



## What is UNICEF doing?

To ensure the best future for Tanzania's children, UNICEF focuses on generating knowledge on the situation of women and children in Tanzania for evidence-based advocacy and planning, including strengthening the national

statistical system; ensuring adequate, efficient, effective and equitable public spending for the benefit of children and their families; and promoting the development of a comprehensive and integrated social

protection system to reduce poverty and vulnerability.

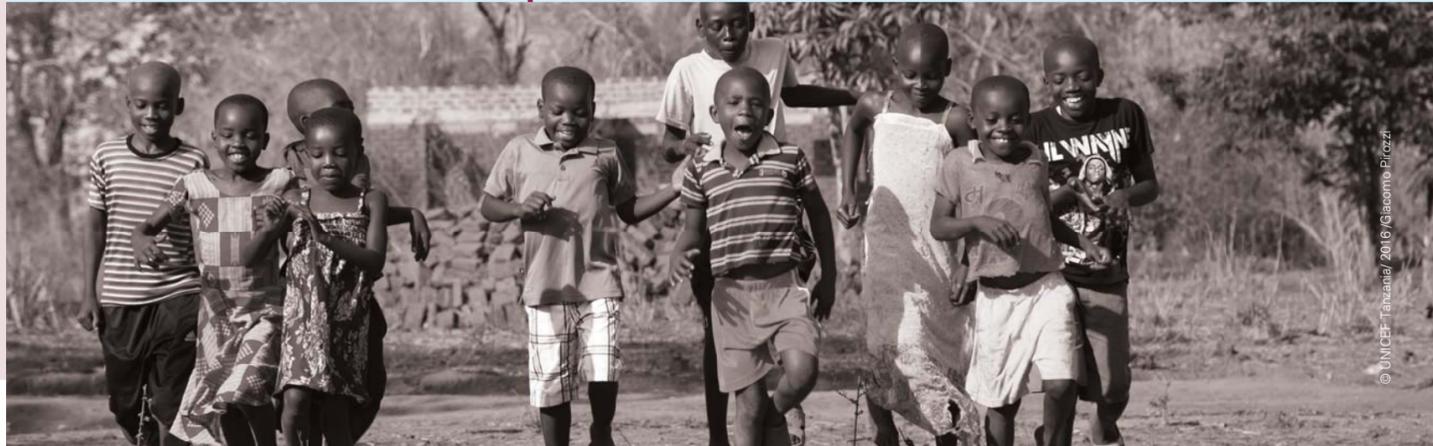
UNICEF is supporting the Tanzanian government to build a child-sensitive social protection system, track public spending and expand the fiscal space for children.

## What we want to achieve by 2021



Reduced child poverty in Tanzania at national and sub-national levels through quality, evidence-based policies, programmes and budgets designed for all children, especially the most marginalized. Some of the key planned results are:

- High-quality strategic research and analysis on child poverty available and utilized for evidence-based planning and budgeting.
- Measurement and reporting on child poverty institutionalized within government.
- National and sub-national statistical systems strengthened to collect and analyse data on the rights of children, including robust Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and SDG monitoring.
- The needs and rights of children, particularly the most vulnerable, prioritized in national and sub-national policies and plans.
- Increased public resources for children leveraged, quality of spending regularly monitored, and innovative financing mechanisms for children's well-being put in place.
- Inequities in public policy, budget formulation and implementation processes better understood, and strategies for addressing them identified and implemented.
- Children able to access a comprehensive and integrated social protection system that is increasingly funded by domestic resources.



## SOCIAL POLICY, RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION





# SOCIAL POLICY, RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION



Almost **1 in 10** children live in extreme poverty



**3 in 10** children live in income poverty



More than **7 in 10** of all children live in multidimensional poverty (deprivation in three or more dimensions)

## Income poverty decline is uneven



Income poverty declined by **70%** in Dar es Salaam but only by **15%** in rural areas



## Indicators of multidimensional poverty



## What is the situation?

Tanzania has made sustained economic progress in the last decade with GDP growth of over 6 per cent per annum. At the same time, it has delivered heartening results in the MDG 4 target for child survival, reducing under-five mortality by 40 per cent between 2005 and 2015. To ensure that the fruits of development reach all sections of society, the government's seminal Tanzania Development Vision 2025 clearly articulates the agenda for transforming the country into one that is equitable, safe and provides an enabling environment in which children can thrive.

The historic thrust of Tanzania's egalitarian policy is undermined by deep social disparities which limit children's

access to services and life chances. Inequities in education, health, water, sanitation and protection from violence exist at multiple levels, including a child's place of residence, gender and family socioeconomic status. As long as these remain, Tanzania's efforts to build a strong foundation for sustained growth will be hampered.

As Tanzania approaches middle-income status, rapid population growth, growing urbanization and the increase in the absolute number of poor people in the country are causes for concern. More than a quarter of Tanzanians still live in poverty, unable to put food on the table, access healthcare or keep a roof over their heads. Poverty has devastating

effects on children. Nearly one third of Tanzanian children live in income poverty while as many as 74 per cent experience multidimensional poverty, suffering deprivation in three or more areas such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, education, child protection and access to information.

The multiple effects of poverty on children are also crippling. Even temporary deprivation experienced by young children, for example a period of food insecurity or missed schooling, can have a profound impact on their future capabilities and, in turn, their nation's future prospects. This is of particular concern given the fact that half of Tanzania's population is under 18 years of age.

## Progress

- The Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme reached one million extremely poor households (approximately five million people or 11 per cent of the population) with a combination of cash transfers, public works and livelihood enhancement interventions by December 2015. Through the Arusha Declaration on Social Protection, the government has committed to the goals of reducing poverty and developing human capital; continued strengthening of government institutions' accountability and public responsiveness; and protection of every Tanzanian child and woman from all forms of violence and abuse.
- Human development indicators in Tanzania have improved in some areas such as child survival. Under-five mortality dropped by 40 per cent between 2005 and 2015.

## Challenges

- Income poverty decline in Tanzania occurred mainly in Dar es Salaam, with a decline of over 70 per cent compared to a decline of 15 per cent in rural areas where the majority of the extremely poor live. Overall, inequality is increasing between urban and rural areas, and disparities in living standards appear to be the result of inter-generational transmission of poverty and low levels of education.
- Although human development has improved in areas such as child health, its levels remain low and uneven. Enrolment in primary education is falling while neonatal and maternal mortality have not seen significant drops.
- A comprehensive social protection system is yet to be established. Programmes remain largely fragmented. The vast majority of Tanzanians, including almost all informal sector workers, the self-employed and the unemployed, do not have protection in case of crisis, livelihood shocks or severe deprivation.
- Despite Tanzania's efforts to increase government spending, expenditure on education and health is still inadequate. The distribution of public spending tends to favour the better-served areas in the country and often reinforces existing disparities. Critical contributions to the well-being of children, such as nutrition, early childhood development, social protection and protection against abuse, HIV prevention and access to improved water and sanitation, require greater focus in the government budget.