continues to play a pivotal role in governance, with a particular drive to deliver high-quality evaluations and increase the utilisation of studies and evaluations. This is being facilitated by the IMEP Coordination and Management Group and Studies and Evaluation Quality Assurance Group (SEQAG). All IMEP studies and evaluations for the 2010/11 AWPs went through a strategic prioritisation process, using an Office-developed checklist to prioritise the most important evaluations (in line with EO guidance released in January 2010). SEQAG provides a technical and peer review mechanism for studies and evaluations.

The TCO IMEP is aligned to the AWPs that run from July to June. As of now, five TORs for studies and evaluations were reviewed in 2010, three of which are at the inception phase and have been reviewed by SEQAG. Key among them is the evaluation of the seven Learning Districts Strategies. This evaluation is expected to contribute to organisational accountability and learning around geographical-based programming and provide recommendations for future programming strategies for the office. SEQAG also reviewed the reports of the two evaluations completed during 2010: (i) Assessment of PMTCT in Zanzibar and (ii) an Impact Evaluation of Community Justice facilitators' project. These evaluations were used in the preparation of UNICEF programming actions in the next UNDAP with the GoT, including the preparation of an exit strategy in the case of the Community Justice Facilitators project.

UNICEF continues to provide significant support to the Delivering as One Joint Programme evaluation planning processes. This includes technical support to the country-led Delivering as One process evaluation, evaluation of Joint Programme 6.1: Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development and, Joint Programme 6.2: Strengthening National Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication

The Country Office relies on globally certified corporate ICT solutions to achieve results for children. The stability of ProMS, messaging environment and improved internet connectivity have contributed to the achievement of programme results. The ICT unit played an advisory role in the initial project scoping exercise for implementation of a mobile phone-based tool to be used by Community Health Workers to register and monitor progress of pregnant women, encourage them to visit antenatal clinics and attend health facilities when they are due to deliver. The tool also provides a checklist of danger signs and instructions on how to counsel pregnant women regarding facility based deliveries.

The UN ICT Working Group, chaired by UNICEF, deployed a metropolitan area network that interconnects UN agencies. A common data centre is in place and common internet for participating agencies has been deployed. These initiatives have provided a platform for UN collaboration. The common network provides a platform for business continuity, which UNICEF will exploit by deploying a recovery site at UNDP. All critical staff in the Country Office use Citrix and Business Everywhere to access corporate applications. TCO also provided cellular modems for remote access. Video-conferencing services were deployed at the main office in Dar es Salaam and the Zanzibar zonal office, and WebEx was used for online meetings.

All ICT equipment was purchased primarily via existing global LTA's. Local procurement of ICT services and some other equipment is done in accordance with established Office procedures to ensure quality and transparency of the process.

ICT equipment is disposed of through the office's Property Survey Board. ICT equipment was donated or sold to third parties, promoting recycling. Disposal of printer cartridges continues to be a challenge, given the absence of recycling companies in Dar es Salaam.

UNICEF applications and interfaces are maintained as per prescribed practices. The Country Office is up to date with all global rollouts and its hardware is within current

standards. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans were established to meet the needs of the Country Office in case of disruptive events.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations

UNICEF Tanzania is reviewing its resource mobilisation strategy to prepare and respond to a changing, more competitive aid landscape. It targets "traditional" donors (Bilateral Donors, Governments and National Committees), as well as potential new partners, including the private sector, and aims to obtain increased, more-predictable and long-term resources for children, including: leveraging for children, systematic and coordinated donor relations, improved visibility of donors' contribution and renewed strategy to protect income. The Office has started preparing Resource Mobilisation Toolkits covering key programmatic priorities.

Fundraising efforts resulted in 70 per cent Other Resources mobilised against the planned amount in 2010.

The Country Office has started engaging more systematically and strategically with the business sector, aiming to position UNICEF engagement in the corporate sector and maximize its potential in leveraging resources and achieving results for children. A system for ensuring timeliness and quality of donor reporting is in place, with standard formats for proposals and reports to ensure quality and consistency with donor requirements. This system resulted in sustained, 100 per cent timely submissions in 2010. Field visits were regularly undertaken to collect human interest materials to include in donor reports.

Utilisation of funds and expiring date of PBAs are closely followed during monthly Programme Management Team meetings, as well as through a set of Office indicator reports shared twice a month with all sections to monitor use of funds and ensure high levels of expenditure (95% OR requisitioned and 89% expenditure).

UNICEF facilitated donor visits from Procter & Gamble, the Finnish, Japanese and Norwegian National Committees for UNICEF and visits from the Private Fundraising and Partnerships Unit in Geneva. The high-level visit from Norway included the Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as three journalists. Advocacy and fundraising briefs were systematically prepared for each visit.

As part of Delivering as One, UNICEF has been the leading/participating UN agency in seven of the 10 Joint Programmes, and secured over US\$4 million from the One UN Fund, channelled through the UNDP-administered Multi-Donor Trust Funds. UNICEF will be receiving US\$30 million through the One Fund during the next UNDAP.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets

Contribution management, utilisation of Regular Resources, expiring PBAs and outstanding DCTs are key Office Management Indicators, and are closely monitored through reports presented during CMT meetings and Operations monthly indicators. Key indicators are part of the Annual Management Plan and monitored by CMT quarterly against established targets.

As of 31 December 2010, 97 per cent of Regular Resources (RR) had been requisitioned (88 per cent actual expenditure) and 95 per cent of Other Resources had been utilised. Twenty-one PBAs were used within the original duration of the PBA life; four were extended (three related to Joint Programmes were extended to March 2011 in line with all joint UN activities). Total outstanding Direct Cash Transfer (DCT) over nine months was 0.04 per cent.

The 2009 external audit report (CO rated satisfactory) was received in February 2010. The Office completed implementation of all recommendations and responded within the month.

In 2010 the Office performed good management of cash resources by maintaining the existing cash forecast system, as well as bank account closing balances, within the set benchmarks (except for a negligible surplus in September). All bank reconciliation

statements were prepared on time and verified with no long-outstanding unreconciled items. A new agreement was signed with Barclays Tanzania, which reduced the costs related to bank charges by 25 per cent for USD and 30 per cent for local currency accounts.

The Administration and Finance section conducted a self-assessment exercise in the areas of Finance, Accounts, Office Administration and Travel. Actions are being taken to address identified risks and weaknesses.

In preparation for IPSAS implementation, the Office contracted an audit company to reconcile the Lotus Notes database with the results of the latest inventory exercise in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Kigoma, which was completed in August.

Regular physical inventory of non-expendable and expendable property was conducted in Dar es Salaam.

Standard Operating Procedure for travel was updated in line with the revised procedures for processing travel in the field.

4.2.3 Supply

Preliminary results of the essential commodity assessment indicated that a variety of commodities are available locally, for possible Long-Term Agreements (LTAs). However, the assessment was not exhaustive and could not be fully utilised when preparing the new Country Programme.

The Supply plan has been synchronized with the Government's financial and Admin planning cycle, 1 July - 30 June. Offshore supplies were delivered on time; delays have been experienced with some local suppliers.

A Common UN Procurement Work Plan for 2010-11 was developed. Twenty-two LTAs with local suppliers are in place for various goods and services, resulting in 75 per cent time saved on procurement, delivery time reduced by 60 per cent and some 20 per cent cost saving for many individual procurements.

Basic Supply and Logistics work plans for the UNDAP were developed. Detailed sector surveys will be initiated in 2011 to identify key areas where the Supply and Logistics working group can provide support.

Only limited progress took place in the area of capacity building to enhance national supply systems. Discussions will continue in 2011 with the Ministry of Health Central Medical Stores, as well as for building capacity in WASH supplies.

UNICEF, the designated agency to procure for the UN Joint Programme for Maternal/ New-born, played a prominent role in procuring key equipment.

Printing, ICT equipment and stationery supplies constituted the bulk of commodities for local and direct order procurement, respectively.

Responsibility for clearing, storing and distributing all regular programme supplies lies with the Government, in accordance with the Basic Cooperation Agreement.

Supplies' monitoring is mainly done through field visits. Efforts were made to undertake joint Programme/Operations field monitoring visits.

Tanzania Red Cross supported the pre-positioning of emergency supplies, currently stored at the Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department.

The total value of procurement services- mainly vaccines and immunisation devices - was US\$8,941,159 (compared to US\$12,074,000 in 2009). Total overall procurement, including GAVI, was approximately US\$13,935, 624.

The supply assistant participated in a workshop in Copenhagen. All supply staff have completed IPSAS training modules.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity

The Office continued to promote and ensure an enabling environment for staff to redress the various Office dynamics that impacted on overall performance in 2008/09.

The staff survey highlighted two areas of concern for staff – completion of performance evaluations and the need for more participation in the various regional and global learning and training opportunities.

The Office was able to achieve a 100 per cent completion rate for 2009 PERs and the 2010 key performance areas. This was due to more vigorous management support to this priority, combined with the identification of two separate PER weeks in January and February, when all staff were expected to focus on completing this process.

Regarding participation in more learning events, the Office achieved this by ensuring participation in major regional and global opportunities, with the result that 37 staff participated in 30 events supporting the Office in various learning areas.

Since the outsourcing of payment of medical insurance to Van Breda, access to facilities has been a substantial challenge, despite the active and on-going participation from Van Breda. In 2010 one important hospital in Dar es Salaam was added to the list, but issues pertaining to access remain a concern. Tanzania did make use of the Van Breda Wellness pilot programme, which was well attended with 79 people using the opportunity. It covered the usual chronic conditions as well as providing an opportunity to be tested for HIV/AIDS – with the added benefit of 100 per cent coverage for future treatment.

UNICEF Tanzania has implemented nine of the 10 minimum standards on HIV in the workplace and during the year facilitated, with the support from UNAIDS, a meeting for UNICEF staff on 'Living in a World with HIV'. Booklets and other UN Care Materials were distributed.

A counsellor is available at the UN Clinic and has provided various support services to the Office.

As regards talent management, recruitment remains a significant challenge; attracting national staff with the appropriate profile to work with UNICEF faces various obstacles.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement

Little documented evidence is available to report on actual efficiency gains and cost-savings of joint UN operations. In May there was a joint UN mission to establish "Definition, Identification and Measurement of In-country Transaction Costs in the context of 'Delivering as One' pilot countries". The UNCT continues to pursue better ways to document and measure efficiency gains.

There is a perception that the UNDAP process has considerably shortened the planning time-frame and the multiplicity of documents to be produced. The detailed multi-year plans developed will increase coherence and accountability of the UN system.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP

The 2011-12 Annual Management Plan (AMP) will be aligned to the UNDAP commencing in July 2011 and to the 10 Annual Work Plans of the UN system in Tanzania. The 2011-12 AMP will be guided by the UNICEF Country Programme Management Plan 2011-15, and the new working modalities of the various Programme Working Groups. The AMP will also be influenced by UN and UNICEF commitments to further support common services and cross-cutting functions across the UN system in Tanzania.

5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations

1. *Evaluation of Impact of Community Justice Methodology and tools*
2. *Assessment of Quality of PMTCT services in Zanzibar*

5.2 List of Other Publications

1. *Children's Agenda Brochure (Kiswahili-Zanzibar)*
2. *Children's Agenda Brochure (English-Mainland)*
3. *Children's Agenda Brochure (English-Zanzibar)*
4. *Children's Version of the Children's Agenda*
5. *Facts for Life*
6. *Children's Agenda Brochure (Kiswahili-Mainland)*
7. *Kitabu cha Rejea kwa Waleta mabadiliko katiko Jamii Mwongozo wa Mafunzo kwa Wawazeshaji katika Jamii*
8. *Sharia ya Mtoto (Law of the Child) Brochure*
9. *30 Min Film The Beginning of The Children's Agenda (DVD)*
10. *1 hour documentary - Children Interviewing the President of Tanzania*
11. *Delivering as One/Kufanya kazi pamoja Comic Book*

6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED:

Title: *The Children's Agenda*

Contact Person: Sara Cameron, scameron@unicef.org

Abstract

Children make up more than half the population of Tanzania, yet because they have no vote their interests and rights have not been addressed by political parties or candidates during elections. Leading children's organisations, working with the Government and children themselves, developed The Children's Agenda (CA) to influence commitments to children in the national elections held in October 2010. The top ten investments for children, which provide the core messages/actions of the CA, were developed through a participatory process. Local CSOs engaged manifesto committees of political parties in dialogue on investing in children; several subsequently amended their manifestos. Local CSOs also secured signed commitments from over 300 candidates for Parliament or council seats. The Children's Council interviewed President Kikwete on national television and, for the first time, the President featured child survival and education messages on his campaign billboards.

Innovation or Lessons Learned

Building the advocacy capacity of key partners is a vital part of the strategy for advancing the rights of the most vulnerable children. Many of the smallest and most financially fragile CSOs are working at the front lines with children who are at the highest risk of falling through the cracks. Local CSOs, even those that are quite small, are well-respected and can have significant influence. In a country where social services for children are over-stretched, helping these organisations advocate for children more effectively also helps the children they serve.

It is vital to maintain political neutrality during such a campaign. This can be achieved by encouraging all parties and candidates to make commitments to children – and the balance is more easily maintained by having a mix of international and local CSOs in the partnership.

UNICEF played a key role in helping to develop the CA strategy, in coordination and in supporting the mass media campaign. Maintaining a low profile for the UNICEF brand was essential for building trust and expanding the partnership.

Potential Application

The Children's Agenda was initially developed for the Tanzania mainland, with a population of over 34 million. A similar process was then introduced in Zanzibar with a population of 1.3 million. The Zanzibar partners met and decided to adapt the Children's Agenda brand and modify the top ten investments to suit the local context. The Zanzibar

experience showed the flexibility of the CA strategy. Countries can use internal participatory processes to determine their own top ten investments based on local conditions, analysis and opportunities. The CA is not prescriptive – organisations use the key messages and actions of the top 10 investments to strengthen their existing advocacy goals. This approach is central to sustainability.

Issue/Background

The CA derived from events marking the twentieth anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Consultations with children held in seven regions defined the Top Ten Questions that children wanted to ask the nation's leaders. The Top Ten Investments are: (1) Save the Lives of Children and Women (2) Good Nutrition (3) Safe Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (4) Early Childhood Development (5) Quality Education for All Children (6) Safe Schools (7) Protect Infants and Adolescent Girls from HIV (8) Reduce Teenage Pregnancy (9) Protect Children from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation and (10) Children with Disabilities.

Strategy and Implementation

CA publications for children and adults, in Kiswahili and English, outlined the top ten investments and the most important actions that leaders should take to fulfil the rights of all Tanzania's children, especially the most vulnerable. A monthly CA e-bulletin also went into production. CSOs joined the CA by incorporating the brand and one or more of the top ten investments, as well as child participation, into their regular advocacy work. The logos of all members appeared on all core CA materials, which built ownership.

Members of local CSOs approached party manifesto committees and, for the first time, discussed the place of child rights in the election. The CA representatives outlined the top ten investments for children, the key actions, and the risks of widening inequities as the poorest and most vulnerable children and families get left behind. Most party committees realised that they had not considered children as part of their campaigns.

Consultations between children and civic and religious leaders, and candidates were held in 20 districts. Many of these discussions featured phone-in programmes on local radio. The campaign was backed by an extensive mass media campaign that put the top ten investments and key actions before the public.

Progress and Results

The CA elevated consultation with children as central to child rights advocacy. Children's visibility increased through the consultations and their participation in media discussions. Several political parties amended their manifestos to reflect elements of the top ten investments for children – one party completely committed to the CA. Local CSOs secured signed commitments to the Children's Agenda from more than 300 candidates for Parliament or Council seats. The President of Tanzania was interviewed by the Children's Council on national television – a first in Tanzania. The President also featured child survival and education messages on his campaign billboards, apparently for the first time. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children pledged Government support for the CA and urged partners to mobilise CSOs and local Government across the country to increase investment in children. CSOs reported that they had become better advocates for children, because of the clarity of the message and the strength of the partnership.

Next Steps

As a result of the campaign, political parties that had previously not considered children made changes to their manifestos, and many more members of Parliament and Councillors are aware that children should be considered during elections – yet there is still a long way to go. CA members are planning a multi-year advocacy initiative – to

continue to increase understanding of child rights among parliamentarians and local governments. Different CSOs have taken on leadership for each of the top ten investments, to enable coordinated advocacy among all children's organisations on key policy issues and to drive greater action to secure the health, nutrition, education and protection of the most vulnerable children. A CA web-site will also be launched and a CA advocacy pack will be distributed to all MPs. CSO leads will approach relevant parliamentary committees to seek specific commitments to children. Ultimately, the CA partners are certain that by the time the 2015 elections arrive, all candidates and all political parties will understand why children must come first, even in an election campaign.

Title: Tanzania United Nations Development Assistance Plan

Contact Person: Abheet J. Solomon, asolomon@unicef.org

Abstract

The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) is the business plan of 20 UN agencies, funds and programmes in Tanzania for the period July 2011 to June 2015. The UNDAP replaces the current joint UN programmes and the multiple UN-supported initiatives in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) with a single, coherent business plan for all UN funds, programmes and agencies in Tanzania, in which each is responsible for delivery on a set of key actions that jointly contribute to shared results.

The UNDAP outlines individual agency accountability and systematically mainstreams cross-cutting considerations at the level of interventions, thereby increasing coherence and providing a 'thought-through' multi-year action plan that will guide annual implementation. Included as an innovation in this year's annual report, this brief responds to the interest generated in several countries in this new planning tool.

Innovation or Lessons Learned

What worked includes: (1) the agreement on a roadmap for the UNDAP, (2) consistent leadership of IAPC in implementation of the roadmap, (3) a nucleus UNDAP task team that coordinated and provided technical guidance to the entire process, (4) iterative refinement and quality assurance by Gender and Human Rights groups, (5) the use of database technology, allowing for the review of UNDAP matrices from both agency and UNDAP working group perspectives, and comparing it with current agency financial implementation and human resource capacity.

The preparation of the Common CPD proved to be a challenge for the four agencies and the RCO, due to misunderstandings about the substantive content of the CCPD as an extract of the commitments of the four agencies in the UNDAP. Furthermore, the guidance and review mechanisms at the regional and HQ level were challenging – in particular, the word limit/page length requirements for the document and the annexes. Several key UNCMT members came on board after the approval of the UNDAP roadmap, or after the UNDAP programme matrices had been developed and priorities had been agreed. Keeping up the momentum and not going back on the agreements reached was challenging.

There was also an element of fatigue due to the intensive, seven-month planning process. UNDAP is a common planning process for all UN agencies, unlike UNDAF, which is a common framework that agencies use for their own planning processes. It therefore becomes imperative for all programme officers to engage as if it were their own planning process rather than a contribution to an inter-agency process. This could have been better communicated and understood from the outset.

Potential Application

The UNDAP's design should be reviewed at HQ level and global guidance developed.

Countries that plan to pursue an UNDAP or similar single business plan need to consider the factors described above in the write-up. In addition, the willingness to 'Deliver as One', or further coherence in a meaningful way should be a shared vision of the leadership.

For countries that have indicated an interest in pursuing this common business plan, UNCT Tanzania is likely to host a conference in February 2011 to further a shared understanding on this.

Issue/Background

Tanzania's 2007-10 UNDAF provided a 'framework' for UN agencies to operate in Tanzania, thereby lacking some of the essential components of a comprehensive, integrated business plan. The UNDAF echoed the National PRS goals without clearly identifying the specific, measurable UN contribution to national goals and targets. Increasing demand by development partners and the Government for a more efficient and effective UN system in delivering results and demonstrating value for money, and the experience of the UNCT in implementing Delivering as One, has been instrumental in pursuing a single business plan.

Strategy and Implementation

The UNDAP preparation process involved development of a roadmap outlining the design principles of the plan, the planning process and timeline. The first phase of the process involved application of the HRBAP in problem identification, causality analysis and duty-bearers'/claim-holder's role and capacity gap analysis. Working Groups comprising Government representatives from the Mainland and Zanzibar, resident and non-resident agencies, civil society and development partners were involved in this process.

These groups then identified possible areas of intervention by the UN based upon the following criteria: national priorities, comparative advantage, capacity to deliver, overlap in areas of agency cooperation, alignment of implementing partners and indicative budget. The second phase involved formulation of UNDAP outcome statements, augmented by outputs, key actions, cross cutting considerations, responsible agencies, implementing partners, geographical areas and action budgets to create a programme results matrix.

Finally, the UNDAP programme M&E matrix was developed by working groups with appropriate indicators, baselines, annual targets and specification of means of verification.

The use of database technologies facilitated the production of integrated matrices by agency, partner, working group and geographical area, thereby allowing quality assurance from various perspectives and increasing the ability to draw analytical summaries.

Progress and Results

The UNDAP interim draft document has been endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee. The interim draft is accompanied by a Programme Plan and a Reform Plan. The M&E matrices and other annexes will be available online. As part of UNDAP development, the governing bodies of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP agreed to the submission of a Common Country Programme Document (CCPD) for Tanzania. The CCPD is an extract of the work of the four agencies from the UNDAP.

Several factors enabled the progress: Political expectations for high-quality programming in the next phase of DaO, UNCMT leadership, DaO experience with Joint Programmes, DaO process evaluation findings, workshop-based phased development, etc.

Of critical importance to the success of the UNDAP was UNICEF's programmatic and technical leadership in the entire process, from UNDAP design and roadmap development to preparation and completion. UNICEF's rich, multi-sectoral experience, its PM&E capacity, and experience in RBM provides a unique edge compared to other UN agencies

in leading interagency PM&E processes. The absence of this crucial guidance could increase dependence on short-term consultants and affect the quality of inter-agency PM&E work – and the proposed solutions might not work in UNICEF's best interests.

Next Steps

The UNDAP document outlines the initial agreements reached for implementation of the UNDAP. The key agreements to date include:

- Establishment of Programme Working Groups to coordinate UNDAP implementation, unlike 'managing agents' in Joint Programmes
- Common planning, monitoring and reporting arrangements; UNCT Tanzania will produce 10 AWPs to be signed by the Government
- Common review processes will allow reporting on results and allow for annual adjustments to the UNDAP to ensure its continued relevance.
- One Fund will be allocated based on performance in the previous AWPs.
- An online database will be deployed to facilitate these processes.

7 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

UNICEF facilitated a learning visit to Namibia on birth registration by staff from the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) and one staff member from UNICEF to learn how the birth registration system operates in Namibia, with high percentages of registration (70.5%) and certification (60.4%).

Experiences and differences from the two countries include: population (Tanzania about 40 million and Namibia 2.5 million); birth rates, currently at 1.5 million per year in Tanzania, much lower in Namibia. In addition, there is a huge difference in the degree of automated sophistication in handling registration in Namibia as compared to Tanzania. As Tanzania is poised to implement the newly developed 'National Birth Registration Strategy for the Under Five,' investment in the area of technology is important.

Compared to Tanzania, Namibia has more and better linkages with the Health Sector. This is further helped by the fact that most births occur in health facilities, unlike Tanzania. Civil registration in Tanzania is spread across several institutional mandates, whereas in Namibia is treated under one "roof" – the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. This facilitates better synergies and resource optimisation. However, better documentation and data management are a challenge in both countries. The importance of birth registration is also linked with social protection in Namibia, especially in a context in which birth certificates facilitate access to social grants for vulnerable and orphaned children. Unlike Tanzania, birth registration is compulsory and free in Namibia to the level of certification, and the state has assumed responsibility for ensuring that all citizens are documented.

UNICEF has a key role to play in ensuring that strategies are in place to accelerate the finalisation and implementation of Tanzania's National Birth Registration Strategy.