

Cluster I: Growth for reduction of income poverty [MKUKUTA] / Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty [MKUZA]

Economic Growth and Economic Governance

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National: MKUKUTA: Goal 1.2 Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth; MKUZA: Goal 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth

Outcome: 1. Key national institutions develop/enhance evidence-based pro-poor economic development policies and strategies

1.1 Select national policies incorporate strategies for enhancing job-rich dividends and poverty reduction		Assumption: Sufficient political will and stability to pursue a pro-poor development agenda; Limited staff turnover			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.1.1 TA and share best practices (including Millennium Villages) in the drafting of policies/strategies with a pro-poor bias, such as the long term growth plan & the national capacity development policy	Use gender, human rights, environment, climate change and HIV/AIDS considerations in the formulation of national policies & strategies	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, POPC, POPSM, zMoPEE	3,600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.1.2 TA to incorporate employment sensitive strategies in sectors and budgets; Support the development of employment generation policies at the local level; Support in monitoring employment and decent work trends in the country	Women and youth will be a key target group and their needs carefully considered in employment policy responses	ILO	MoFEA, zOCGS, MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, NBS, PMO-RALG, REPOA, TUCTA, ATE, SIDO	4,558,269	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2 National policies, strategies and systems for monitoring industrial performance, enterprise support and investment are evidence based		Assumption: National commitment to evidence based programming			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.2.1 TA in drafting manufacturing sector policies/strategies and support in monitoring implementation; Monitoring of industrial performance	Policies and strategies developed take into account gender and environment concerns	UNIDO	zMoTTI, MoITM, CTI	750,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.2 TA in periodic industrial statistics and competitiveness reports / surveys; establish functional industrial statistical database	Policies and strategies developed take into account gender and environment concerns	UNIDO	zOCGS, zMoTTI, NBS, MoITM, CTI	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.3 National agricultural sector programmes which foster productivity and food security have improved information systems		Assumption: Limited staff turnover; Timely availability of funds			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.3.1 Identify capacity needs in food systems development, planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes and routine data systems; Support their strengthening and development	Mainstreaming gender in the development interventions and routine data systems	FAO	zMoALE, TFNC, MoLDF, LGAs, MoAFC, MoITM	6,450,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.4 Appropriately disaggregated demographic and housing data from national censuses and surveys available					
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.4.1 TA/FA to NBS and OCGS in preparation, conduct, analysis and dissemination of data from the Tanzania Population and Housing census	National census provides data disaggregated by sex, education, income, geographical location, and other socio-economic considerations	UNFPA	MoFEA, zOCGS, zMoSFEA, NBS, REPOA, TGNP	4,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.4.2 TA to NBS to coordinate and implement the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) including development of routine administrative record systems including vital registrations	National surveys and routine systems provide data disaggregated by sex, education, income, geographical location, and other socio-economic considerations, as applicable	UNFPA	MoFEA, zOCGS, zMoSFEA, NBS, RITA	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.5 Trade and enterprise development policies mainstream gender considerations		Assumption: Commitment to gender mainstreaming			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.5.1 Trade and enterprise development policies reviewed; Support provided in incorporating gender dimensions in policy actions to reduce barriers for poor women		UNIFEM	MoHSW, MoCT, PMO, TACAIDS, Academia, MoJCA, MoITM	500,000	Mainland

1.6 National policies, strategies, budgets and monitoring systems mainstream environmental issues		Assumption: Adequate national capacity and commitment to mainstream environment and climate change			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.6.1 TA to mainstream environment in national, sectoral and district development planning processes and decision making processes; Development of national capacity in integrated economic and environment assessment, budgeting and monitoring	Sustainable resource utilisation supports poverty reduction in vulnerable areas, promotes equity, long term growth and enhances return on investments in key growth sectors	UNEP	MoFEA, NBS, PMO-RALG, NEMC, UDSM, VPO, zMoPEE	4,000,000	Mainland
1.7 Enhanced Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) research and policy linkages to boost productivity and economic growth		Assumption: MDA commitment to evidence-based planning, retraining of staff and coordination of actions			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.7.1 Support indicators and training for systematic acquisition ST&I data, draft a national Research & Development coordination strategy, provide research-policy linkages & produce at least 10 policy briefs; Training on a coherent financing system of the national science vote and programming	Include measures to address gender imbalance in ST&I and reflect environment concerns	UNESCO	MoFEA, MoHSW, MoEVT, MoWI, NBS, MoCDGC, PMO, Other, Private Sector, Academia, MoAFC, COSTECH, MoCST	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.8 ST&I mainstreamed in national development and innovation policy frameworks		Assumption: MDA commitment to retraining of staff and coordination of actions			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.8.1 National ST&I System Reviewed, Action Plan Prepared; Support select interventions from the action plan; Strengthening of international linkages; TA to select national institutions to provide tailor made courses on Innovation Management, Science Policy and Analysis & Technology Entrepreneurship; Support GoT research in science, technology and innovation	Curriculum integrates gender, environment and youth considerations	UNESCO	MoFEA, MoHSW, MoEVT, MoWI, NBS, MoCDGC, PMO, Other, Private Sector, Academia, MoAFC, COSTECH, MoITM, MoCST, MNRT, MoID	700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.9 Relevant MDAs, higher learning and other research institutions utilise population variables in developing sector policies and plans		Assumption: Commitment to evidence based programming			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.9.1 TA for capacity building to MDAs and selected higher learning institutions to facilitate integration of population variables into sector policies and plans appropriately to foster understanding of the linkages between population and economic development	Demographic variables include gender, education, income, geographical location, environment sustainability and other socio-economic considerations, as applicable	UNFPA	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, UDSM, POPC	3,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 1.4 Ensuring food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation; MKUZA:Goal 1.3 Reduce income poverty and attain overall food security

Outcome: 2. Local Government Authorities (LGAs), agriculture support organizations and small-holder farmers increase agricultural productivity, access to markets and food security

2.1 Better knowledge sharing on agriculture productivity, food fortification and marketing		Assumption: Limited staff turnover among IPs; Timely availability of funds; Market infrastructure and systems are put in place; Commitment to implementation of regulatory framework and standards			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.1.1 Identify and document Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for key sub-sectors (cassava, rice, horticulture, dairy and poultry) for adoption and up scaling		FAO	zMoALE, LGAs, zDistricts, MoAFC	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.2 Develop and enhance knowledge and technical expertise of extension staff and farmers in five priority food-insecure regions for adoption and up scaling of GAP	Equal access afforded to women and men	FAO	zMoALE, LGAs, zDistricts, MoAFC	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.3 TA in implementation of agricultural marketing policies and strategies including adoption of sanitary and phytosanitary measures for trade in agricultural products	Ensure participation of women and men in implementation of marketing policies and awareness raising	FAO	zMoALE, LGAs, zDistricts, MoAFC	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.4 TA to MDAs for gap analysis on barriers that hinder small scale farmers access to sustainable markets, in 20 priority districts: TA and FA for commodity management; Training on marketing food crops for smallholder farmers; Marketing strategies and phytosanitary measures related to trade	Women smallholder farmers have equal access to markets	WFP	PMO-RALG, PMO, CSO, Private Sector, MoAFC, MoITM	2,500,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.1.5 Support operational throughput capacity of Dar es Salaam transport corridors including road, rail and ports to improve movement of cargo, including food aid		WFP	PMO, Private Sector, MoID, TPA, TAZARA	0	Mainland

2.1.6 Identify best mechanisms for food fortification; Train small scale farmers in priority districts on food fortification; Provision of equipment and communication materials	Equal access afforded to women and men	WFP	MoHSW, TFDA, TFNC, NBS, PMO, CSO, Private Sector, MoITM	500,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
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2.2 Priority areas for public and private investments that will increase food security identified, including targeted safety-net interventions Assumption: Commitment to evidence based programming

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 Support the government to carry out comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis to inform priority investments in food security and nutrition		WFP	MoHSW, NBS, MoAFC	500,000	Mainland

2.3 Farmer organizations provide affordable and quality services and goods to their members Assumption: Farmers actively participate in programmes

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 TA and FA to organize small scale farmers into associations and cooperatives to achieve economies of scale and increase bargaining power for accessing agriculture inputs (including seeds, fertilizers, microfinance, advisory services etc.) and market opportunities	Special focus on cooperatives owned by women	ILO	zMoALE, PMO, Private Sector, MoAFC, MUCCoBS	1,561,171	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.2 Design and implement capacity building activities (training, field visit, tools, equipment, financial assistance) for farmers' organizations to provide affordable and quality services (including financial) for their members	Special focus on cooperatives owned by women	ILO	zMoALE, PMO, Private Sector, MoAFC, MUCCoBS	780,585	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 1.2 Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth; MKUZA:Goal 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth

Outcome: 3. Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non State Actors enhance structures and policies for promoting viable pro-poor business sectors and SMEs

3.1 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and private sector collaborate in promoting investment and local economic development (LED) Assumption: MDAs and LGAs respond in a timely fashion to private sector demands; Government continues to forge ahead with decentralization

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 Support South-South exchanges on private sector & rural economy; Support design and implementation of Millennium Village models; Support design of financing modalities through public-private partnerships (PPP); Training government legal experts on investment contracts in the extractive industries; Establish resource centre for contract management; Strengthen PPP dialogue in Zanzibar	Enhance role and participation of women entrepreneurs in PPP	UNDP	MoFEA, AGC, ZBC, zMoSFEA, PMO, POPC	1,600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.2 Strengthen capacity of Planning Commission/PMO-RALG in analyzing LED policies, assistance in clearly defining mandates, functional assignments and coordination between centre and local governments in promoting LED	Ensure gender equitable development in policies	UNCDF	MoFEA, PMO, LGAs	300,000	Mainland
3.1.3 TA for supporting policy dialogue platform between private and public sector institutions to enhance public private partnership and promote investment	Gender and environmental issues for private sector development integrated in the dialogue platform	UNIDO	TNBC, TPSF	300,000	Both - Select regions/districts
3.1.4 TA to relevant institutions to conduct investor surveys on a periodic basis; electronic dissemination; setting up a monitoring platform to track investments	Gender disaggregated data included in survey	UNIDO	zMoTTI, MoITM, TIC, ZIPA	400,000	Both - Select regions/districts

3.2 Relevant institutions and priority private sector enterprises improve implementation of integrated value and supply chain development in key productive and innovative sectors Assumption: Sufficient political commitment to promote value addition in national production systems, dialogue within the public and private sector, enterprise competitiveness and trade promotion; TIC's commitment to evidence based programming

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.2.1 TA to relevant institutions in conducting value chain studies, facilitate skills and technology transfer for value addition and marketing of related products	Ensure gender balance and use of clean technology	UNIDO	zMoTTI, PMO, Private Sector, MoITM, SIDO, TIRDO	3,300,000	Mainland
3.2.2 TA and tools to key national institutions to implement Subcontracting Partnership eXchange (SPX) mechanism in promoting business linkages towards integration into national and global value chains	TA takes gender considerations into account	UNIDO	PMO, Private Sector, TCCIA, TIC, ZIPA, CTI	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.3 SMEs and social economy organizations (cooperatives, associations, etc.) in selected subsectors have improved access to Business Development Services (BDS)

Assumption: The Government endorses the applicability of the Bank of Tanzania legal and regulatory framework for its microfinance policy/strategy; TCCIA maintains the commitment to take up and make BICs financially sustainable

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.3.1 Stimulate demand for BDS through voucher schemes, subsidize product development, service delivery models, support market analysis, credit guarantee schemes & challenge fund mechanisms	Special focus on women and youth owned enterprises and cooperatives; Due attention given to the informal sector	ILO	zMoALE, zMoSFEA, zMoLYWCD, PMO, Private Sector, LGAs, MoAFC, MUCCoBS, TFC	2,862,146	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.3.2 Design and implement capacity building activities (training, study visits, tools, equipment, financial assistance) for BDS providers so that they can offer tailor made services; Support to enterprises in formalization process	Special focus on women and youth owned enterprises and social economy organizations	ILO	zMoALE, zMoSFEA, zMoLYWCD, PMO, Private Sector, LGAs, MoAFC, MUCCoBS, TFC	5,014,096	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.3.3 Consultations on the proposed microfinance policy, provide support in the development of this policy/strategy, support specific interventions of this policy to promote a more inclusive finance industry in Zanzibar	Ensure that policy actions address the needs of women entrepreneurs and youth	UNCDF	MoLYED, zMoSFEA, zMoLYWCD, PMO, Other, Private Sector, MFI, Banks	150,000	Zanzibar
3.3.4 TA to establish/strengthen Business Information Centres in priority regions through technical advice, trainings in Information Communication & Technology (ICT) and business management skills and equipment	Special attention to small enterprises access to ICT and business development services	UNIDO	ZNCCIA, TCCIA	800,000	Both - Select regions/districts
3.3.5 TA to industry support institutions to establish and strengthen business service centres for selected sectors	Special attention to women youth owned enterprises access to business support services	UNIDO	zMoTTI, MoITM, SIDO	1,200,000	Both - Select regions/districts

3.4 Relevant MDAs implement a national strategy towards strengthening cultural and creative enterprises

Assumption: Sufficient political will; Timely availability of funds

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.4.1 Draft, consult and finalize national strategy and action plan for cultural and creative industries; Support select interventions from the national action plan; Support M&E of national strategy and plan	Focus on women, youth and people with physical disabilities	UNESCO	Other, Academia, MoITM, MNRT, MoICS, BASATA, COSOTA, TaSUBa	500,000	Mainland
3.4.2 TA to create linkages between cultural and creative industries, tourism and entrepreneurship clusters in higher education institutions (HEI)	Ensure focus on gender, youth, environment, rural and marginalized communities	UNESCO	PMO, Private Sector, Academia, MNRT, MoICS	100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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Outcome: 4. Relevant institutions improve national capacities to promote regional integration and international trade

4.1 Trade mainstreamed in key plans and strategies of selected MDAs with more products, goods and services integrated along the value chains within the country and in the EAC

Assumption: MoITM coordinates other MDAs on trade related interventions

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.1.1 Support trade policy formulation and coordinate related assistance from UN Agencies, support national policy dialogues, strengthen intra-government coordination and efforts on trade	Ensure training and tools are gender sensitive and equal participation of women ensured	UNDP	MoITM, MoCST, MoEAC	2,900,000	Mainland
4.1.2 TA to academic institutions and MDAs to undertake research and training in trade and related matters; TA to authorities on customs procedures	Focus of the analytical work and TA should be such that smaller businesses benefit from trade facilitation	UNCTAD	zMoTTI, Academia, UDSM, MoITM, MoEAC	287,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.3 Training on Tariffs and Non-Tariff Barriers; Assist in the Analysis of Trade and Product Flows, TA to integrate gender dimensions in trade; Support in the design and implementation of the Export Development Plan		ITC	zMoTTI, MoITM, MoEAC	430,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.4 TA in building/strengthening institutional platforms for intra/inter networking of chambers of business and commerce; Support exchange of trade information/intelligence on business sectors	Strategies are already in-built to address trade related women issues including recently conducted reviews	ITC	ZNCCIA, PMO, Private Sector, TCCIA	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.2 Relevant institutions and MDAs harmonize trade related instruments, services, standards and policies to smoothen EAC integration and competitiveness

Assumption: Other EAC members states harmonize or make policy adjustments in a timely fashion

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.2.1 Support national analysis on EAC common market implications and opportunities; Support consensus building on recommendations; Support key MDAs in the implementation of EAC harmonization and simplification procedures	Ensure that harmonization is gender sensitive and women benefit from expansion of the market	UNDP	zMoTTI, MoITM, MoEAC	710,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.2.2 TA to harmonize labour laws and regulations consistent with EAC Guidelines; Support review of existing regulations, assist in revising and adopting regulations and procedures	Ensure that harmonization is gender sensitive and women benefit from expansion of the market	ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, Other	62,685	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.2.3 TA to selected regional and national institutions to support upgrading and modernisation of regional industrial enterprises	Environmental considerations and standards will be taken into account	UNIDO	zMoTTI, MoITM, MoEAC	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.3 Enhanced capacity of private sector to benefit from greater access to international markets

Assumption: Commitment of national authorities to harmonization of standards and trade at regional level

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.3.1 TA in the design and implementation of sector strategies and mechanisms for a Public-Private Partnerships supporting trade integration; Facilitate dialogue between the private and public sector on trade flows and non-tariff barriers	Through existing programs on gender and women in trade, there will be continued support to address gender dimensions in trade	ITC	PMO, Private Sector, MoITM	700,000	Mainland
4.3.2 Provide tools and training to selected private sector enterprises to be able to comply with trade standards and practices	Environmental standards taken into account and promoted	UNIDO	zMoTTI, PMO, Private Sector, MoITM, ZATI, TBS	800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.3.3 TA in the implementation of export specific strategies in horticulture, agro processing and the tourism subsectors	Private sector women enterprises are prioritised, where possible	ITC	ZNCCIA, TCCIA, HODECT, TAHA	1,212,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.3.4 TA to entrepreneurs in accessing international markets with a particular focus on organic products	Priority will be given to small scale businesses	UNCTAD	zMoTTI, MoITM	1,103,928	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.3.5 TA and FA to SMEs to participate in trade fairs and trade exhibitions; Establishment of trade fair ground and business centre in Zanzibar		ITC	PMO, Private Sector	250,000	Zanzibar
4.3.6 Work in selected locations to support women traders to form networks to demand their rights to protection, social services, and business information services to benefit from regional integration and trade		UNIFEM	MoFEA, MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, NBS, PMO-RALG, Other, LGAs, MoAFC	600,000	Both - Select regions/districts

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 1.3. Ensuring creation of productive and decent employment, especially for women and youth; MKUZA:Goal 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth

Outcome: 5. Key MDAs and Non-State Actors enhance skills and entrepreneurship programmes to improve labour productivity and employment creation

5.1 Skills development strategy formulated and implemented by key MDAs and the private sector

Assumption: National commitment to operationalise the institutional mechanism and ensure resources are provided

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.1.1 Develop and implement labour market information system; Support MDAs and the private sector to assess skills gaps; Draft strategy and implement coordination mechanism; Capacity development to make the system and institutional frameworks fully functional	Ensure that the labour market framework identifies and proposes corrective measures to address disparities in skills and employment opportunities for women	ILO	MoLYED, zMoEVT, PMO, Private Sector, Trg Institutes	1,128,627	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

5.2 Apprenticeship training programmes implemented in key growth sectors with high potential for job creation

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.2.1 Support the design of curriculum, mentoring and programmes with the private sector	Curriculum and apprenticeship programmes integrate the needs of female job seekers for example child care provision	ILO	MoLYED, zMoEVT, PMO, Private Sector, Trg Institutes	1,367,481	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

5.2.2 Support consultations among stakeholders to identify options and agree on core skills to be upgraded and recognized; Carry out comprehensive research to inform system development; Upgrade and institutionalise informal apprenticeship training system	ILO	MoLYED, zMoEVT, PMO, Private Sector, Trg Institutes	1,434,031	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
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5.3 Entrepreneurship trainings introduced in formal and non formal education

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.3.1 Assessment and sharing of best practices and tools on entrepreneurship education; Organize consultative meetings; TA in developing curriculum and training programs on entrepreneurship		ILO	MoLYED, zMoEVT, PMO, Private Sector, Trg Institutes	364,662	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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Outcome: 6. MDAs and Non-State Actors improve implementation of labour standards in an effort to promote decent work and productivity benefits for employers and workers

6.1 Employers and workers have increased awareness of applicable labour laws and the services provided by the relevant labour institutions

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.1.1 Provide training and TA to MDAs, employers, workers organizations and labour institutions, in promoting knowledge and understanding of the labour laws and relevant international standards	Training will include both formal and informal organizations and ensure that women in particular are well represented	ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, Other	595,510	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

6.2 The labour institutions have increased capacity to provide services and to enforce compliance with the labour laws

Assumption: The Government sets aside adequate resources to undertake labour inspections

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.2.1 Support the development of training programs and tools, and the organizational development of selected institutions in the areas of labour inspection, advisory, enforcement and dispute resolution services		ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, Other	548,496	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

6.3 Tripartite dialogue among government employers and workers is strengthened through a forum for parties to engage on key policy matters and adherence to international standards

Assumption: The Government commits adequate resources for Labour, Economic and Social Council(LESCO)/LAB

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.3.1 Provide training and support for the organizational development of tripartite bodies including reviewing/drafting the operating rules for the tripartite bodies; Support development and implementation of gender and human rights guidelines for implementation of labour laws		ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, Other	360,441	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

Environment and Climate Change

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 1.4 Ensuring food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation; MKUZA:Goal 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth

Outcome: 1. Key MDAs and LGAs integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in their strategies and plans

1.1 National capacity and strategies for climate change adaptation in place

Assumption: Stakeholders acknowledge shared interests; Sufficient political will and timely availability of funds

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 Facilitate training to key stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs and facilitate production of policy briefs and other awareness materials on the impacts of climate change and adaptation options; Support institutional capacity needs assessments, communication and advocacy events; Develop guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the national policies, development plans and strategies	Promote equity and gender considerations in training and publications; Consider representation of women and marginalized groups such as people with disabilities and youth groups in awareness raising activities, as relevant	UNEP	NEMC, UDSM, VPO	13,500,000	Mainland

1.1.2 TA and FA to MDAs and LGAs to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in their development strategies; Facilitate the establishment of an environmental fund for climate change; Facilitate consultative processes within government to build consensus on how to mainstream climate change adaptation in key line ministries through financial support, sharing of good practices; and targeted learning exchange	Prioritize high risk areas for nutrition and the needs of vulnerable groups; Ensure collaboration with other key sectors including HIV/AIDS and food security; Ensure strategies for distribution of nutrition supplies are conflict sensitive at local levels	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, LGAs, VPO	5,100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2 National Capacity to adopt and implement mitigation strategies for a low carbon and resource efficient development path enhanced		Assumption: Positive response from key MDAs and effective coordination by VPO; Successor agreement framework after 2012 continues to support Carbon trading; Prices for carbon remains attractive; Sufficient political will to reduce carbon emission; Timely availability of funds			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.2.1 Provide training and technical support to Ministry of Finance, VPO-Environment and Ministry of Energy and interested members of the private sector to access global and local carbon financing from the official and voluntary carbon markets	Promote equity (women and youth) in access to training	UNDP	MoFEA, VPO, MoEM	800,000	Mainland
1.2.2 Assist key national institutions related to energy (Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Rural Energy Agency, Tanzania Bureau of Standards) to promote the use of renewable energy sources, energy efficient technologies and clean technology practices Provide technical advice to develop energy standards and a code of proactive for Tanzanian government and business sectors	Promote equity and consider needs of women and youth	UNDP	TBS, MoEM, REA	13,000,000	Mainland
1.2.3 Facilitate the wider use and application of technologies for solar energy, wind energy, bioenergy, and hydropower and reducing the energy use in intensive productive sectors	Efforts to ensure equal opportunity between female and male owned enterprises	UNIDO	UDSM, MoITM, VPO, MoEM, REA, CPCT	2,500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.4 Build capacity for upscaling conservation agriculture and mainstreaming climate change adaptation in agricultural investment plans	Agricultural investment plans mainstream gender considerations	FAO	zMoALE, MoWI, MoLDF, MoAFC	1,260,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.5 Facilitate the establishment of a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) initiatives network nationwide for experience sharing, motivation and promotion of sustainable bioenergy practices	Promote representation of women initiatives	UNEP	PMO-RALG, VPO, MoEM	1,000,000	Mainland
1.2.6 Set up and monitor a pilot project for the installation and maintenance of solar lighting in households; Principal target will be women in FFS in Lindi and Mtwara	Monitor impact on consumption of wood, fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy	UNIFEM	MoCDGC, Academia, LGAs, MoAFC	600,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
1.3 National Governance Framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and capacity to manage programmes for reducing the loss of forest carbon in place		Assumption: Successor agreement framework after 2012 captures REDD elements and PES concept accepted widely; Benefits for PES and REDD reach the rightful owners; Sufficient political willingness			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.3.1 Develop capacity of LGAs and local communities to manage forest carbon projects that reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) and provide other benefits in terms of biodiversity, water supply, and poverty alleviation	Ensure representation of women and youth groups; Considerations for indigenous knowledge on ecosystem benefits included	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, LGAs, VPO	4,800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.3.2 Mobilize stakeholder support for the UN REDD programme in Tanzania through promoting dialogue between decision-makers on REDD program/ initiative and provide accurate, relevant and current information to decision makers within government on REDD and climate change so that they can make an informed decision; Promote greater public awareness and dialogue on issues related to REDD program in order to promote mutual understanding between stakeholders and to ensure that the voices of the rural poor are reflected in the development and implementation of the national REDD program strategy	Enhance use of gender lenses, environment and climate change in harmonization of standards and code of practice	UNEP	PMO-RALG, MNRT	700,000	Mainland
1.3.3 Increase capacity for capturing REDD elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (NMRV)	Ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed in the REDD elements of the NMRV systems	FAO	zMoALE, MoAFC, MNRT	2,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.4 Select LGAs incorporate climate change adaptation programmes in their plans and budgets		Assumption: Local level participatory planning approach is rolled-out as per workplan			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.4.1 Support inclusion of good practices from small scale adaptation in LGA plans and budgets; Support technical capacities at local levels	In technical capacity development at local level, ensure inclusion of women, youth and the disabled	WFP	PMO-RALG, CSO, MoAFC	0	Mainland

1.5 Hazard risk reduced in targeted communities, including climate change adaptation

Assumption: Effective and reliable marketing systems for food and non-food items

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.5.1 Targeted LGAs conduct FFA (Food For Assets) activities to promote climate change adaptation through irrigation canal, water harvesting, land reclamation, etc.; Build or restore disaster mitigation assets of targeted communities	Ensure inclusion of women, youth and the disabled	WFP	PMO-RALG, CSO, MoAFC	40,000,000	Mainland

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 1.5 Allocating and utilizing national resources equitably and efficiently for growth and poverty reduction, especially in rural areas; MKUZA:Goal 1.2 Promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad based growth

Outcome: 2. Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environment laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources

2.1 National and local levels have enhanced capacity to coordinate, enforce and monitor environment and natural resources

Assumption: Positive response from key LGAs and effective coordination by PMO-RALG and VPO; Environmental plans adequately supported and enforced

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.1.1 Undertake awareness campaigns on the contents of the new Environment Management Act (EMA); Facilitate formulation of environmental plans and strategies at the LGAs, based on the roles and mandates given to different actors by the EMA	Promote equity in campaigns and all awareness activities with special consideration to women, youth, and marginalized groups	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, VPO	4,900,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.2 TA and tools to key national institutions and stakeholders for implementing effective waste management strategies	Consider the difference in perspectives and definition of the term 'waste' across various groups	UNIDO	UDSM, MoITM, VPO, MoEM, REA, CPCT	800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.3 TA for the implementation of an 'ecosystem approach' to fisheries, reduce Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing and build capacity for assessing and monitoring national forest resources	Ensure gender considerations are taken into account in the EAF adaptation	FAO	zMoALE, MoLDF, MNRT	5,750,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.4 Support training to government, NGO and private sectors in environmental laws, regulations and enforcement methods; Facilitate development of by-laws and other practical tools for sustainable utilization of natural resources in consideration of the poor	Development of training, bylaws and tools ensures participation of women and marginalized groups, including the disabled	UNEP	PMO-RALG, NEMC, MNRT, VPO	1,000,000	Mainland

2.2 Technical, financial and governance capacities for sustainable land and forest management enhanced

Assumption: Strong support from partners on programmatic approach to SLM issues; Investment framework benefits players equally; Timely approval of the investment framework; Global funds continue to increase and Kyoto successor endorsed by parties; Prices for Carbon remain attractive

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.2.1 Promote use of good agricultural practices in Kilimanjaro region, through capacity building to farmers; Support for reducing resource degradation and improve income of farmers through facilitating access to environmental benefits	Promote strong gender representation and equity in SLM issues	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT, VPO	2,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.2.2 Support review and development of sustainable land management (SLM) systems for the main agro-ecological zones in Kilimanjaro and Pare Mountains	Promote strong gender representation and equity in SLM issues	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT, VPO	1,700,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.2.3 Support the development of a national strategic investment framework for mainstreaming SLM and environmental conservation into national economic growth goals	Promote strong gender representation and equity in SLM issues to ensure the resulting framework produce benefits to both women and men	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT, VPO	700,000	Mainland
2.2.4 TA and capacity development for land use planning and classification of areas most suitable for agriculture in Zanzibar and management of the Kagara River Basin	Ensure equity in land use planning and classification for agriculture	FAO	zMoALE	50,000	Zanzibar
2.2.5 Promote national level dialogue among key stakeholders on sustainable terrestrial ecosystem management that is sensitive to gender and socio-economic issues	National dialogue includes women's groups	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT, VPO	400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.2.6 Assist government, in particular MOFEA, to formulate a national strategic investment framework that captures integrated financing opportunities (national and international) related to Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) for carbon, water and biodiversity	National framework to enhance access of women and marginalized groups to ecosystem services	UNDP	MoFEA, PMO, Private Sector, LGAs, VPO, MoEM	1,000,000	Mainland
2.2.7 TA and FA for improvement of water policy to support activities to provide a better understanding of Mount Kilimanjaro hydrology	Cross-cutting considerations taken into account in the water policy	UNESCO	MoWI, NEMC, MNRT, VPO	50,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

2.3 Improved capacity for sustainable management of Protected Areas, coastal forest, and marine ecosystems including policy and regulatory frameworks

Assumption: Human and capital resources adequate at local level; Positive response from key MDAs and effective coordination by DCCCF-Zanzibar and MNRT; Guidelines for benefit sharing in co-management agreed by all partners and timely approval by Government

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 TA for the operationalization of the Seville Strategy and the Madrid Action Plan for the management of Tanzania's Biosphere Reserves; TA to develop management plans for existing Biosphere Reserves (BR); Nominate new areas, including transboundary areas, into the World Network of Biosphere Reserves; Train key national institutions to improve managerial and technical skills for coordination and management of BRs in line with international BR strategies; Support studies on LINKS (Local indigenous Knowledge Systems) within Biosphere reserves that strengthen linkages between research and policy with respect to climate change; Complete processes to designate proposed World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and investigate options for other potential sites in Tanzania	Ensure equal access to training opportunities for women and men	UNESCO	MoWI, PMO-RALG, Academia, NEMC, MoAFC, COSTECH, MNRT, VPO	240,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.2 Finalise and publish guidelines on benefit-sharing from reserves where local communities are co-managing reserves with government; Support the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for the protected area estate of Tanzania (national parks, game reserves, forest reserves, nature reserves, marine reserves)	Promote representation of women & youth in the management of environmental resources	UNDP	CSO, LGAs	700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.3 Support the Government of Zanzibar to establish a functional and sustainable institutional structure for terrestrial Protected Areas at Board level and Conservation Section within Forest Department; Strengthen the protected area system for Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja) in terms of representativeness, connectivity, financing and managerial capacity	Promote equity plus considerations for requirement of different groups including women & youth groups	UNDP	zMoALE, zMoSFEA, CSO, LGAs	1,500,000	Zanzibar
2.3.4 Assist government to improve the conservation of Coastal Forests in mainland Tanzania through the establishment of a coastal forests management unit, enhancement of capacity, and the creation of a representative and well-managed protected area network; Facilitate development of Conservation Strategy including Business Plan for Coastal Forests showing overall financing needs and potential revenue sources; Create effective protected area management systems at four coastal forest priority landscapes in Rufiji, Kilwa and Lindi	Promote representation of women and youth groups and consider indigenous knowledge on ecosystem benefits	UNDP	MoFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT, VPO	3,300,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.3.5 Connectivity between protected areas enhanced through wildlife corridor development around Kitulo and Ruaha National Parks in Southern Tanzania, Serengeti National Park in northern Tanzania and between the Amani and Nilo Nature Reserves in East Usambara and Kilombero and Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserves in Udzungwa Mountains	Promote equity and strong gender representation in campaigns including women & youth groups in natural resources management	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoALE, zMoSFEA, CSO, LGAs, MNRT	1,100,000	Both - Select regions/districts

Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being [MKUKUTA] / Well being and social services [MKUZA]

Education

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 1. Relevant MDAs operationalise national policy on Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)

1.1 IECD policy and policy implementation plan developed, costed and disseminated with initial phases operationalised

Assumption: Timely approval of the policy and implementation plan; Increased commitment in resources

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 TA for developing policy and policy implementation plan; Implement selected, strategic elements of a phased national plan; Monitor implementation of each phase and incorporate lessons learnt into the next phase	Focus on rural areas and most vulnerable; Emphasis on safe school environment facilities	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, TECDEN, CIC	2,880,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 2. MoEVT has a system in place for national school feeding, prioritising food insecure areas

2.1 Government implementation strategy and guidelines for National School Feeding in place

Assumption: ETP is approved; National commitment to implementation of School Feeding

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.1.1 Provide TA to the Government to develop implementation strategies and guidelines for the National School Feeding, with strengthening capacity to implement school feeding	TA at the national level for the eventual transition of the programme to full Government ownership and implementation	WFP	MoEVT, PMO-RALG	100,000	Mainland

2.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions

Assumption: National commitment to implementation of School Feeding; Donors maintain current support; Schools are equipped with comprehensive facilities for school feeding

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.2.1 Support Government to implement school feeding, with focus on food insecure areas - training, monitoring, logistics support and local food procurement as necessary	TA at the district level for the eventual transition of the programme to full Government ownership and implementation; Consideration of the level of food security and nutrition in an area	WFP	MoEVT, MoCDGC, CSO, MoAFC	77,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 3. MoEVT improves quality of teacher education programmes for Basic Education in priority subjects

3.1 Institutional mechanisms for Teacher Education coordination are functional

Assumption: Existing Teacher Development Management Strategy (TDMS) can be adapted for Zanzibar

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.1.1 Refer to the TDMS with a view to strengthening Teacher Education coordination and monitoring using existing structures, and on the basis of clear TORs; Adapt the TDMS to cater for Zanzibar needs, including a mechanism that enables Teacher Training Teacher Resource Centres and Teacher Training Colleges to jointly support INSET in a coordinated manner; Develop capacity of relevant MDAs for coordinated Teacher Education M&E and support	Ensure sustainability of Teacher Education coordination; Ensure action on gender equity and HIV/AIDS issues already catered for in TDMS; Ensure TDMS is culturally relevant for Zanzibar	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, TENMET	210,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.2 Basic and advanced primary In-Service Education and Training Strategy (INSET) distance learning modules for core subjects developed and implemented in selected districts Assumption: Timely production and prioritisation; Pilot results do not require significant revision of modules before roll out

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.2.1 Implement and evaluate basic level primary INSET in selected districts; Develop and pilot advanced modules for mathematics, science and English	Include Gender Responsive and Participatory Pedagogy with consideration of urban-rural needs; Relevant cross cutting considerations infused in the modules	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs, zDistricts	2,520,000	Both - Select regions/districts

3.3 National pre-primary INSET operational plan developed and rolled out in selected regions Assumption: Basic structures to support roll-out of training are in place; Pilot results do not require significant revision of modules before roll out

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.3.1 Develop pre-primary INSET modules, pilot, make appropriate changes and roll them out in selected districts	Modules will promote gender equity values and other cross cutting considerations; Selection of districts will prioritize underserved areas	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs, zDistricts	1,200,000	Both - Select regions/districts

3.4 Selected Teacher Education Institutions implement a strategic plan for improving Pre-Service Education and Training (PreSET) curriculum delivery and scale up initiated Assumption: Changes suggested by pilot evaluation are not too substantial and can thus be timely made

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.4.1 Review PreSET Curriculum delivery (for all levels); Develop a PreSET strategic plan for improving curriculum delivery; Pilot PreSET Strategic Plan implementation in selected Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs); Evaluate pilot and scale up to new TEIs; Advocate and mobilize funds for national scale up	Include cross cutting considerations (particularly on gender equality, child rights, culture) in PreSET Strategic Plan; Underserved areas to be prioritized in selecting pilot Teacher Education Institutes	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs, zDistricts, TENMET	1,085,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.2 Ensuring expansion of higher, technical and vocational education to support growth; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 4. Relevant MDAs implement a strategic plan for improved teaching of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in secondary and Higher Education Institutions

4.1 STEM strategic plan developed, piloted, evaluated and scaled up to additional institutions Assumption: Pilot results do not require significant revision of modules before roll out and can be timely made

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.1.1 Develop a STEM strategic plan; Pilot appropriate aspects of STEM strategy in selected areas/institutions; Monitor pilot and conduct evaluation; Scale up pilot to new areas/institutions on basis of lessons learnt; Advocate and mobilize funds for national scale up	Measures for reducing gender disparities in STEM education; Proposals for promoting a science culture and ensuring environmental sustainability (both in terms of course content and in science practice/applied science); Underserved areas will be prioritized in selecting institutions for pilot	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs, zDistricts, COSTECH	1,325,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.2 Ensuring expansion of higher, technical and vocational education to support growth; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 5. Relevant MDAs implement and monitor Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Development Programme Plan of Action

5.1 Costed Plan of Action for implementing TVET Development Programme is developed and operationalized in selected institutions Assumption: Timely availability of TVET Development Programme

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.1.1 TA for costed plan; Develop capacity development tools as per the plan (including guidelines, manuals etc.); Pilot implementation in selected institutions; Monitor pilot and conduct evaluation; On basis of lessons learnt, scale up to additional institutions; Advocate and mobilise funds for national scale up	Plan to include concrete measures for increasing female participation in TVET; Under served areas to be prioritized in selecting pilot districts/institutions	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, NACTE, VETA	1,325,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 6. MoEVT expands provision of alternative learning opportunities to include less teacher dependent learning modes, focusing on out-of-school children and illiterate adults

6.1 Integrated Post Primary Education (IPPE) mainstreamed into the national system in selected districts

Assumption: Stakeholder ownership is adequate to enable mainstreaming by 2015

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.1.1 Review, pilot, disseminate IPPE Teaching/Learning materials and guides, roll-out and develop implementation plan (including capacity development and M&E mechanism)	Data collection, option identification and selection of pilot areas take into account marginalised groups (including persons with disability and in underserved areas); Alternative learning opportunities' strategy to include plans for maximizing female participation; Cross-cutting considerations to be appropriately reflected in course materials	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, NACTE, VETA	1,440,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

6.2 Implementation strategy for expanding alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children and illiterate adults operationalized in selected areas

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.2.1 Collection and analysis of data on existing programmes for out-of-school children and adult literacy; Identification of options for expanding alternative learning opportunities, particularly to females; Piloting of options in selected areas, development of alternative learning opportunities' implementation strategy (including M&E plan), and implementation in selected areas; Advocate and mobilize funds for national roll out	Data collection, option identification and selection of pilot areas take into account marginalised groups (including persons with disability and in underserved areas); Alternative learning opportunities' strategy to include plans for maximizing female participation; Cross-cutting considerations to be appropriately reflected in course materials	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, IAE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs, zDistricts, TENMET	1,325,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 7. MOEVT implements inclusive education strategies

7.1 Appropriate tools for implementing and monitoring Inclusive education are developed

Assumption: Stakeholders commit to and actively participate in the development of strategies and plans

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
7.1.1 TA for the development of an inclusive education strategy for Zanzibar; Disseminate inclusive education strategies for Zanzibar and Mainland; Development of guidelines for implementing inclusive education strategies and costed action and M&E plans for both Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure inclusiveness of all vulnerable groups; Strategies to include actions for reducing gender inequity/disparities in education, eg operationalizing pregnant school girl re-entry guidelines	UNESCO	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, TENMET, ZAPDD	195,000	Both - Select regions/districts

7.2 Selected districts implement inclusive education strategies and initiate scale up

Assumption: Pilot results do not suggest significant revision before scale-up

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
7.2.1 Pilot implementation of inclusive education strategies in Mainland and Zanzibar, using implementation guidelines: Monitor pilot and conduct evaluation; On basis of lessons learnt, scale up to additional institutions; Advocate and mobilize funds for national scale up	Provide TA for Inclusive Education programme development (including M&E); Prioritize underserved areas in piloting and scale up	UNESCO	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, TENMET, ZAPDD	1,165,000	Both - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.1 Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women; MKUZA:Goal 2.1 Ensure gender responsive and equitable access to quality education

Outcome: 8. Relevant MDAs undertake evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance at national, district, ward and school levels

8.1 Inspectorate database system is developed and used in national and sub-national plans

Assumption: MoEVT receptive to elevated status of Inspectorate

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
8.1.1 Review and adapt inspection schedules to existing EMIS architecture; Develop a costed capacity building plan for operationalization of the Inspectorate EMIS, including ToT and roll out of training at national and sub-national levels; Generate district Inspection reports and consolidate at national level, including monitoring of drop out and use of re-entry guidelines	Inspection tools address institution-based gender equality, provision of HIV/AIDS education, guidance and counselling, DRR in terms of infrastructure, food security, access/attendance/drop out for girls and boys from marginalised communities and MVC and conducive work environment; Strong emphasis on local level capacity	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, ADEM, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, Other, NECTA, Trg Institutes	2,160,000	Both - Select regions/districts

8.2 The Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) and Zanzibar Education development Programme (ZEDP) M&E strategic framework and capacity development implementation plan in place and operational

Assumption: Stakeholders collaborate in EMIS development; LGA dialogue structures operational and accessible

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
8.2.1 Participatory design and validation of ESDP M&E framework, including EMIS guidelines, based on approved ToR; Implement in-depth institutional needs assessment, including inspectorate, linked to Human Resources Situation Analysis; Design costed capacity development plan for use at national and sub-national levels and validate through ZEDP/ESDP dialogue structures	Needs assessment methodology includes due consideration of gender, equity in access, HIV/AIDS prevention and support to employees in the workplace, decent work in terms of disability-sensitive workplace, general organisation environment and 'culture' for capacity development in M&E	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, ADEM, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, LGAs, zDistricts	655,000	Both - Select regions/districts

8.3 District-level MIS for basic education established and use of data, particularly with regards to equity and quality related indicators, increased

Assumption: Stakeholders collaborate in EMIS development; LGA dialogue structures operational and accessible; Collaborative planning with other decentralised interventions (eg SEDP-II)

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
8.3.1 Finalise draft plan and implement plan for pilot ToT (LGAs and Teacher Centres in Zanzibar) for development and use of basic education school-level database, to be scaled up through SEDP-II; Implementation of Phase 2 LL-MIS pilot; Strengthening national/sub-national level reporting	HRBA and gender analysis; During selection of pilot districts, special attention will be given to criteria such as equity in terms of income-poverty, participation and performance of girls, disaster vulnerability; Design of school profile report card will address cross-cutting considerations	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, ADEM, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, LGAs, zDistricts	975,000	Both - Select regions/districts
8.3.2 Implementing costed plan for data use in Whole School Development and other decentralised planning; Support to ADEM to provide ToT	HRBA and gender taken into account in local level planning; During selection of pilot districts, special attention will be given to criteria such as inequities in terms of income levels, participation and performance of girls, disaster vulnerability; Design of school profile report card will address cross-cutting considerations	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, ADEM, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, LGAs, zDistricts	2,400,000	Both - Select regions/districts
8.3.3 Provide support to link districts and schools under WFP school feeding programme to implement the ESMIS; All pilot/learning districts update/maintain the database; All WFP-supported schools use ESMIS monthly reports form		WFP	MoEVT, CSO	175,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

8.4 MoEVT prioritises evidence based planning and quality assurance in sector dialogue and on key interventions

Assumption: Advocacy builds commitment to evidence based programming; DPs share UN interest in complementary financing

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
8.4.1 Advocacy and sensitisation on importance of quality assurance, M&E and evidence-based planning; TA to review and revise quality assurance functions in Zanzibar; Impact evaluation of re-entry guidelines; Mid and end-term evaluations implemented	Relevant cross-cutting considerations mainstreamed in evaluations and advocacy materials	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, ADEM, TIE, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, LGAs, zDistricts	480,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
8.4.2 Leverage national resource allocation for priority districts to enhance compliance against national minimum standards (teacher/pupil ratio, teaching / learning materials, safe space) through participation in national execution modalities	Selection of districts is based on school performance against national minimum standards	UNICEF	MoEVT, zMoEVT, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD	5,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

Health and Nutrition

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 1. Relevant MDAs and LGAs develop, implement and monitor policies, plans and budgets for effective delivery of health services

1.1 MoHSW, RHMTs, ZHMTs and CHMTs planning, leadership and management skills are enhanced

Assumption: Retention of skilled persons at districts and regions

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 Develop capacity of Health Managers in planning and management at all levels	The multi sectoral role of health sector is taken into account in capacity development interventions	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW	4,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.2 MOHSW and LGA capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the One Plan for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health improved

Assumption: Government's compliance with the agreed principles to the SWAp and basket funding; Continued partner support to SRH; Roadmap and guidelines available; Essential infrastructure and Human Resources in place; Government commitment to the introduction of new vaccines; Implementation of policy guideline for the health sector response to GBV

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.2.1 TA for SWAp and health basket mechanism, with focus on sexual and reproductive health services	Emphasize on prioritization, planning and monitoring for MNCH at sub-national level through the existing dialogue structure	UNFPA	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs	5,300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.2 TA for SWAp and health basket mechanism, with focus on child survival	Ensure MNCH responsive planning and budgeting with a focus on underserved and hard-to-reach areas	UNICEF	MoFEA, MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoFSC, zMoRASD	7,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.3 TA and FA to selected Regions to scale up SRH-including management of EmOC and newborn care-and integration of FP services with SRH, HIV/AIDS services	Prioritise underserved and areas of high maternal and new born mortality, consider culture sensitive interventions and address harmful practices; Consider method mix, emphasize on informed choice and respect for individual decision, ensure male involvement	UNFPA	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, CSO, LGAs	5,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
1.2.4 Strengthen capacity of MOHSW and LGAs to plan, implement and monitor health strategies for Maternal, New born and Child mortality reduction including Reach Every Child strategy and documentation of best practices	Ensure gender responsive planning and budgeting	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD	3,200,000	Both - Select regions/districts
1.2.5 Strengthen capacity of MDAs and LGAs to develop, review, adopt and adapt standards, guidelines and tools for improving maternal, newborn health, SRH, child and adolescent health	Prioritise underserved areas and consider gender implications and needs of special groups, including adolescents	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD	4,200,000	Both - Select regions/districts
1.2.6 Scale-up basic emergency obstetric and newborn care; Identify low performing areas for key child survival interventions and initiate action for redress and scale-up; Develop effective systems for on the job mentoring	Prioritise underserved areas of high maternal and new born mortality	UNICEF	zMoALE, MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, CSO, MoAFC	7,800,000	Both - Select regions/districts
1.2.7 Support advocacy for expansion of cold chain storage capacity to accommodate new vaccines	Prioritise underserved areas, low performing districts and hard-to-reach areas	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD	3,700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.8 Support institutionalization and scaling up of maternal, perinatal and neonatal deaths reviews in health facilities and communities	Consider gender and human rights sensitivities; Prioritise underserved geographical areas	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, LGAs	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.9 TA and FA to build the capacity of the health sector to respond to GBV	Adopt a multisectoral approach focusing on both response and prevention	UNFPA	MoLYED, MoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, zMoRASD, MoCDGC, CSO, LGAs	500,000	Both - Select regions/districts

1.3 Relevant MDAs and LGAs develop and implement policies, strategies and guidelines to scale up evidence based interventions for communicable and non-communicable diseases

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.3.1 Support development, adoption, adaptation, dissemination and implementation of mechanisms for prevention and control of malaria, TB, TB/HIV, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and other communicable diseases	Develop MDAs and LGAs' capacity to monitor and evaluate the health sector strategies	WHO	zMoALE, MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, CMS, MoAFC	8,330,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.3.2 Support laboratory human and institutional capacity to facilitate diagnosis and management of priority diseases and NTDs	WHO	zMoALE, MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, CMS, MoAFC	4,983,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.3.3 Strengthen capacity for integrated prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)	WHO	zMoALE, MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, CMS, MoAFC	2,400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 2. Tertiary and district health facilities in Zanzibar increase the coverage of quality EmOC, newborn, child and post natal services

2.1 Tertiary and District health facilities in Zanzibar are equipped to provide quality EmOC, Newborn and Postnatal services		Assumption: Resources (financial and technical) available in time; Government commitment to and continued partnership for reproductive health initiatives; Essential infrastructure in place			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.1.1 Support periodic analysis of capacity to provide Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) services	Ensure equitable geographical distribution, with both rural and urban representation	WHO	zMoHSW, DP	120,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts
2.1.2 Support review of and advocate for service provision policies, guidelines, tools and protocols for MNCH including Adolescent health	Ensure guidelines address the needs of different groups (men, women, boys and girls and disabled); Consider staff attitudes and client perspectives in training materials	WHO	zMoHSW	550,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts
2.1.3 Support procurement of equipment, family planning commodities and skills enhancement for health care providers in the provision of MNCH, family planning and youth friendly services	Engage other government institutions in the procurement process to ensure the MOHSW takes over the procurement of RH commodities	UNFPA	zMoHSW, CMS	2,250,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts
2.1.4 Strengthen logistics, skills and institutional capacity to provide basic and comprehensive EmOC and Newborn services	Ensure equitable geographical distribution, with both rural and urban representation	WHO	zMoHSW, DP	1,000,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts

2.2 Interventions to improve care seeking behaviour of women and care givers for EmoC, newborn and postnatal and child services implemented Assumption: Commitment from MDAs, research institutions, LGAs and communities

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 Facilitate assessment of KAP that facilitate and hinder care-seeking for EmoC, newborn and postnatal and child services; Support interventions to improve health care-seeking behaviour at all levels	Ensure gender and geographical considerations, as well as special needs and roles in care seeking behaviour for different groups, eg women, young people, boys and girls	WHO	zMoHSW, DP	110,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 3. Relevant MDAs and LGAs integrate nutrition into policies, plans and budgets and strengthen institutional arrangements for delivery of services

3.1 National institutional arrangements prioritize nutrition in policies, plans and budgets		Assumption: Participation by key ministries in the inter-sectoral coordination structures; Continued commitment to integrating nutrition issues into strategies, policies and plans; Favourable inter-sectoral policies			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 Assess institutional arrangements for nutrition; Support development and implementation of action plan; Support dialogue on nutrition and its integration into future health sector strategic plans; Develop future national nutrition strategies; Advocate for integration of nutrition concerns into other sector policies and plans	Institutional arrangements should consider multi-sectoral dimensions of malnutrition	UNICEF	zMoTTI, MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoITM	230,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.2 Advocate and leverage resources for nutrition; Nurture a civil society partnership for nutrition	Ensure resources are prioritized for areas with high levels of malnutrition, women's and children's nutrition, as well as concerns associated with HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	zMoALE, MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, Media, MoAFC	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.1.3	Develop capacity of MAFC and LGA Agricultural Departments in nutrition-sensitive design, planning and budgeting; Focus on food fortification; Support agriculture sector dialogue on nutrition	Prioritize nutrition issues affecting working women and nutrition concerns associated with HIV/AIDS	WFP	zMoALE, zMoTTI, MoHSW, MoEVT, PMO-RALG, CSO, MoAFC, MoITM	250,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.4	Support development and updating of technical guidelines for nutrition (infant and young child feeding, management of acute malnutrition, and control of micronutrient deficiencies)	Prioritize women's and children's nutrition as well as concerns associated with HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG	400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.5	Capacity building for development, updating and implementation of technical guidelines for nutrition and integrating nutrition interventions into MNCH, TB/HIV, HIV/AIDS programs	Integrate age and gender sensitivity into programming	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG	2,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.2 Priority regions and districts deliver essential nutrition services effectively

Assumption: Sufficient human capital to fill for the newly created nutrition positions at regional and district level; Targeting criteria are followed; Health facilities have sufficient staff to provide services

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.2.1 Advocate for regions and districts to fill vacant nutrition positions; Support placement of nutrition staff in selected regions and districts; Support the development and implementation of a training programme for new nutrition coordinators	Prioritize regions with high levels of malnutrition, women and children	UNICEF	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, Trg Institutes	3,200,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
3.2.2 Support districts to develop tools to plan, budget and implement nutrition services; Support delivery of essential nutrition services through the health basket fund; Procure strategic nutrition supplies and equipment	Prioritize regions with high levels of malnutrition, women and children	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, Trg Institutes, CSSC, APHFTA	5,000,000	Both - Select regions/districts
3.2.3 Support MDAs and selected LGAs to provide nutrition support (targeted and time-bound supplementary feeding, combined with appropriate nutrition messaging) to highly food insecure areas with high levels of malnutrition	Prioritize areas with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition; Target men on the importance of women's nutrition; Address HIV/AIDS concerns	WFP	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, CSO	23,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 4. MOHSW, LGAs and Shehias strengthen community health structures and communication strategies for promoting health and nutrition behaviours

4.1 Community health structures are systematically analyzed and strengthened

Assumption: Cooperation of local partners; Commitment/motivation of CORPS; Efficient coordination within MOHSW, especially between Health Promotion & RCH

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.1.1 Conduct rapid assessment or operational research on functioning of community health structures; Propose improved mechanisms for their functioning, including catalysing community demand for services	Ensure considerations of culture and gender, including roles of women and men in community health structures and how these roles can be modified to enhance the functioning of services	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, LGAs	900,000	Both - Select regions/districts
4.1.2 Update and implement new CBHC guidelines; Develop and implement distance-learning schemes for Community Own Resource Persons (CORPS) with partners, including inter-personal skills and monitoring and reporting on behaviour change at household and community level	Address gender inequalities, the low participation of women in key decision making processes and the low access to mass media in the poorest communities (especially among women)	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, LGAs	1,800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.2 Evidence based integrated communication strategies for improving behaviours and uptake of services, including adolescent health and nutrition, are developed and implemented

Assumption: Partnerships with CSOs at the community level will be maintained and strengthened; Role of Health Promotion Section in MoHSW recognized and supported

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.2.1 Provide client oriented information and other demand stimulating interventions for improved health care seeking behaviour including uptake of SRH, FP and youth friendly services	Application of strategies that take into consideration socio-cultural sensitivities and gender issues as relevant	UNFPA	MoHSW, zMoHSW, MoCDGC, CSO, LGAs	1,250,000	Both - Select regions/districts

4.2.2 Support MoHSW (Health Promotion Unit) to develop and implement an evidence based integrated health and nutrition communication strategy, including database for planning and monitoring; TA and FA for IEC materials development, training, advocacy, social mobilisation and partnerships	Address gender inequalities, the low participation of women in key decision making processes and the low access to mass media in the poorest communities (especially among women); Ensure close reference and linkage with other sectors including research and monitoring systems; Materials would be accessible in a range of languages including pictorial/graphic for non illiterates	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, LGAs	2,220,000	Mainland
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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 5. MOHSW and LGAs produce, quality and timely data for evidence based planning and decision making

5.1 Health M&E and surveillance systems at national, select regional and district levels are strengthened

Assumption: Capacity of MoHSW and RHMT, ZHMT to support the development of innovative approaches; Commitment by relevant MDAs, research institutions and LGAs to evidence based programming

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.1.1 Support capacity building on Health Information Systems to improve routine data collection, analysis, and utilisation from vital statistics, surveillance and special studies for evidence-based planning	Ensure gender disaggregation of data to demonstrate results and impact	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, CSO, LGAs	1,600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.2 Develop and scale up innovative approaches for data and information capturing, including mobile phone technologies	Scale-up of innovative data collection approaches prioritises low performing regions	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.3 Strengthen community based health information reporting system; Assess current community health information system; Identify interventions and provide initial support to revitalize and strengthen the system	Ensure gender, equity, other human rights notions and MARPS considerations in CBHIS strengthening	UNICEF	zOCGS, zMoHSW	240,000	Zanzibar

5.2 Health-related MDAs and LGAs develop and implement evidence based plans and budgets

Assumption: Demand for M&E skills development among MDAs, LGAs and CSOs; Commitment by MDAs, research institutions and LGAs to evidence based programming

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.2.1 Support MDAs, LGAs and research institutions to produce and use data for policy analysis, decision making, programme reviews, documentation and dissemination of the best practice	Use of disaggregated data to demonstrate gender specific results and impacts; Address issues of equity and human rights considerations	WHO	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, LGAs, MoAFC	1,400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.2.2 Support integration of strategic child survival and nutrition indicators into national and sub-national surveys	Use of disaggregated data to demonstrate gender specific results and impacts; Address issues of equity and human rights considerations	UNICEF	MoHSW, IHI, NBS, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, MoAFC	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 6. MOHSW and LGAs develop Human Resources for Health (HRH) policy and plans

6.1 Effective implementation, M&E of National HRH Policy

Assumption: Government has adequate budget to pay large numbers CHWs

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.1.1 Strengthen capacity for monitoring implementation of the national Human Resources for Health (HRH) policy	Promote gender considerations in selection, deployment and career progression; Maintain gender disaggregated records of recruitment, transfer, deployment and promotion	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, Academia, DP, Trg Institutes, POPSM	1,350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.1.2 Support development of a national training plan, review of curricula and advocate for implementation	Address existing urban and rural disparities and gender inequalities in selection, staff deployment and career progression	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG	1,100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

6.2 Alternative approaches to health worker skills development and utilisation are in place

Assumption: The quality of the products of the distance learning is assured; Commitment of professional associations to support task shifting; Critical mass of potential candidates is available; Human Resources are available and Zonal training centres are functional

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.2.1 Support the MoHSW to define, develop and implement strategic skills for effective management of the workforce (planning, policy analysis, training, personnel management and technical supervision)	Encourage systematic implementation of management responsibilities as per Decentralization by Devolution plan; Ensure assessment of gender constraints to recruitment, training, deployment, and transfers	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, IHI, PMO-RALG, Trg Institutes	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.2.2 Advocate for and support scale up of models for task shifting, focusing on priority health issues including MNCH services in selected regions	Consider the HRH needs and gaps by districts and regions	UNFPA	MoHSW, zMoHSW, AGOTA, IHI, PAT, PMO-RALG, Other, Trg Institutes, CSSC, TAMA, TANA	400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.2.3 Support implementation of the integrated pre-service nursing curriculum in Zanzibar	Ensure gender and socio-cultural considerations in the training of midwives for Zanzibar including the design of curriculum and staff development	UNFPA	MoHSW, zMoHSW, NACTE, Trg Institutes	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.2.4 Facilitate a needs assessment on the capacity of the Zonal Resource Centres; Develop options for further strengthening, including health service management training	Consider geographical inequities of coverage in capacities including recognition of existing gender disparities in training opportunities	WHO	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, Other, CSO, Trg Institutes	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

6.3 Community Health Worker (CHW) scheme, as envisaged in the Primary Health Services Development Programme, is established and functional

Assumption: Government has adequate budget to pay large numbers CHWs; CHWs are recruited from the host community; Timely accreditation

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.3.1 Review the activities necessary to establish a CHW scheme including training, support systems for supervision, accreditation and professional advancement	Due consideration of socio-cultural practices and community expectations in the review of CHW scheme	WHO	MoHSW, IHI, PMO-RALG, NACTE, Trg Institutes	358,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.3.2 Develop curriculum, protocols, job aids and supervision systems and tools for CHW scheme; TA and FA to zonal training centres to deliver quality health training to CHWs; Provide job aids and equipment to enhance work of CHWs	Consider gender and prioritise selection of persons relatively close to place of training in candidate selection	UNICEF	MoHSW, IHI, PMO-RALG, NACTE, Trg Institutes	3,600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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National: MKUKUTA: Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA: Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 7. An effective National integrated supply chain and management system for medical supplies is operationalised

7.1 Medical supplies systems for quantification, procurement, storage and distribution are accurate, centrally linked and computerised

Assumption: Electrical supply is reliable

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
7.1.1 Support improvement of current inventory systems for essential medicines and medical supplies to accurately reflect Central and Zonal Medical Stores' stocks	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, MSD	1,450,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.2 Review and revise the current inventory system for vaccines and related supplies to accurately reflect stocks; Build capacity of regions and districts to manage vaccines and related supplies using a computerised stock management system linked to central level	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW	3,120,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.3 Build capacity of the regions and districts to use electronic (computerised) stock management systems for essential medicines and medical supplies linking Health facilities, MSD and PSU/DMU	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, LGAs, MSD, CMS	1,700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of MDAs and LGAs to forecast, procure, distribute (logistic management system) and monitor RH commodities and supplies	Prioritize zones with frequent stock outs of RH commodities, ensuring tools and system capture female condoms	UNFPA	MoHSW, zMoHSW, LGAs, MSD, CMS	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.5 Assess storage capacity of vaccines and other related supplies; Advocate and support expansion of cold chain capacity for vaccines and related supplies at different levels	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, DP, MSD, CMS	2,700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

7.1.6 Build the capacity of MSD and CMS to distribute medicines and supplies	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG	2,900,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
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7.2 Medical supplies in Tanzania are effectively regulated

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
7.2.1 Build capacity of TFDA, ZFDB, PB for enforcement of regulations, quality and safety assessment of medicines and treatment guidelines and cascading supervision at different levels	Ensure gender equality, other human rights notions and MARPs considerations	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, TFDA, Other, ZFDB	524,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

7.3 MoHSW promotes rational utilization of medical supplies and technologies

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
7.3.1 TA to promote rational use of medicines and supplies in the community and facilities		WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW	250,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

HIV and AIDS

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 1. Relevant CSO and PLHIV networks effectively coordinate and participate in decision making fora

1.1 Functional and effective National Steering Committee (NSC) to coordinate CSO Networks and Umbrella Organizations established

Assumption: Conducive political environment for engagement of CSOs in HIV/AIDS; Commitment and willingness of umbrella organizations and networks to collaborate

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 Assess capacity gap of the NSC; Support TACAIDS for development of capacity building plan for NSC; Support implementation, monitoring, mentoring and supervision of the plan	Equal representation and participation of men & women in forum, in leadership and decision making	UNAIDS	ZAC, TACAIDS	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.2 CSOs, including PLHIV Umbrella Organizations and Networks, coordinate their constituencies and operationalise participatory processes

Assumption: Commitment and willingness of umbrella organizations and networks to collaborate; Availability of funding for CSO capacity building

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.2.1 Assess gaps in coordination capacity of the selected networks and umbrella organisations; Support TACAIDS for development of capacity building plan for these organisations; Support implementation, monitoring and supervision of the plan	Equal representation of women & men in governance institutions of umbrella organisation; Women empowerment for decision-making and participation to dialogue; Build capacity for gender and Human Rights mainstreaming for programme development	UNAIDS	ZAC, PMO, TACAIDS, CSO, Private Sector, NACOPHA, ZACP, NACP, TAF, TANGO, TACOSODE, SHIVYAWATA, NACONGO, ZAPHA, ZANGOC	700,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.2 TA and FA to strengthen functional mechanism of CSOs and PLHIV networks to ensure their inclusive participation in decision making fora and to engage and support coordinated interventions for Most At-Risk Persons(MARPs)	Consider addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups (MSM, IDU/SUs and CSWs, people with disabilities and MVC) including empowering women and girls for decision-making and participation in dialogue	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS, NACOPHA, ZAPHA	781,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

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National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 2. TACAIDS and ZAC provide effective guidance to the national HIV/AIDS response, based on evidence and per agreed Human Rights standards

2.1 Existing M&E systems and sector reviews optimised to provide strategic information to decision-makers and implementers at all levels for evidence-based planning Assumption: Sufficient commitment to evidence based programming, including appropriate disaggregation of data and attention to BCC interventions; Capacity of media and relevant counterparts to accurately interpret and utilise data

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.1.1 Review and regularly update Technical Support Plan; Provide TA for strengthening capacities of relevant institutions for implementation and management of national M&E systems with focus on TOMSHA; Review and adaptation of tools	Ensure appropriate sex disaggregation of data; Advocate for TA around Gender and Human Rights in the TSP	UNAIDS	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, TACAIDS	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.2 Advocacy for and TA and FA to develop, review, adapt and implement health sector HIV/AIDS research agenda to inform policies	Consider mobile population and marginalized groups	WHO	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, TACAIDS	150,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.3 TA and FA to TACAIDS and ZAC for quality assurance system for data management at all levels	Ensure data are disaggregated by age and sex	UNDP	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, TACAIDS	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.4 Compile and analyse data and develop appropriate strategic information documents for dissemination, including knowledge management with global/regional institutions (good practices and other strategic information), to all stakeholders including politicians and parliamentarians; Promote use of evidence based information in policy decisions and programme planning	Ensure Human Rights and Gender issues are analysed and highlighted	UNAIDS	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, TACAIDS	340,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.5 TA to TACAIDS and ZAC to commission in-depth analysis as needed of national surveys targeting specific population groups and related dissemination	Ensure further analysis and dissemination is age, gender and culturally sensitive	UNICEF	ZAC, TACAIDS	240,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.6 TA and FA to strengthen capacities (ICT and training) for knowledge exchanges around HIV/AIDS at national and regional levels	Training to ensure that women are equally targeted	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS	360,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.7 Support research on sexual risk behaviours and disseminate findings and recommendations for appropriate advocacy and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) interventions	Utilize national institutions and consultants for capacity building; Ensure ethical considerations in conduct of research	UNFPA	TACAIDS	550,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.8 Facilitate review, harmonization and linkages (datasets, gender, human rights & MARPs) of the HIV/AIDS M&E systems of MDAs, LGAs and NSAs	Ensure sex disaggregation of data in the development of tools	UNAIDS	TACAIDS	140,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.9 TA and FA for most at risk adolescent and young people (including adolescents and young PLHIV); Disseminate findings and recommendations; Conduct KAP studies to inform planning and implementation; Evaluate BCC interventions for young people	Ethical standards and human rights issues considered including age and gender sensitive information and data; Capacity building of national counterparts considered for assessment and evaluation of BCC interventions	UNICEF	MoHSW, TACAIDS, Academia	720,000	Both - Select regions/districts
2.1.1 Support MoHSW in M&E of health sector HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services including collection and analysis of data for national and global reporting		WHO	MoHSW	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.1 Commission and provide TA for technical studies and desk reviews to inform the Sector Thematic Reviews and support dissemination of reports	Ensure Human Rights and Gender issues are analysed and highlighted	UNAIDS	ZAC, TACAIDS	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.1.1 Support stakeholders consultations for joint HIV/AIDS sector assessment and reviews	Fair representation of all stakeholders, including women and Human Rights groups	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS	360,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.2 TACAIDS and ZAC have appropriate technical capacity to support MDAs, LGAs and NSAs to mainstream Human Rights and Gender considerations in the national response to HIV/AIDS Assumption: Gender and Human Rights are integrated in policies and strategies; MDAs, LGAs and NSAs prioritize HIV/AIDS interventions; Adequate funding is available; Qualified gender and HIV/AIDS focal persons are in place

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 Support TACAIDS and ZAC to train MDAs, LGAs, Focal persons and NSAs for gender and human rights mainstreaming; Provide TA for adaptation of existing tools for Gender and Human Rights mainstreaming to specific audiences and groups (MARPs)	IEC materials are culturally sensitive (adapted to audiences) and focus on women and men empowerment	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS	874,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.2.2 Support implementation of national HIV/AIDS gender operational plan	Ensure development of implementation capacities at decentralized level	UNFPA	ZAC, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, TACAIDS	350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
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2.3 Appropriate policies and guidelines for an enhanced HIV/AIDS response are developed and disseminated

Assumption: The legislator has capacity to address Gender and Human Rights in the context of HIV/AIDS; Sufficient human resource capacity amongst partners; TACAIDS and ZAC committed to advocacy and communication interventions

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 TA to review, adapt or develop relevant policies, laws and guidelines for an enhanced HIV/AIDS response on mobile population and disabled groups	Advocate for supportive Laws and Policies for women, girls, sexual minorities, PLHIV and other marginalised groups	UNAIDS	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, TACAIDS	180,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.2 Facilitate development and dissemination of user-friendly versions of policies, laws and guidelines; Engage and advocate with MoJCA, parliament and NSAs for application of the policies, laws and guidelines	Ensure the use of culturally sensitive formats (adapted to audiences) and the active participation of men and women in advocacy activities	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS, CSO, MoJCA	931,500	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.3 TA to TACAIDS and ZAC to develop and implement advocacy and communication packages for National AIDS response; TA to NSAs to advocate and better communicate for children and AIDS related issues	Address gender, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, and stigma and discrimination	UNICEF	ZAC, TACAIDS, NACOPHA, ZAPHA	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.4 TACAIDS and ZAC mobilise resources and provide leadership, coordination and oversight of recipients and stakeholders

Assumption: Timely availability of funds; Capable management team in place in respective institutions; Effective functioning of the dialogue structure; NACs have legal authority for leadership, coordination and oversight; Global Fund secretariat continues to be hosted by TACAIDS

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.4.1 TA and FA for the development and implementation of a resource mobilization strategy, including Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria(GFATM) applications and oversight; Support National Advocacy events as avenue for resource mobilization	Advocate for an appropriate allocation of resources to women and marginalised groups; Support gender mainstreaming in GFATM proposal development	UNAIDS	ZAC, TACAIDS	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.4.2 TA and FA for resource mobilisation efforts of the MoHSW, including development of proposals for AIDS, TB & Malaria and other communicable diseases	Advocate for an appropriate allocation of resources to women and marginalised groups; Support gender mainstreaming in GFATM proposal development	WHO	MoHSW	360,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.4.3 TA and FA and Advocacy for TACAIDS and ZAC leadership in MKUKUTA & MKUZA related dialogue structures	Support representation of women and marginalized groups in the dialogue structure	UNAIDS	ZAC, TACAIDS	130,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.4.4 TA to TACAIDS for establishing accountability and management mechanism for HIV prevention to relevant MDAs and NSAs		UNAIDS	PMO-RALG, TACAIDS, Other	170,000	Mainland
2.4.5 TA and FA, including deployment of UNVs, to TACAIDS and ZAC for enhanced coordination, leadership, oversight and accountability at national, regional and district levels	Ensure integration of gender, women empowerment and Human Rights considerations	UNDP	ZAC, TACAIDS, Parliament	1,353,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 3. Relevant MDAs, LGA and NSAs increasingly mainstream HIV/AIDS Workplace Programmes (WPP)

3.1 Selected public, private and informal sector institutions operationalise WPP for HIV/AIDS

Assumption: Timely availability of funds; Sufficient commitment from farmers organizations to implement policies; ABCT/ABCZ continue to effectively operate as a coordinating body; Adequate human resource capacity and commitment to evidence based programming

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 TA to Lead MDAs to support LGAs in developing, implementing and monitoring WPP for HIV/AIDS in agricultural sector	Address gender, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, stigma and discrimination, and ensure minimum quota of female beneficiaries	FAO	zMoALE, MoLDF, TACAIDS, MoAFC	70,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.1.2 TA to private and informal sectors including ABCT & ABCZ for generating gender disaggregated, evidence-based information on impact of HIV/AIDS on the informal business sector and to implement WPP and economic empowerment activities for the benefit of both women and men	Address gender, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, stigma and discrimination, and ensure minimum quota of female beneficiaries in economic empowerment activities	ILO	MoLYED, TACAIDS, Other, CSO, POPSM, TUCTA, ATE, TFC, ABCT, ABCZ	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
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3.2 Technical AIDS Committees (TACs) and budget committees of selected MDAs and LGAs have the capacity for HIV/AIDS WPP and external mainstreaming in their respective MTEFs Assumption: Sufficient political commitment to mainstream HIV/AIDS and comply with relevant Labour Standards; Timely availability of funds and human capital; Relevant MDAs willing to collaborate as one team

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.2.1 TA to TACs for trainings on the HIV/AIDS mainstreaming tool at WPP in Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and agriculture training institutions for mainstreaming in MTEFs and implement and monitor the agriculture sector strategy on HIV/AIDS	Precede by gender/age specific assessment of needs; Ensure equal number of women and men benefit from the trainings, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, stigma and discrimination incorporated and observed in the workplace programme	FAO	TACAIDS, MoAFC	420,000	Mainland
3.2.2 Support internal and external mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS within sectoral plans and strategies including training to local level staff for MDAs, LGAs	Ensure integration of gender and human rights approaches to address stigma and discrimination	UNDP	ZAC, PMO-RALG, TACAIDS, zCMO-DMD	1,035,000	Both - Select regions/districts
3.2.3 TA and FA to the Education sector to review, update/develop and implement workplace HIV/AIDS coordinated programmes and monitoring system within the sector	Ensure gender representation in coordination structures; Address human rights through integrated stigma and discrimination related information	UNESCO	MoEVT, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC	100,000	Mainland
3.2.4 Provide TA to MoHSW for supporting regions and districts to implement and monitor health sector workplace HIV/AIDS interventions	Ensure gender relations are considered for both male and female health workers; Tailor made orientation towards different cadres and professions	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.2.5 TA to MoLEYD to administer the legislation and code of conduct regarding HIV/AIDS at WPP	Assess the gender-sensitivity of the legislation and code of conduct and advocate for revision based on lessons learned	ILO	MoLYED, TACAIDS	400,000	Mainland

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 4. Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs implement evidence-based HIV prevention programmes

4.1 National and sub-national coordination mechanisms for HIV prevention functional and guide implementation of National Multi-sectoral Prevention Strategy (NMPS) Assumption: TACAIDS committed to prioritize HIV prevention; Prevention Technical Working Committee remains; Sufficient political will and human resource capacity at national, regional and local level

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.1.1 TA and FA to TACAIDS to coordinate and oversee the implementation and monitoring of the HIV Prevention Strategy at National level	Ensure human rights and gender considerations are adhered to in the implementation of HIV prevention strategy	UNFPA	TACAIDS, Other	700,000	Mainland
4.1.2 TA and FA to TACAIDS and regional coordinators in high HIV prevalence regions to coordinate and oversee the implementation and monitoring of the HIV Prevention interventions	Gender, cultural issues, stigma and discrimination are considered in the implementation of HIV prevention interventions	UNICEF	PMO-RALG, TACAIDS, Other	480,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
4.1.3 Provide support to Education sector to develop sustainable coordination structure of SRH/HIV/LS in learning institutions; Strengthen Partnership for implementing SRH/HIV/LS in learning institutions through partners periodic forum	Equal representation and participation of men & women in leadership and decision making forum	UNESCO	MoEVT, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC	115,000	Mainland

4.2 Selected MDAs, LGAs and CSOs implement their HIV prevention interventions aligned with the NMPS Assumption: Policy of Education and Training (draft) endorsed; Timely disbursement of funds; Male and female condom programming remains a priority for Tanzania; Continued support for linkages and integration of SRH/HIV; Human resource capacity in place (regions); Cooperation of private and FBO health providers is fostered; Funding for scale up MC availed

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.2.1 TA and FA to relevant MDAs/LGAs and CSOs to develop and operationalise HIV prevention plans, NLSEF and Care & Support strategy with focus on in and out of school adolescent girls in high prevalence regions	Address gender, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, stigma and discrimination and ensure minimum quota of female beneficiaries	UNICEF	MoEVT, PMO-RALG, TACAIDS, CSO, LGAs, RAS	3,120,000	Both - Select regions/districts

4.2.2 Support MoEVT to analyse, review and update content/curricula of SRH/HIV/LS; Review SRH/HIV/LS carrier subjects; Integrate comprehensive SRH/HIV/LS education into the core curricula through carrier subjects (schools, TTCs & vocational training colleges and universities); Conduct pilot test of the integrated carrier subjects; Develop, implement and monitor training programmes for teachers/tutors	HIV Education curricula, teaching and learning material adopted and appropriate for various ages, level and settings; Cultural appropriate and gender responsive; Equal representation and participation of men & women in teachers training programs	UNESCO	MoEVT, MoCDGC	1,060,000	Mainland
4.2.3 TA and FA to MOHSW, TACAIDS and other partners in comprehensive male and female condom programming initiatives	Address both male and female condom programming and access to both rural and urban communities; Culture sensitive programming for condoms	UNFPA	MoHSW, TACAIDS	800,000	Mainland
4.2.4 Support MoLEYD (Youth Department) to operationalise the Life Planning Skills Standards and Training Manual for Young people Out Of School	Utilise youth friendly approaches to life skills education ensuring meaningful youth participation (both males and females)	UNFPA	MoLYED, MoCDGC, Other, VETA	500,000	Mainland
4.2.5 TA to MoHSW to scale up quality health sector HIV prevention interventions; Prevention in health care settings (blood safety, PEP, IPC, hospital waste management, and standard precautions); HTC, Male Circumcision, STI Control, and Positive Health Dignity and Prevention	Ensure local level partnerships between FBOs and private health care providers	WHO	MoHSW, CSO, APHFTA	505,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

4.3 MoHSW and implementing partners expand coverage of quality PMTCT services with roll out of more efficacious regimen

Assumption: GFATM and PEPFAR continue and expand their support in PMTCT; Human resource and regular flow of supplies available; Continuous funding of the project; GoT commitment for scaling up Millennium Village project

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.3.1 TA and FA to high HIV prevalence regions with low PMTCT coverage to plan, implement and evaluate quality PMTCT services; Document innovative practices and generate evidence to inform scale up of PMTCT	Address male involvement, gender-based violence, and stigma and discrimination; Information should be culturally appropriate, age and gender sensitive	UNICEF	MoHSW, LGAs	3,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
4.3.2 TA to MoHSW to plan, monitor and evaluate the national PMTCT programme; TA to support MoHSW to procure and distribute appropriate ARV drugs, laboratory equipment and supplies to facilitate scale up of PMTCT and HIV care to lower level health facilities	Address male involvement, gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination; Information should be culturally appropriate, age and gender sensitive	UNICEF	MoHSW	4,200,000	Mainland
4.3.3 Facilitate collaboration of the relevant cosponsors in the Millennium Village for strengthening PMTCT Services and documentation of best practices for scaling up in other parts of the country	Ensure participation of PLHIV, women groups and other relevant vulnerable population in planning and implementation of activities	UNAIDS	MoHSW, PMO-RALG	300,000	Both - Select regions/districts

4.4 Quality and coverage of BCC interventions for young people operationalized, expanded and evaluated

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.4.1 Support TACAIDS, MoHSW and other partners to review/develop national guidelines and standards for HIV behavioural prevention programmes; Develop core minimum package of HIV prevention communication materials for adolescents and young people; Provide TA and FA to support community-based information and education interventions	Address harmful traditional practices and gender issues; Address most at risk populations including adolescents girls; Use environment friendly materials; Integrate prevention of gender based violence and abuse into existing BCC interventions; Target adolescent living with HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	MoHSW, TACAIDS, CSO, LGAs	1,680,000	Mainland
4.4.2 Engage and equip media and CSOs including FBOs to plan and implement advocacy and SBCC interventions targeting women and young people	Address harmful traditional practices; Focus on Most At Risk Populations including adolescents girls; Use environment friendly materials; Develop comprehensive gender sensitive messages that that also enhance male involvement	UNFPA	TACAIDS, CSO, Media	700,000	Mainland
4.4.3 Support MoEVT to develop SBCC education program/intervention for students of higher learning institutions; Support implementation of the programme	Address harmful traditional practices; Focus on Most At Risk Populations, including adolescents girls; Use environment friendly materials; Develop comprehensive gender sensitive messages that also enhance male involvement	UNESCO	MoEVT	365,000	Mainland

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 5. Selected MDAs, LGAs and NSAs deliver increased quality of HIV/AIDS care and treatment services

5.1 MoHSW and LGAs have enhanced capacities to provide quality HIV/AIDS care and treatment services including TB/HIV collaborative services and nutrition

Assumption: Timely availability of funds to support care and treatment services; Political commitment to Paediatric AIDS as a public health intervention; Continued commitment to integrating food and nutrition issues into strategies, policies and plans

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.1.1 TA (including guidelines, SOPs, tools for M&E) to MoHSW to operationalise quality HIV/AIDS Care & treatment services; conduct quality control and clinical mentoring; ARV pharmacovigilance; HIV drug resistance surveillance; Collaborative TB/HIV activities and effective laboratory support	Gender consideration in promoting access to HIV/AIDS care and treatment services	WHO	MoHSW	120,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.2 TA and FA to MoHSW to plan and implement quality services for early HIV diagnosis and care for children born to HIV positive mothers; Design and implement a sample transportation network; Support innovative technologies for laboratory networking to reduce turn around time for results; Develop database at referral laboratories	Ensure addressing gender, stigma and discrimination; Respect for human rights and child rights; Ensure data is age specific, gender specific, and includes male involvement and gender-based violence during disclosure of HIV status	UNICEF	MoHSW	480,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
5.1.3 Advocacy and policy advice for inclusion of food and nutrition as part of holistic treatment and management of HIV/AIDS in LGA budgets	Prioritize food and nutrition issues affecting PLHIV	WFP	MoHSW, CSO	75,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

5.2 Selected CSO identify, support and link HIV exposed children and adults to the continuum of care & treatment services

Assumption: Health workers collaborate with CSOs and NACOPHA; Community support structures remains viable

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.2.1 TA and FA to CSOs and networks of PLHIV to build their capacity to provide community-based education, care and referral for continuum of HIV/AIDS care services	Ensure addressing gender, and stigma and discrimination; Respect for human rights and child rights	UNICEF	MoHSW, CSO, NACOPHA	1,920,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

5.3 Targeted ART clients have improved nutrition status in the first six months of Antiretroviral Therapy

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.3.1 Provide food and nutrition support (targeted and time-bound) to HIV/AIDS affected, food insecure and MVC households in food insecure areas that have a high HIV/AIDS prevalence	Ensure implementing partner capacity in programme implementation including targeting of beneficiaries, distribution of food, monitoring, reporting, etc.; Consideration of food insecurity and high HIV/AIDS prevalence in the areas of interventions	WFP	MoHSW, CSO	1,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 6. Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non State Actors effectively operationalise the National Costed Plan of Action(NCPA) for MVC

6.1 NCPA for MVC (2011 – 2015) is gender responsive and data for monitoring of national response available

Assumption: Commitment to evidence based programming and gender mainstreaming; DSW Gender policy and focal points in place; LGA monitoring system in place and supported by Council HIV/AIDS Coordinators; Timely availability of funds; TACAIDS provides technical assistance to link up with TOMSHA

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.1.1 TA to DSW to ensure that development, implementation and monitoring of NCPA (2011 – 2015) is gender responsive	Address stigma and discrimination, and respect the rights of the children	UNIFEM	MoHSW, TACAIDS	100,000	Mainland
6.1.2 TA to improve DSW's monitoring capacity and tools on MVC interventions; MVC dataset regularly updated in National HIV/AIDS Database (TOMSHA)	Ensure disaggregated data in terms of gender, geographic and income levels and utilise for future planning	UNICEF	MoHSW, TACAIDS	480,000	Mainland

6.2 Economic strengthening strategies for MVC households developed and implemented

Assumption: Active and effective participation of Implementing Partners; Community members support the activity and demonstrate ownership; Timely availability of funds; Targeting criteria is followed

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.2.1 TA to strengthen the capacity of LGAs and CSOs to develop and implement life skills and livelihood strategies and programs for MVC	Equal participation of girls and boys in the MVC programme; Non-discrimination towards sexual orientation and HIV status, rights of PLHIV observed, stigma and discrimination integrated in the programme trainings	FAO	MoHSW, MoLDF, TACAIDS, LGAs, MoAFC	600,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 7. MDAs and CSOs reach and mobilize MARPs to utilize appropriate user-friendly HIV/AIDS services

7.1 MDAs and CSOs provide user-friendly HIV/AIDS services to MARPs

Assumption: Supportive policies and legal framework; Adequate resources, willingness and commitment of MDAs, CSOs and public to work with MARPs

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.1.1 Support mapping and assessment of capacity gaps of potential MDAs and CSOs to reach and mobilize MARPs; TA for implementation, scale up and monitoring of programmes (including information) for MARPs	Assessments should consider Human Rights of specific groups, men and women, boys and girls	WHO	ZAC, Other, ZACP, CHAI	360,000	Zanzibar
7.1.2 TA and FA to CSOs in strengthening their capacity to provide outreach prevention and care services for MARPs and young people	Address gender, Human Rights, stigma and discrimination and ensure minimum quota for female beneficiaries	UNICEF	ZAC, CSO, ZACP	480,000	Zanzibar
7.1.3 Facilitate coordination and implementation of advocacy and mobilization interventions to health workers, community leaders (including Religious), policy makers for greater efforts towards availability, accessibility and use of services by MARPs	Promote dialogue around Human rights and gender with relevant audiences; Facilitate Good Practices exchanges	UNAIDS	ZAC, Other, ZACP, CHAI	100,000	Zanzibar
7.1.4 TA and FA to public and non-state actors including media on protection of HR, mitigation of stigma and discrimination and access to information for MARPs with focus on IDUs/SUs, MSMs and CSWs	Design and distribution of information should take into consideration the difference in literacy and access to media for women and girls	UNDP	MoHSW, ZAC, TACAIDS, Other, CSO, Media	357,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.5 TA and FA to MDAs and CSOs to implement integrated SRH/HIV prevention programmes and comprehensive condom programming for MARPs	Planning and implementation to ensure adherence of human rights and gender mainstreaming principles	UNFPA	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, CSO	600,000	Zanzibar

7.2 ZAC, MDAs and CSOs implement programmes to link MARPs to available services and reduce risk behaviours in young people

Assumption: Government commitment and support for SRH/HIV/Drugs abuse prevention targeting young people in learning institutions; Partners committed to MARPs related prevention education; Adequate human capital; ZNSP II finalized and approved in 2010

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.2.1 Support MoEVT to develop and implement Life Skills programme (SRH/HIV/Drugs abuse prevention) in schools	SRH/HIV/Drug abuse teaching and learning material adopted and appropriate for various ages, level and settings - culturally appropriate and gender responsive; Equal participation between young girls and boys in program implementation	UNESCO	MoEVT, ZAC, zMoEVT	191,000	Zanzibar
7.2.2 Support MDAs and CSOs to implement LS and SBCC programmes for MARPs	Design and distribution of information should take into consideration the difference in literacy and access to media for women and girls	UNFPA	ZAC, zMoLYWCD, THESODE	400,000	Zanzibar
7.2.3 TA to ZAC and MoHSW on identifying & operationalizing appropriate intervention packages for implementation of ZNSP II with focus on MARPs and young people	Address gender, non-discrimination towards sexual orientation, rights of PLHIV, stigma and discrimination, and ensure minimum quota of female beneficiaries	UNICEF	ZAC, zMoHSW, ZACP	480,000	Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 4. Reduce child mortality, Goal 5. Improve maternal health, Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.3 Improving survival, health and well being of all children, women and vulnerable groups; MKUZA:Goal 2.2 Improved health delivery systems particularly to the most vulnerable groups

Outcome: 8. MoHSW, ZAC and CSOs mobilize PLHIV, MVC and other affected groups for greater utilization of HIV/AIDS services

8.1 Appropriate strategies to enhance utilization of HIV/AIDS services by PLHIV, MVC and other affected groups are identified and developed Assumption: Services are in place and right-holders are accessible; Appropriate level of human resources

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
8.1.1 TA for the assessment of under utilization of services and for development of implementation strategies for both right-holders (PLHIV & MVC) and duty-bearers (Service providers)	Ensure questionnaire allows for gender and Human Rights analysis as well as for MVC and MARPs; Examine stigma and discrimination issues	UNAIDS	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW	60,000	Zanzibar
8.1.2 TA and support training to build capacity of Health sector for enhanced delivery of HIV/AIDS services for PLHIV & MVC and other affected groups	Ensure that trainings include sensitisation on gender, women empowerment and Human Rights considerations	WHO	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW	125,000	Zanzibar

8.2 Communication and advocacy strategies to promote utilization of HIV/AIDS services by PLHIV, MVC and other affected group are operationalized Assumption: PLHIV groups are willing to participate in the study; Study findings are utilized; Services are in place and right-holders are accessible; Appropriate level of human resources

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
8.2.1 Review and update general communication and advocacy strategy according to ZNSP II and findings of assessment on utilization of services by PLHIV/MVC; Engage and equip media and CSOs including FBOs to plan and implement advocacy and communication interventions targeting women and young people	Communication and advocacy strategy to ensure adherence to human rights and gender mainstreaming principles; Cultural and religious sensitive approaches to BCC applied; Most vulnerable groups to be prioritised	UNFPA	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW, THESODE, ZAPHA, ZIADA	800,000	Zanzibar
8.2.2 TA for new round of stigma index study including dissemination and utilization of findings	Sex and age disaggregation of data, and gender sensitive analysis in the study	UNAIDS	ZAC, ZAPHA	100,000	Zanzibar

8.3 Data on utilization of HIV/AIDS services available and regularly updated Assumption: M&E system and staff are in place; Survey is of desired quality; Right-holders are actively involved and reachable

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
8.3.1 Review M&E system to incorporate collection of data on utilization of HIV/AIDS services by PLHIV/MVC and other affected groups	Sex and age disaggregation of data, and gender sensitive analysis in the M&E system	UNAIDS	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW	70,000	Zanzibar
8.3.2 TA for periodical assessment of quality of Health HIV/AIDS services including client satisfaction surveys; Disseminate and promote utilization of findings	Ensure fair representation of all necessary groups (women, PLHIV, MVC and other marginalized)	WHO	MoHSW, ZAC, zMoHSW	125,000	Zanzibar

Social Protection

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 1. GoT coordinates a multi-sectoral social protection response to the needs of economically deprived and insecure groups

1.1 Key decision makers and relevant stakeholders are sensitized on the importance of investing in social protection Assumption: Communication strategy changes knowledge and understanding of national partners; Global financial crisis does not affect resources for leveraging funds for SP

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.1.1 Develop and implement comprehensive evidence-based advocacy and communication strategy in cooperation with national partners; Produce, print and disseminate policy briefs and advocacy materials relating to child-sensitive social protection; High level advocacy and leveraging with politicians	Include an element to address the traditional beliefs and understanding in the advocacy strategy; Advocacy should be gender sensitive and also promote SP as a human right; Lead MDA has a focal point/team responsible for updating/coordinating the strategy in the future	UNICEF	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, NwGSP	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.1.2 Produce, print and disseminate advocacy materials relating to UN conventions on social security and the UN Basic Social Floor initiative	Include an element to address the traditional beliefs and understanding in the advocacy strategy; Advocacy should be gender sensitive and also promote SP as a human right; Lead MDA has a focal point/team responsible for updating/coordinating the strategy in the future	ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD	110,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
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1.2 A coherent policy, legislative and regulatory framework on social protection is in place

Assumption: Long term sustainability issues do not hinder decision-making processes regarding SP interventions; Policy makers possess sufficient knowledge regarding SP to facilitate the process and progress of dissemination

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.2.1 TA for the identification, prioritization and sequencing of policy choices and delivery modalities for social protection; develop financing options based on analysis of fiscal space and identification of resource gaps and funding resources for the implementation of priority social protection interventions	Provision of TA to ensure understanding of SP relevance in Tanzania among MoFEA and partners	UNICEF	MoFEA, zMoFSC	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.2.2 Review current policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks to identify existing gaps and propose remedial actions; TA for the revision/amendment of current policies, regulations and legislative framework	Institutionalisation of policy coordination team within MDAs; Ensure specific needs for specific marginalised groups (Gender, Disability, Children, Elderly etc.) are addressed	ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD	235,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.3 National coordination mechanism is functional, with representation from key MDAs and other national stakeholders

Assumption: Advocacy interventions are successful

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.3.1 Develop ToR and annual workplans, signing of MoUs, identify of key stakeholders, convene regular meetings and ensure adequate follow-up to agreements	Lead MDA has a focal point/team responsible for updating/coordinating the strategy in the future	UNICEF	MoFEA, zMoFSC, NWGSP	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.4 Evidence base strengthened to inform Social Protection programme design options targeted to priority groups

Assumption: Implementing partners with capacity available; Consistent policy in financing of health services

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.4.1 Implementation and evaluation of food security/nutrition related safety-nets interventions (food/cash/voucher transfer)	Capacity to implement a programme (whether it is food, cash or voucher) including targeting of beneficiaries, distribution of food/cash/voucher, monitoring, reporting, baseline survey, etc.; Consideration of food insecurity and undernutrition in the areas of interventions	WFP	MoFEA, MoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, TASAF, MoAFC	6,000,000	Mainland
1.4.2 Support studies to analyse the use of tax funds, social health insurance and other pre-payment mechanisms in expanding coverage to underserved groups	Support integration of Community Health Funds into social health insurance	WHO	MoFEA, MoLYED, zMoSFEA, zMoLYWCD, LGAs, zDistricts, NHIF, NSSF	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 2. Relevant MDAs integrate Child Protection (CP) into their national programmes

2.1 National Coordination mechanisms for the NCPA on MVC, including the National Steering Committee, revitalized and broadened to address Child Protection issues

Assumption: Political will to engage in coordination and provide leadership

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.1.1 Revive the National Steering Committee and review TOR; Strengthen Implementing Partner Group and replicate at district level; Mobilize Technical Committees according to sectoral areas; Mainstream child protection into NCPA sectoral plans (health, education) and advocate for increased budgetary commitment from GOT at national and decentralized levels	NSC requires consistent and gender balanced representation from decision makers to function effectively	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, MoHA	120,000	Mainland

2.2 National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) on MVC provides responses and services to children affected by abuse, violence and exploitation Assumption: GOT resources allocation to child protection integrated into national and district MTEFs

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 TA to expand results framework for NCPA MVC 2011 - 2015 to include child protection; CP indicators included in DMS tracking system at DSW; A baseline established on child protection; Evaluation of MVC NCPA completed	Ensure line ministries (health, education etc.) integrate MVC considerations into their budgets and plans	UNICEF	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, LGAs	500,000	Mainland

2.3 Costed child protection model developed and demonstrated

Assumption: Sufficient capacity and commitment in the 3 districts to build a CP system and demonstrate results; Greater engagement and commitment to CP system strengthening by DSW and other relevant MDAs

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 Referral system established in 3 districts between key stakeholders to respond to child abuse; TA for baseline on key child protection indicators; Track progress made against key indicators; Evaluation of CP model; monitoring and documentation of good practices; develop scale-up strategy	Ensure engagement of relevant line Ministries in the development of the Child Protection system	UNICEF	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, CSO	3,200,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 3. Decision makers and communities understand issues concerning violence and abuse against children, including available protection services

3.1 Multi-sectoral communication strategy for addressing violence against children in place and operationalized

Assumption: Child participation strategy is expedited to provide essential tools and framework for children's engagement; GoT interest for continued engagement against child trafficking; Timely availability of funds

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 Comprehensive advocacy and communication strategy on violence against children developed and implemented in cooperation with MCDGC, MOHSW, MOETV and other ministries, children's organizations and children themselves	Participation of children in both the development, implementation and monitoring, and gender equality ensured; Coherent approach and integration/linkages with other advocacy and communication initiatives, including violence against women utilised	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoEVT, zMoLYWCD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, CSO, DP, BIW	2,400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.2 TA on trafficking for the multi-sectoral communication strategy	Consider cultural issues and abuse of traditional systems relevant to child violence-exploitation (fostering/extended family)/ analysis of factors affecting boys and those affecting girls and women	IOM	MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, CSO, MoHA	280,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 4. GoT addresses priority gaps in legislation, strategies and guidelines to protect children and women from abuse, violence and exploitation

4.1 Regulations of the Anti-Trafficking Act 2008 developed, adopted and monitored

Assumption: Political commitment to engage against child trafficking; Timely availability of funds

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.1.1 Consultative process with anti-Trafficking Committee; TA to develop Regulations; Testing of regulations with GoT Committee and CSOs; Adoption of regulations and dissemination; Training programs for key stakeholders; monitoring of regulations implementation by key stakeholders	Focus on ownership and participation (in particular CSOs) including the importance of collaboration between MoHSW/DSW and MHA/Police	IOM	MoHSW, MoCDGC, CSO, MoHA, Parliament	910,000	Mainland

4.2 Rules and regulations protecting children (girls and boys) from abuse and violence in line with the Law of the Child Act developed and implemented Assumption: Commitment to a multi-sectoral response to child abuse and violence

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.2.1 Consultative process carried out; TA to develop guidelines and rules and regulations; Testing out of guidelines; Adoption of guidelines and dissemination; multi-disciplinary coordination to oversee implementation; Training programs for key stakeholders; monitoring of how guidelines translate into practice	Rules and regulations support operational procedures or protocols that allow line ministries to deliver a coordinated response to child abuse	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, CSO, TPA, Courts	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.2.2 Advocacy and technical support to government for the development of the regulatory and institutional framework for the implementation of a strategy for free and compulsory birth registration for under 5s	Focus on access and equity by working progressively towards universal free birth registration and certification	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoCDGC, RITA	500,000	Mainland

4.3 Increased response to GBV by law enforcement agencies

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.3.1 TA for coordination and existing programmes in MDAs and Non-State Actors for a multi-sectoral response to GBV		UNFPA	zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.3.2 Support generation of evidence and policy dialogue, campaigns and awareness raising programmes against GBV		UNFPA	Media, TGNP, TAWLA	1,500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 5. MDAs, LGAs, law enforcement agencies and selected CSOs have improved technical skills to prevent and respond to cases of abuse/violence/exploitation of children

5.1 A multi-sectoral capacity building strategy for strengthening skills and knowledge related to the prevention and response to child abuse, violence and exploitation (including child trafficking) developed and operationalized Assumption: Political commitment to engage against trafficking; Timely availability of funds; GoT and CSOs agree on selection criteria; Key GoT and CSOs staff identified as TOT are retained; Openness of Institute of Social Work to revise curriculum and training methodology

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
5.1.1 Mainstream CP into existing academic and training institutions curriculum (including pre-deployment and in-service training); Review, develop and test training materials; Train practitioners and evaluate impact on their practice	Consider multi-disciplinary training to link with work on developing multi-disciplinary procedures	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, Other, CSO, MoHA, TPA	3,800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.2 Mapping of service providers and referral networks to develop a directory on service providers for victims of trafficking	Participation of key stakeholders, including children exploited, in development of gender sensitive; Ensure actual verification of services provided	IOM	MoHSW, zMoHSW, CSO	80,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.3 Training of Trainers on child trafficking and delivery of assistance services to victims (upon completion of action 512)	Consultative process utilised in developing the training materials; Balance in participation in trainings - GoT/CSO and Gender ensured; Coherence with communication strategy on violence against children and women ensured; No mobility element for ToT given importance	IOM	MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, CSO, MoHA, MoJCA	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.1.4 Assess pre-existing tools and Integrate child trafficking into training materials (pre- and in-service training) of academic institutions	Pre-test incorporates culture, gender, participation and human rights considerations; Coherence with communication strategy on violence against children ensured	IOM	MoHSW, OSHA, ISW	120,000	Mainland

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 6. Local service providers respond effectively to women and child victims of abuse, violence and exploitation in select areas

6.1 Women and children vulnerable/victims of human trafficking are provided with emergency assistance and family reunifications in major urban towns Assumption: GoT and CSOs collaborate on child trafficking; Timely availability of funds

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.1.1 Train Police, DSW, selected CSOs on screening of victims of trafficking, on provision of counselling, shelter management, family reunification procedures and data collection and management; TA and FA for shelter support, medical services, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) Centre, shelter, meals, education and vocational training, family reunifications (where appropriate) and start up grants; TA for monitoring of service delivery, resource management and data collection	Facilitate close collaboration and referral between Police, DSW, CSOs through joint training and establishment of official procedures; Sensitize training participants on culture, gender, participation and Human Rights considerations	IOM	MoHSW, CSO	560,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

6.2 Priority interventions for children affected by abuse, violence and exploitation are better coordinated and deliver effective services

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.2.1 Mapping of service providers related to child protection, including those identified by IOM for trafficking victims and establishing referral networks; Strengthen coordination related to abuse, violence and exploitation; Develop or strengthen CSO and GOT partnerships for direct service provision for children affected by abuse, neglect and violence	Ensure service provision is sensitive to culture, gender, participation, and human rights considerations	UNICEF	MoHSW, CSSC	3,200,000	Mainland

6.3 Counselling services for women survivors of GBV strengthened

Assumption: Timely availability of resources for survivors

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.3.1 Provide TA to Shelter Counsellors to improve their capacity to respond to women GBV survivors	Ensure participation, accountability, HIV/AIDS, and cultural considerations are taken into account by shelter counsellors	UNIFEM	MoCDGC, CSO	400,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.6 Providing adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs, services and protection; MKUZA:Goal 2.6 Improved safety nets and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups

Outcome: 7. MDAs produce, utilise and report disaggregated data on violence/abuse/trafficking/exploitation of women and children according to agreed timeframes

7.1 Comprehensive national data management system on issues related to abuse, violence and exploitation of women and children, including child trafficking established and in use Assumption: MCDGC provides leadership and commitment to collaborate with other MDAs for review and improvement of existing data systems; GoT engage against child trafficking; NBS are willing to integrate new indicators; Timely availability of funds

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.1.1 Review existing data and system on child protection and juvenile justice; Identify information gaps; Commission studies; Strengthen MDAs capacity to collect, report on and analyse data	Data collected will be disaggregated and include gender sensitive analysis	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, zMoLYWCD, NBS, MoCDGC, CSO	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.1.2 Integration of child and women trafficking indicators in planned national data collection systems	Analysis of existing database on trafficking to identify main features to export to a national data collection system; Ensure culturally responsive and sensitive training to support understanding of the need to address the issue of child and women trafficking in data collection; Data collected through assistance to victims of trafficking will be disaggregated and include gender sensitive analysis	IOM	MoHSW, NBS, MoCDGC, CSO	100,000	Mainland

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

MDG: Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene; MKUZA:Goal 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

Outcome: 1. Relevant MDAs provide a coordinated, harmonised response for increased coverage and improved quality of child, girl friendly and accessible School WASH

1.1 SWASH is coordinated, harmonized, resourced and scaled up

Assumption: MDAs continue to agree to coordinate on School WASH at national level; Agreement can be reached for an institutional channel or programme for funding scaled up School WASH; DPs interest in funding School WASH secured

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 Support to MDAs: to sustain effective School WASH national coordination mechanism; To define and strengthen institutional mechanisms or structures and/or a national programme to scale up, to channel funding, and manage the scale up process; Establish and Monitor harmonisation of SWASH approaches; Advocacy with MDAs and donors for increasing fund allocations, develop School WASH guidelines for Zanzibar	Ensure the needs of school children with disabilities, younger children and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, EEPCCO, MoWI, PMO-RALG, SNV, TWESA, WaterAid, JGI, MUHAS, ARU, CCBRT, WVT	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.2 National SWASH guidelines rolled out and operationalized

Assumption: Inter-Ministry School WASH guidelines are approved by all Ministries and mechanisms agreed for roll out

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.2.1 TA for MDAs to develop and oversee a plan for roll out of the national School WASH guidelines, develop skills at scale, develop and roll out of school WASH communication strategy, monitor and evaluate the quality of School WASH interventions	Ensure the needs of children with disabilities, younger children and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in programme establishment at district and school level; Baseline research includes attendance and drop-out patterns for girls / boys linked to availability of S&H facilities; Environmentally friendly technologies promoted	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, EEPCCO, MoWI, PMO-RALG, SNV, TWESA, WaterAid, JGI, MUHAS, ARU, CCBRT	4,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.3 School WASH investments in Zanzibar meet internationally accepted best practices

Assumption: Zanzibar programmes take into consideration the School WASH package developed on the Mainland; AfDB funds continue

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.3.1 Leveraging finances and TA for African Development Bank funded SWASH programmes for demonstration and increased coverage	Ensure the needs of school children with disabilities, younger children and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches	UN-Habit	ANGOZA, ZAWA, zMoHSW, zMoEVT	35,000	Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene; MKUZA:Goal 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

Outcome: 2. GoT/RGoZ implements a co-ordinated, scaled up national response for improved Sanitation and Hygiene (S&H)

2.1 Sanitation and Hygiene sector has strengthened institutional structures and increased resources for implementation at scale

Assumption: MDAs and other actors continue to participate in national coordination mechanisms and the advocacy alliance; High profile people and politicians agree to become ambassadors for S&H; RGoZ implement the inclusion of sanitation in the duties of ZAWA; DPs interest in funding S&H secured

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.1.1 Support to MDAs to: operationalise co-ordination as per MoU; Harmonise approaches for S&H (including linkages to C4D); Implement and disseminate S&H policy nationally; Develop national WASH advocacy strategy; Undertake national advocacy campaigns with engagement of advocacy alliance; Undertake advocacy for S&H; Leverage resources	Ensure that the needs of children and adults with disabilities, the elderly, PLHIV, women and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches; Ensure advocacy strategy developed that is based on evidence of how to influence decision makers and reach / engage the poorest and most vulnerable	UNICEF	MoHSW, ANGOZA, ZAWA, zMoHSW, EEPCCO, MoWI, PMO-RALG, TAWASANET, WaterAid, ARU, CCBRT, WVT, WSP, WSSCC	2,400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.1.2 Funding the development of the Zanzibar Policy for S&H; Leverage funds for the strategic plan for S&H and to facilitate process for a WASH coordination mechanism as part of the restructuring process for ZAWA	Ensure the needs of children and adults with disabilities, the elderly, PLHIV, women and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in advocacy, sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches	UN-Habit	ANGOZA, ZAWA, zMoHSW, zMoEVT	290,000	Zanzibar
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2.2 Enhanced national learning and guidance on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS)

Assumption: Inter-MDA group undertaking phase one of the three phase research continue to perform well and collaborate effectively with the international research team

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 Support to MDAs to undertake international quality research on HWTS-including user preference study-and sustainability, effectiveness and scale up for HWTS; Support to the GoT to develop guidance on HWTS, publish international research and update national action plan for HWTS	Ensure the affordability and availability of HWTS for the poorest, and other vulnerable groups are considered in the research and the different needs and preferences of women and men	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoWI, NIMR, PSI, MUHAS, NEMC, UDSM	840,000	Mainland

2.3 MOHSW Health Promotion and Environmental Health and Sanitation Units have clear health promotion strategies and effectively implement evidence based communication programmes relating to WASH behaviours

Assumption: Health Promotion/Education Section continues to be invested as the government lead in communication; Both governments of mainland and Zanzibar approve health promotion strategies

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 Build the C4D capacity and skills of the MOHSW/Health Promotion and Environmental Health & Sanitation Units to utilize baseline surveys and systematic monitoring data to strengthen and update WASH sector strategies and programmes; Mobilize and coordinate WASH communication networks; Develop effective tested materials	Ensure the needs of children and adults with disabilities, the elderly, PLHIV, women and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) in sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches; Ensure communication strategy developed that is based on evidence of how to reach the poorest and most vulnerable	UNICEF	MoHSW, ANGOZA, ZAWA, zMoHSW, EEPKO, MoWI, PMO-RALG, TAWASANET, WaterAid, ARU, CCBRT, WVT, WSP, WSSCC	960,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
2.3.2 TA to develop health promotion strategies, policy guidelines and capacity building tools (WASH related elements)	Ensure the needs of children and adults with disabilities, the elderly, PLHIV, women and girls (including specifically related to security, privacy and menses) are addressed in sectoral programmes, guidelines and approaches	WHO	MoHSW, ANGOZA, ZAWA, zMoHSW, EEPKO, MoWI, PMO-RALG, TAWASANET, WaterAid, ARU, CCBRT, WVT, WSP, WSSCC	380,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.4 MDAs and CSOs technical and managerial capacity strengthened for effective S&H implementation at scale

Assumption: Agreement can be reached on harmonised approaches for scale up; Institutional assessment for EEPKO indicates appropriate methods for strengthening

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.4.1 Support to mainland MDAs to: create a skills development strategy and plan, oversee roll out of capacity building for harmonised S&H scale up, strengthen EEPKO; Experience-sharing between mainland and Zanzibar (on coordination, development of S&H policy and technologies)	Ensure that capacity building opportunities are available for women and men and people from marginalised or vulnerable groups; Ensure culture is considered in S&H programmes in local areas	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, MoWI, PMO-RALG, TAWASANET, LGAs, WaterAid, CCBRT	3,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene; MKUZA:Goal 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

Outcome: 3. GoT/RGoZ adopts evidence based measures to enhance decision making; equity and inclusion of women, children and vulnerable populations in WASH

3.1 National monitoring systems provide quality data on WASH and MDAs have improved analytical and reporting skills

Assumption: The sector comes to a consensus on the M&E framework and identifies mechanisms to ensure it is utilised by all sector players; NBS/ZBS agree to incorporate the agreed indicators into the national surveys

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 TA for improving M&E for S&H & HWTS; Advocacy for standard indicators and definitions incorporated into national surveys; Support for undertaking surveys and assessments for data collection; Skill development for documentation, analysis, reporting and use of information for decision making; Information-sharing between mainland and Zanzibar	M&E framework and data collection includes consideration of the family profile including the different income levels and location; Data disaggregated by gender and different social groups, such as female, child or elderly headed households; M&E framework to strengthen availability of gender disaggregated data for influencing sector policies, strategies, budgeting and implementation, ensuring increased involvement and influence of women in management and men in hygiene promotion	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, MoWI, PMO-RALG, WaterAid, WSP	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.2 TAWASANET and CSOs representing vulnerable groups have improved capacity to influence national WASH policy dialogue on equity and sustainability of water supplies Assumption: TAWASANET members continue to be committed to the goals and vision of TAWASANET and collaborate to support the strengthening of the network; Appropriate CSOs working with vulnerable groups can be identified to link into the network and policy and planning activities

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.2.1 Facilitate the increased inclusion of CSOs working with/and vulnerable groups in WASH related policy and planning and the consideration of WASH in other sector strategies (such as home based care, disability, protection); Support to establish/strengthen the TAWASANET core staff team; support of skill development for network members including for advocacy	Include actions to advance the right to water and sanitation including the needs of women, children and vulnerable groups and facilitate inclusion of the vulnerable groups and their representatives into policy and planning activities	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, MoWI, PMO-RALG, TAWASANET, CSO, LGAs, WaterAid, CCBRT	1,800,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.3 Improved MIS for water supplies in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam and data accessible to the public Assumption: Support for scale-up of the on-going project will be secured

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.3.1 Zanzibar: Bureau of Statistics uses Google data collection mechanism to have regularly updated data on the status of water supply (water quality, quantity, functionality); Support implementation activities; Develop communication strategy for dissemination to the public Dar es Salaam: Develop participatory approaches for data collection; Maintain electronic list of WATSAN users in the ward; Test and document the process	Environmental impact on water supplies taken into account; Inclusion of hard-to-reach groups in the system (receive information on the system and able to contribute information); Format of data should be user friendly for all beneficiaries; Consideration of all groups of WATSAN beneficiaries in the process establishing the MIS system; Include specific access indicators for appropriateness for girls / women's facilities (including specifically relating to safety / security)	UN-Habit	ZAWA, Other, LISPSC, DAWASA, ZBS, WUA, DarMunicipality	90,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene; MKUZA:Goal 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

Outcome: 4. ZAWA and WASH pilot project in Dar improve sustainability of their services

4.1 ZAWA is restructured, credit worthy and financially sustainable Assumption: Sufficient political commitment to the restructuring process

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.1.1 TA to restructure ZAWA; Develop water demand management strategy; Leverage funds for constructing new community water supply and reduce the levels of unaccounted for water; Through Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance leverage for utility financing (includes metering, tariffs, credit worthiness, etc.); Support a water utility energy audit for the water sector	New structures and strategies ensure equitable access for the poorest and vulnerable groups and includes access for girls and women considering issues of security	UN-Habit	zMoWCEL, ZMC, ZAWA, zMoEVT, zMoRASD, Other	1,280,000	Zanzibar - Select regions/districts

4.2 Dar es Salaam apex CBO for water supply and sanitation management established and functional Assumption: Timely availability of funds

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.2.1 Conduct baseline survey; Establish a WASH related apex CBO in Dar es Salaam; Prepare operational structure and guidelines; Conduct capacity development interventions; Implement WATSAN project	New structures and strategies ensure equitable access for the poorest and vulnerable groups and includes access for girls and women considering issues of security	UN-Habit	Other, LISPSC, DAWASA, DarMunicipality	700,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 2.4 Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene; MKUZA:Goal 2.3 Improved access to water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

Outcome: 5. Relevant MDAs and LGAs improve coordination and integrate IWRM into their sector plans and have strengthened environmental health related policies, strategies and capacities to undertake environmental health impact assessments

5.1 Zanzibar operationalises an IWRM strategy, M&E framework established and funds leveraged

Assumption: MoWCEL, ZAWA and other sector actors reach an understanding on IWRM strategies to respond to current gaps

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
5.1.1 Support ZAWA to develop an IWRM strategy and action plan, adapt guidelines regarding climate change, support conservation activities, an M&E framework, leverage funds for implementation and improvement of coverage	Ensure sustainability through establishment of a dedicated unit within ZAWA; Support advocacy and awareness raising activities, gender and youth mainstreaming in all the processes, including ensuring involvement and responding to the needs of women and girls, specifically related to security / safety when using water	UN-Habit	zMoWCEL, ZAWA	500,000	Zanzibar

5.2 MoHSW conducts environmental health impact assessments and develops evidence based policies and strategies

Assumption: All stakeholders participate and provide inputs to policy development

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
5.2.1 TA for strengthening the MOHSW to conduct environmental health impact assessments and to develop policies and strategies for tackling environmental/public health problems related to unsafe water, the environment and climate change	Ensure human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, conflict sensitive programming and capacity development are responded to in the policies and interventions	WHO	zMoWCEL, MoHSW, MoWI, CSO	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

Cluster III: Governance and Accountability [MKUKUTA] / Good Governance and National Unity [MKUZA]

Governance

MDG: Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women, Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development, Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels.;
MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 1. Relevant MDAs advance key national strategies for good governance

1.1 Anti-corruption and other select Core Reforms strengthened

Assumption: National reforms continue to receive support and resources; Anti corruption remains a high priority for government and partners; Key stakeholders agree on the need for and form of civic education implementation strategies

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.1.1 TA to the Reform Coordination Unit; Facilitate stakeholder dialogues	Develop capacity in the Reform Coordination Unit for facilitating stakeholder dialogue	UNDP	PO-SH	500,000	Mainland
1.1.2 TA for the development of NASCAP III; Capacity building for PCCB; Strengthen GGCU to coordinate national anti-corruption efforts; TA to develop anti-corruption M&E mechanisms; Promote anti-corruption and police reform linkages	Develop MDAs capacity for implementation and M&E of government plans and strategies	UNDP	MoCAGG, Other, PCCB, PO-SH	2,500,000	Mainland
1.1.3 Facilitate consultative processes on the establishment of civic education body(s) and curriculum development	Ensure participation of human rights NGOs and other relevant stakeholders from civil society	UNDP	MoCAGG, MoEVT, zMoEVT, zMoCAGG	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.1.4 TA and FA to strengthen the State gender machinery to advance the findings of an institutional and organizational assessment	Ensure synergies with relevant public sector reforms initiatives	UNIFEM	MoCDGC	450,000	Mainland

1.2 Select public sector reforms in Zanzibar are developed and accelerated

Assumption: Zanzibar Government supports the reform agenda

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
1.2.1 TA for coordination of Ministries and agencies; Support consensus building on approaches to local government reforms; TA and research for policy development on strengthening a culture of democracy; Facilitate resource mobilisation	Mainstream gender equality and the interests of children, persons with disabilities and minority groups into the shaping of policies	UNDP	zMoSFEA	1,900,000	Zanzibar
1.2.2 TA for legal sector reform; Support consultative processes; Facilitate resource mobilisation to promote gender equitable legal sector reform	Ensure access of women, children, persons with disabilities and minority groups to the consultative processes	UNDP	zMoSFEA, zMoLYWCD	1,200,000	Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.2 Improving public service delivery to all, especially to the poor and vulnerable; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 2. GoT leads more effective aid management and aid coordination

2.1 A National Strategy and Action Plan for aid effectiveness is adopted and implemented by Government and DPs

Assumption: Timely approval of the Action Plan; Sufficient coordination

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.1.1 Technical consultations with stakeholders and FA to MoFEA to draft and implement an action plan for TA	Ensure women's access to dialogue forum; develop MoFEA's capacity for aid management	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA	350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.2 The aid management system is improved to better incorporate reporting and dissemination of relevant data

Assumption: Political will for real dialogue

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.2.1 TA to MDAs and MOFEA to maximize the use of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) and links to the Multi-Year Expenditure Framework (MYEF)	Develop MDAs and MoFEA's capacity for aid management	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, Other	900,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.3 National leadership in the dialogue structure is strengthened and donor coordination improved

Assumption: DP willing to engage and coordinate support for dialogue; Sufficient government capacity to lead dialogue

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.3.1 Provide secretarial services to the DP Group; Establish a regular aid dialogue structure for Zanzibar; Facilitate UN support to government leadership in dialogue structure; Support alignment of donor assistance with MKUKUTA and MKUZA objectives	Ensure women's access to dialogue structure and promote the HRBA among all stakeholders	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA	1,020,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.2 Improving public service delivery to all, especially to the poor and vulnerable; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 3. Select MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity for planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting

3.1 The Planning Commission plays an active role in improved national policy coherence

Assumption: The Planning Commissions maintains a clear institutional mandate and agenda for harmonization of policies; Sufficient political will to pursue harmonization work

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.1.1 Strengthen the human resources, technical and systems capacities of the Planning Commission to ensure harmonization of national policies; TA to key institutions to improve harmonisation and alignment of economic policies	Develop relevant MDAs and LGAs capacity for effective government planning	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, PMO, POPC	1,750,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.2 An effective national development (MKUKUTA and MKUZA) monitoring and reporting system is operationalised

Assumption: GoT commitment to evidence based programming

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.2.1 TA for key country analysis products (PHDR, MDGR); Facilitate incorporation of sector-specific statistics and analysis in the MKUKUTA Monitoring system (MMS); Improve database and M&E system to track progress in implementation of the MKUZA and MDGs (Zanzibar Only)	Integrate analyses regarding gender, environment, CCA and HIV/AIDS impact into national policy and planning	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA	8,550,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.3 Selected MDAs and LGAs capacities are developed in poverty and policy analysis, public finance and management

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.3.1 Poverty and policy analysis training; Review existing Public Finance Management systems; Develop and implement action plans for strengthening procurement, accounting, audit and reporting capacity in selected MDAs; Provide training and TA in the development of tools for project procurement, auditing and financial reporting in public finance management	Develop MDAs and LGAs capacity to carry out, and mainstream gender into, effective policy analysis and financial management	UNDP	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, Other	420,000	Both - Select regions/districts

3.4 MoFEA and PMO-RALG operationalise the simplified and integrated Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Reporting (PBMR) guidelines and tools in LGAs

Assumption: Political will to invest in MDA and LGA capacity and acquire required human resources

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.4.1 Evaluate the PBMR; Make recommendations for simplification and harmonization; Revise training manual, tools and applications	Track budgets allocations on interventions targeted towards children, women and vulnerable groups	UNICEF	MoFEA, PMO-RALG	1,200,000	Mainland
3.4.2 Identify capacity gaps through joint assessment; Develop Action Plan to address national capacity issues; Develop and deliver pre-service and in-service Training Package	Action plan to include interventions for PMORALG organizational capacity to train and provide supportive supervision to sub-national PBMR	UNICEF	MoFEA, PMO-RALG, LGAs	1,200,000	Mainland

3.5 Accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment in allocation of public resources is enhanced

Assumption: Political will and technical capacity to promote and implement gender budgeting

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.5.1 Support LGAs to adopt gender-sensitive planning and budgeting; Develop gender-sensitive guidelines for the local and national level		UNIFEM	PMO-RALG, LGAs	600,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

3.6 Policies, strategies and budgets prioritize children and women

Assumption: Government and UN partner capacity and understanding of design and implementation of child friendly budgets, including effective M&E

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.6.1 Budget analysis; Advocacy briefs; Policy coordination; Analytical work on children; support research training institutions to implement revised curricula on policy development for children	Analytical work and policy recommendations to specifically address equity issues (geographic, gender, other vulnerabilities)	UNICEF	MoFEA, zMoSFEA, ESRF, REPOA, CSO	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.6.2 Conduct KAP baseline on child rights (girl child focus); Support strategy development; Develop and disseminate multi-media IEC materials; Mobilise social networks for NSA partnerships	Disaggregated data to address equity issues (geographic, gender, other vulnerabilities); Ensure child participation in social networks	UNICEF	CSO	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.6.3 Institutionalise Gender Responsive Budgets (GRB) through a review and revision of budgeting systems and a capacity building and knowledge management plan for dissemination at the local level		UNIFEM	MoFEA, NBS, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, LGAs, MoAFC	385,000	Mainland

3.7 National monitoring systems regularly provide quality data on children's issues

Assumption: Political will to disseminate data on violence against children, and effectively use data to guide/inform policy

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.7.1 Support inclusion of indicators in national data collection systems; Support specific components of TSMP which address children issues: Participate in the MMS and further analysis of existing data sets	Ensure data on equity issues (geographic, gender, other vulnerabilities) is available	UNICEF	NBS	900,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.8 Decision makers in MDAs dealing with children are periodically made aware on the data pertaining to children

Assumption: Decision makers retain interest in using data for evidence based planning and management

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.8.1 Strengthen focus of Tanzania Social and Economic Database (TSED); Establish new data dissemination strategies to enable right information at the right time for decision making; Institutionalise incentives for end utilization	Include measures to establish and enhance technical skills of focal points in relevant MDAs	UNICEF	NBS	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.9 Select LGAs have the capacity to identify and tap alternative sources of funding for infrastructure and services

Assumption: Government continue to implement Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) II with support of DPs; Financial institutions and funds (National Pensions Fund and National Social Security Fund etc.) maintain commitment to work with LGAs

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.9.1 Conduct an environmental assessment of existing alternative financing instruments; Develop and implement a pilot programme for alternative sources of financing in selected LGAs and document lessons of pilot scheme for upscale	Integrate relevant consideration of gender equality	UNCDF	MoFEA, PMO-RALG, PMO, Private Sector, LGAs	5,100,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.3 Promoting and protecting human rights for all, particularly for poor women, children, men and the vulnerable; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 4. GoT advances fulfilment of its international treaty obligations

4.1 Adherence to key treaties and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is continuously monitored, reported on and relevant commissions' observations are followed-up

Assumption: Political will to further domesticate CRC in Tanzania; Inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration; Active participation of national stakeholders

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.1.1 Assist relevant MDAs to co-ordinate, collect and compile information for reporting on CRC, ACRCW and CEDAW	Promote the collection of demographic characteristics and disaggregated data on gender, age, etc. and a gender balanced composition of coordination	UNICEF	zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC, MoJCA	240,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.2 Support development of CSO networks on Child Rights monitoring (girl child focus) and disseminate recommendations; Support development of plan of action to respond to concluding and general observations of international treaty bodies	Develop HRBA capacity among stakeholders and ensure participation of rights holders in the development of the plan of action	UNICEF	LHRC, NNOC, NOLA	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.1.3 Assist relevant MDAs to co-ordinate, collect and compile data for planning and reporting of culture related conventions	Develop capacity of relevant MDAs and promote links between the situation of indigenous communities, environmental sustainability and conservation	UNESCO	MNRT, TANAPA, NCAA	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.4 Assist MCDGC to coordinate, collect and compile data for regular reporting on CEDAW	Integrate considerations of culture, gender quality and ensure broad stakeholders' participation throughout the process	UNFPA	zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC	350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.5 Assist MLEYD and relevant MDAs to report on ILO Conventions	Develop stakeholders capacity in meeting reporting-requirements	ILO	MoLYED, zMoLYWCD, Other	33,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.6 Support and facilitate the involvement of employers' and workers' organizations in networks to support CSO reporting on HR instruments		ILO	PMO, Private Sector, TUCTA, ZATUC	23,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.7 Support dialogue among employers, workers and government regarding CEACR observations of Tanzania's reports under ILO Conventions		ILO	PMO, Private Sector, TUCTA, ZATUC	25,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.8 Support relevant MDAs to make timely reporting on ICCPR,ICESCR,ICERD and ICPD and to follow up on concluding observations from the Treaty Bodies		OHCHR	AGC, CHRAGG, CSO	60,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.9 Support relevant MDAs, CSOs to submit reports for the UPR and to follow up of the recommendations thereof		OHCHR	AGC, CHRAGG, CSO	80,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.1 Assist CHRAGG in strengthening its Human rights investigation capability including on socio-economic rights		OHCHR	CHRAGG	60,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.2 A comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan is developed

Assumption: Active participation of key stakeholders across the country

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.2.1 TA and FA to the institutional and operational arrangements for the development of NHRAP; Support the coordination of multi-stakeholders engagement and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP)	Capacity building for effective human rights evaluation and action planning	UNDP	CHRAGG, CSO, MoJCA	1,300,000	Mainland

4.3 A Human Rights Education (HRE) Strategy is disseminated, approved and implementation initiated

Assumption: Draft HRE Strategy/Action Plan is ready

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.3.1 TA for a consultative process for finalizing and approving the HRE Strategy/Action Plan; TA for initiating implementation of selected aspects of the Strategy/Action Plan; Advocacy and fund mobilization for implementation of strategy/action plan	Develop national capacity to carry out and ensure equitable access of women and marginalized groups to the process	UNESCO	MoEVT, zMoEVT, CHRAGG, zMoLYWCD, MoCDGC	285,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.4 International treaties relating to culture are ratified and domestication promoted and supported

Assumption: Inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration; Active participation of national stakeholders

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.4.1 TA to MDAs to facilitate public engagement in the ratification and domestication of culture related conventions	Develop capacity to consider the culture of indigenous communities, environment sustainability and ecological conservation	UNESCO	zMoTTI, CSO, Media, MoITM, MNRT, MoICS	1,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women, Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development, Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels.; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 5. GoT's Justice System better protects the rights of women and children in contact/conflict with the law and is better able to respond to their needs

5.1 GoT develops comprehensive Child Justice and Juvenile Justice systems in line with the Law of the Child Act and international standards

Assumption: Multi-agency engagement with and cooperation for a wider programme of juvenile justice and child justice reform

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.1.1 TA to develop strategies for strengthening child justice and juvenile justice systems in line with the Law of the Child Act and international standards, based on a comprehensive situational analyses; Support development of corresponding national legislation, rules and regulations; Strengthen national coordination	Address the specific needs of girls and ensure protection of the most vulnerable children through linkages with the child protection system	UNICEF	MoLYED, MoHSW, MoEVT, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, CHRAGG, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, Other, CSO, MoHA, MoJCA	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

5.2 Procedures, institutions, mechanisms and services to operationalise comprehensive Child Justice and Juvenile Justice Systems are in place

Assumption: Government, law enforcement and communities accept the benefit of non-institutional responses to young offenders; Long-term commitment (or redirection) of funds for non-institutional responses

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.2.1 Develop and implement prevention strategies, pre trial measures and alternative sentencing to promote child friendly community based responses, rehabilitation and reintegration; Develop child friendly court rooms, trial procedures and hearings; Strengthen mechanisms to ensure child access to legal advice and representation; Strengthen rehabilitation and reintegration of children in detention and implementation of standards of detention	Promote the participation of children in the design and monitoring of the rehabilitation and reintegration services; develop capacity of community actors to deliver rehabilitation and reintegration services; take steps to meet the specific needs of girls in conflict with the law	UNICEF	MoLYED, MoHSW, AGC, zMoHSW, zMoEVT, CHRAGG, PMO-RALG, MoCDGC, Other, CSO, MoHA, MoJCA, zMoCAGG, zCJ	2,400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

5.3 Judiciary, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA), social welfare and other relevant actors have enhanced capacity and mandates to effectively implement women and child sensitive procedures which respect their rights

Assumption: Buy-in from front line professionals to take a child rights and child friendly approach to young offenders and child victims; Willingness of front line police officers to take into account human rights considerations when dealing with survivors of GBV and offenders, etc.

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.3.1 Develop pre and in service tailor made training packages for judiciary and LEA personnel; Train key stakeholders on child friendly procedures and guidelines; Influence curriculum inclusion of child rights education for academic and professional colleges; Promote child specialism at different levels of the system	Promote a fair work balance for professionals dealing with cases of children in conflict and in contact with the law	UNICEF	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, Other, CSO, Academia, MoHA, MoJCA, zCJ	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
5.3.2 Support scaling up of the number of police stations with women and child friendly procedures	Consider cultural values as a key component affecting the rights and status of women and children	UNIFEM	MoCDGC, MoHA, TFP	500,000	Mainland

5.4 An effective gender sensitive legal framework to address GBV

Assumption: Inter-sectoral linkages and collaboration; Active participation of national stakeholders; Zanzibar Government remains committed to reforms; Intersectoral linkages and collaboration

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
5.4.1 Support revision and development of laws to domesticate women's' rights conventions; Address violence against women including the law of marriage act, law of inheritance and the development of a law on domestic violence		UNIFEM	MoCDGC, CSO, Media, Parliament, MoJCA, TGNP, TAWLA	1,000,000	Mainland
5.4.2 Support analysis of the GBV related laws in Zanzibar; Support review of discriminatory laws identified		UNFPA	zMoLYWCD, zMoCAGG	200,000	Zanzibar
5.4.3 TA and FA to MCDGC to implement the national plan of action on Violence Against Women	Integrate a HRBA in the TA	UNIFEM	MoHSW, MoCDGC, MoJCA	400,000	Mainland

MDG: Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women, Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development, Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels.; MKUZA:Goal 3.4 Improve democratic institutions and national unity

Outcome: 6. Select communities participate in democratic and peaceful discourse

6.1 Policies and the legal framework in Tanzania are conducive for rural communication in relation to community media

Assumption: Adequate division of labour and coordinating functions of the different MDAs

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
6.1.1 Review the legal and legislative framework related to community media to support more transparency in registration requirements, frequency allocations, coverage and transmitter power, finalization of the code of practice and review of the draft media services bill	Promote a gender sensitive legal framework, the use of environmental friendly content as well as the consideration of people with special needs	UNESCO	MoCT, PMO-RALG, NEMC, COSTECH, MoCST, MoICS, TCRA, zMICS	220,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

6.2 Infrastructure, in particular hardware, delivered and operational in selected districts for effective rural communication		Assumption: Operationalisation of the universal Communication Access Fund; ITU deadline from analogue to digital met			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.2.1 Support community media pilot projects, focusing on hardware, in selected districts according to national geographical, economic or sectoral priorities and socio-economic indicators	Promote a gender sensitive legal framework, the use of environmental friendly content as well as the consideration of people with special needs	UNESCO	PMO-RALG, Other, COSTECH, MoCST, MoICS, TCRA	550,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
6.3 Community media is delivered in an objective, ethical and sustainable manner in select locales		Assumption: Retention of media and communication professionals in rural communication activities			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.3.1 TA and FA to Communication and Information professionals to enable sustainable, ethical, objective and professional delivery of services; Creation of a strong lobby group for community media	Promote a gender sensitive legal framework, the use of environmental friendly content as well as the consideration of people with special needs	UNESCO	CSO, MoCST, MoICS, zMICS	180,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.4 Community conflict prevention and resolution dialogue structures established in select areas					
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
6.4.1 Facilitate community dialogue initiatives for peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms and processes	Ensure gender balanced structures	UNDP	MoCAGG, CSO, MoHA, zMoCAGG	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
6.4.2 Facilitate cultural activities to promote peace and conflict prevention		UNESCO	CSO	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
MDG:	Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women, Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development, Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments				
National:	MKUKUTA:Goal 3.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels.; MKUZA:Goal 3.4 Improve democratic institutions and national unity				
Outcome:	7. Key institutions effectively implement their election and political functions				
7.1 The National Assembly and House of Representatives better fulfil their representative, legislative and oversight responsibilities		Assumption: Political will for reform continues			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.1.1 Implement a comprehensive Legislative Support Project for the two Parliaments (Union and Zanzibar); Develop M&E and reporting tools and knowledge in the House Secretariats; Track implementation of the two corporate plans; Support development of affirmative action strategies by the legislatures	Gender mainstreaming strengthened in parliamentary work	UNDP	NAT, zHoR	5,350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.2 MPs effectively oversee the monitoring and analysis of the PRSs		Assumption: MPs retain interest in poverty reduction strategies			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.2.1 Support to law makers through analysis, research and public hearings on MKUKUTA and MKUZA; Support capacity for secretariat staff, committee clerks and researchers to undertake analysis of development, poverty reduction, aid and other issues and policies	Human rights based approaches to PRS underscored	UNDP	NAT, zHoR	1,150,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.3 Evidence-based advocacy for increased representation of women in the legislatures implemented		Assumption: Speaker and MPs agree to UN support			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.3.1 Studies and consultations on women's representation used as a basis for an action plan, including advocacy and communication campaigns		UNIFEM	NAT	550,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

7.4 Election Management Bodies better manage the election cycle through the application of Integrated Management Systems		Assumption: Election Management Bodies commit to further reforms			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.4.1 Support the conduct of a Management capacity assessment; Conduct training and give TA on areas identified by the capacity assessment and evaluation of 2010 election; Analysis and consolidation of key electoral evaluations and studies; Support discussions and validation of lessons learnt with key stakeholders; Support implementation of key recommendations, including electoral assistance in 2015	Gender mainstreamed into electoral management strategies	UNDP	ZEC, NEC, PMO-RALG	13,247,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.5 Political Parties develop comprehensive policy platforms		Assumption: Political parties commit to internal democracy			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.5.1 Institutional support to political parties (and their umbrella organizations) to address policy making procedures, inclusion, communications; TA in policy development including areas of gender, climate change etc.; Assess training needs and conduct training; Support inter-party dialogue and debate on National Development issues		UNDP	CSO, PP, RPP	2,350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.6 Political Parties improve internal party democracy		Assumption: Political parties commit to internal democracy			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.6.1 Support for the coordination of Political Party Council; Training in policy participation for political parties	Mainstream gender considerations in the analysis of political party structures	UNDP	CSO, PP, RPP	250,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.6.2 Technical support for engendering internal party elections - supportive to action 7.6.1		UNIFEM	CSO, PP, RPP	0	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.7 Women assume leadership roles and positions in politics		Assumption: Appropriate candidates can be identified			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.7.1 Affirmative action supported, training and mentoring provided		UNDP	PP, RPP	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
7.8 African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) results improved and EAC governance development supported		Assumption: GoT remains committed to APRM process			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
7.8.1 TA and FA for review, M&E of APRM and support to EAC and other regional governance initiatives		UNDP	MoFAIC	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

Emergency Preparedness and Response

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: **1. Prime Minister Office (PMO) and Chief Minister's Office (CMO) - Disaster Management Departments (DMDs) effectively lead Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) with a focus on areas most susceptible to disasters**

1.1 Operational framework and dialogue structure for implementation of the Disaster Management Policies in Mainland and Zanzibar in place		Assumption: NOG revisions supported by Disaster Management Policy; Timely approval of policies and guidelines; EPR is prioritized by relevant stakeholders and full and effective participation is ensured; Reproductive Health, Gender and Population variables are prioritised in NOGs			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.1.1 TA and FA in revising the National Operational Guideline (NOG) for mainland; Support development of NOG for Zanzibar; M&E system to ensure implementation of Disaster Management Policies is established; Support PMO/CMO-DMD to convene broad based stakeholder national disaster management platform consultations; Capacity-building of PMO/CMO-DMD staff related to effective disaster management coordination	Ensure focus on vulnerable groups and geographic areas most susceptible to disasters; Environment, gender and at risk groups included in the impact assessments	UNDP	PMO, zCMO-DMD	2,000,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.1.2 TA in revising the NOG to ensure coordinated food assistance in food security emergency	Ensure focus on vulnerable groups and geographic areas most susceptible to disasters	WFP	PMO	160,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
1.1.3 TA for inclusion of Reproductive Health (RH), Gender and Population variables in the review/development of the NOG	TA should promote national ownership for sustainability	UNFPA	PMO, zCMO-DMD	100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.2 Cross-sectoral and inter-agency coordination for Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) is effective Assumption: Sectors share and exchange information; Monitoring systems are functional and effective

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.2.1 Assist MDAs and other stakeholders to ensure linkages between sectors for emergency assessment, information sharing during emergencies and monitoring	Target communities and individuals most at risk during emergencies; Assessments include gender and human rights considerations	UNICEF	PMO	240,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

1.3 High Risk Districts/ Shehias have EPR plans with allocated resources Assumption: PMO/CMO-DMD maintain commitment to develop and cost EPR plans; District and regional/shehia committees assume agreed roles and responsibilities

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.3.1 TA to develop Emergency Preparedness and Response plans in high risk districts and shehias; Orient district and regional disaster committees on roles and responsibilities; Advocate and leverage resources - human and financial; Plans to include provision for food [WFP], reproductive health commodities [UNFPA], non-food commodities in line with Core Commitments for Children(CCC) [UNICEF]	Gender and cultural considerations to be taken into account	UNICEF	PMO, zCMO-DMD	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 2. Communities have access to improved credible emergency information to enable early action

2.1 Integrated emergency preparedness and response communication strategy developed and implemented by PMO/CMO-DMD Assumption: Sufficient commitment to coordination, communication and the effective participation of communities in early action; Preferential rates are available for use of media in emergencies

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.1.1 TA to develop and implement a financed integrated communication strategy, including health, education, WASH, child protection; Conduct rapid KAP assessments to inform planning and action around potential emergencies and activate community and social mobilization networks and mass media communication channels; Identify/develop, preposition and monitor emergency IEC materials	Priority is given to ensuring participation and access of women in emergency communication and response; Communication materials are appropriate for semi/non-literate audiences; Target communities most at risk in emergency situations	UNICEF	PMO, zCMO-DMD	1,200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.2 Early warning systems of the Agricultural line Ministries strengthened Assumption: Availability of qualified and motivated candidates for training; Post training, trainees are deployed in targeted areas; Current communication strategy to farmers is appropriate

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 TA and ToT on early warning for food security and nutrition related emergencies in selected districts	Prioritise vulnerable communities; Ensure equal access to women and men in training; Training should take into account persons with disabilities, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV)	WFP	zMoALE, PMO, Other	150,000	Both - Select regions/districts
2.2.2 Update and strengthen the early warning system for livestock, selected and new plant pests and diseases	Ensure both women and men contribute to strengthening of early warning systems	FAO	zMoALE, MoLDF, MoAFC	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

2.3 Inter-Ministerial Contingency Plan for Zanzibar developed Assumption: Relevant baseline information available; Ability of local partners to mobilize human and financial resources in the collection, analysis and dissemination of emergency information

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 Provide TA for Inter-Ministerial Contingency Plan	Ensure special attention to needs of vulnerable groups, particularly in food insecure areas	WFP	zMoALE, zCMO-DMD	250,000	Zanzibar

2.4 District Disaster Management Teams emergency preparedness and response capacity strengthened

Assumption: Government structures at the district and shehia levels are committed to take up roles and responsibilities; Relevant baseline information available; Ability of local partners to mobilize human and financial resources for the collection, analysis and dissemination of emergency information

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
2.4.1 Build EWS and establish community EPR plans	Target areas frequently affected by adverse weather changes	WFP	zMoALE, zCMO-DMD	170,000	Zanzibar
2.4.2 Establish food security monitoring systems in districts	Prioritise vulnerable communities; Ensure equal access to women and men in training; Training should take into account persons with disabilities and PLHIV	WFP	zMoALE, zCMO-DMD	180,000	Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 3. Relevant MDAs, LGAs, and NSAs are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective intra coordinated response in WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in emergencies

3.1 National coordination mechanism for Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) strengthened and has enhanced response capacity to effectively coordinate, plan for emergency preparedness and monitor nutrition & food security situation

Assumption: MoHSW and partners prioritize preparedness actions; Timely approval and implementation of plans, guidelines and IEC materials; Clear division of labour between MoHSW departments and MAFC; Common understanding of distinction between appropriate food and nutrition responses; Data available on nutrition status in vulnerable districts; Timely availability of funds; Sufficient technical staff to implement NiE; In-country supply of supplementary foods becomes adequate and sustainable

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.1.1 Support to coordination meetings of NiE stakeholders; Develop and update NiE preparedness and response plan, technical guidelines and tools; Develop and roll-out training packages; Procure NiE emergency stocks, including Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials; Develop and maintain databases for preparedness and response; Support emergency assessments, advocacy, resource mobilization and response	Prioritise high risk areas for nutrition emergencies; Give special attention to needs of vulnerable groups (children, women and PLHIV); Ensure collaboration with other key sectors including HIV/AIDS and food security; Ensure strategies for distribution of nutrition supplies are conflict sensitive at local levels	UNICEF	MoHSW, PMO-RALG, CSO, MoAFC	960,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.1.2 Support the food security components of emergency assessments on nutrition and food (supplementary feeding); Strengthen government capacity to implement sentinel nutrition monitoring system in repeatedly acute malnourished and food insecure areas including advocacy efforts for budgeting for food security emergencies	Ensure special attention to children, women and vulnerable groups (including PLHIV, disabled, elderly, ethnic minorities) in emergency plans and responses	WFP	MoHSW, PMO, zCMO-DMD	1,250,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.2 MOHSW coordination mechanism for Health in Emergencies functional and has enhanced response capacity

Assumption: MoHSW and partners prioritize procurement, coordination and collaboration for emergency preparedness; Limited staff turnover and positions filled in priority districts; Staff to be trained are readily available; SRH and GBV training regarded as priority

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.2.1 Provide Health supplies and appropriate TA to respond to emergencies in line with the Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies	Ensure special attention to children, women and vulnerable groups (including PLHIV, disabled, elderly, ethnic minorities) in IEC preparation; Ensure systems for environmentally friendly disposal of supplies and consumables	UNICEF	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, TRCS, Other, CSO	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.2.2 Procure and preposition equipment and supplies to address SRH and GBV in line with the Minimal Initial Services Package for Reproductive Health Services in Emergencies (MISP)	Utilize national procurement systems as much as possible; Ensure environment friendly prepositioning of supplies and their disposal	UNFPA	PMO, TRCS, zCMO-DMD	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.2.3 Enhance skills of selected government and NSAs to plan and respond to SRH and GBV concerns in emergencies in line with MISP	Ensure equal access of women and men in skill enhancement initiatives; Prioritize geographical areas most susceptible to emergencies	UNFPA	MoHSW, PMO, TRCS, zCMO-DMD, TRCS	100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.2.4 Strengthen MOHSW EPR Unit; Support development of MOHSW EPR plan; Support capacity building for emergency assessments and response provision of required medical supplies and public social mobilisation	Ensure special attention to children, women and vulnerable groups (including PLHIV, disabled, elderly, ethnic minorities) in emergency assessments and response	WHO	MoHSW, zMoHSW, PMO-RALG, TRCS, CSO, MoAFC	500,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.3 MDA and NSA coordination mechanism for WASH in Emergencies functional and has enhanced response capacity

Assumption: MDAs recognize and prioritize the need for inter-ministerial and NSA WASH technical coordination in emergencies and procurement of adequate supplies and consumables; Limited staff turnover; Staff posts filled in priority districts; Adequate resources for roll out of emergency WASH training in priority districts

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.3.1 Support emergency WASH MDA and NSA coordination; Explore institutionalization of WASH EPR coordination; Support WASH EPR information management and dissemination and development of sector capacity development action plan; Updating capacity and pre-stock mapping; Leverage funds and adequate WASH pre-stocks in key regional centres; Support IEC material development and pre-stocks; Support the development of national emergency WASH guidelines, training and mentoring for emergency WASH for cholera and flooding; Support for training of LGAs and NSAs in high risk areas; Support sector actors to adhere to Sphere minimum standards and Core Commitments to Children in emergencies	Prioritize high risk areas for WASH related epidemics and flooding; Ensure special attention to children, women and vulnerable groups (including PLHIV, disabled, elderly, ethnic minorities) and involve representative organisations in coordination, planning, pre-stock identification, development of guidelines and IEC and in implementation; Ensure collaboration with specialists including HIV/AIDS and disability; Prioritize environmentally friendly WASH technologies; Ensure strategies for distribution of WASH supplies are conflict sensitive at local levels; Consider SGBV considerations in designs and services	UNICEF	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, MoWI, PMO-RALG, PMO, zCMO-DMD, TPDF, TPF	3,600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
3.3.2 TA, FA and materials to improve emergency WASH preparedness	Ensure special attention to children, women and vulnerable groups (including PLHIV, disabled, elderly, ethnic minorities) in technical guidelines, emergency plans and responses; Involve representatives of specific vulnerable groups in planning and development of materials; Consider SGBV considerations in designs and services	WHO	MoHSW, MoEVT, ZAWA, zMoHSW, MoWI, PMO-RALG, PMO, TRCS, CSO, WVT, zCMO-DMD, Concern	350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.4 MOEVT plans include provisions for Education in Emergencies (EiE)

Assumption: MoEVT prioritises EiE in its annual work plans and makes adequate budgetary provisions; Adequate staffing and expertise is deployed to and maintained in EiE section; MoEVT and NSAs collaborate to address EiE and compliance on minimum standards in emergencies; Timely procurement of essential materials and supplies

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.4.1 TA to MoEVT to plan for emergencies	Ensure consideration of the needs of young children, girls and the needs of the disabled in EiE interventions; Ensure balance of engagement of men, women and children in planning for EiE interventions	UNICEF	MoEVT, PMO-RALG, PMO, SC UK, TRCS, zCMO-DMD	600,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

3.5 Agricultural sectoral plans mainstream Disaster risk Reduction (DRR)

Assumption: No significant staff turnover within MDAs

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
3.5.1 TA to mainstream DRR in the development and revision of designated agricultural sectoral plans	Involve women and men in the development and revision of the sectoral plans	FAO	zMoALE, MoLDF, MoAFC	300,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 4. PMO/DMD provide timely access to emergency food assistance to food insecure and vulnerable households in emergency situations

4.1 Logistical capacity and local distribution mechanisms for food emergency assistance strengthened

Assumption: Adequate human and capital resources at district level; Surplus food production available in country; Favourable Government policies on export regulations

Key Actions	Cross-cutting considerations	Agency	Partners	Budget (US\$)	Area
4.1.1 TA to strengthen food security information management and community managed targeting roll out to the districts; Support logistics capacity, including maintenance of food reserves, at the national, regional and district level	Enhance capacity on gender and human rights analysis	WFP	PMO, Other, zCMO-DMD	400,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.1.2 TA and FA to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) in stock management and village storage infrastructure and rehabilitation of warehouse and build institutional capacity in logistics management	Logistics capacity assessment to take into consideration the most vulnerable populations and their locations	WFP	PMO, Other, zCMO-DMD	250,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.2 Feasibility study for the establishment of emergency stocks in Zanzibar undertaken

Assumption: Surplus food production available in country; Favourable Government policies on export regulations

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.2.1 TA in carrying out a comprehensive feasibility study and analysis to establish emergency stocks in Zanzibar	Feasibility study to include gender and human rights considerations	FAO	zMoALE	50,000	Zanzibar

Refugee Response

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: 1. Refugees have access to basic services and protection in line with international norms and standards

1.1 Refugees receive food assistance based on assessed needs

Assumption: In country supply of emergency food sustained; Relative stability in the sub-region and no major refugee influxes

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.1.1 Conduct annual and biannual community and household survey/food security assessment and Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) in non-emergency situations	Ensure gender equality in the distribution of food; Monitor and prevent conflict over food issues	WFP	CSO, MoHA	60,000	Mainland
1.1.2 Provide food to refugees on a monthly basis (general distribution and selective feeding programmes) and most vulnerable people in host communities	Ensure gender equality in the distribution of food; Monitor and prevent conflict over food issues	WFP	CSO, MoHA	26,770,000	Mainland

1.2 Refugees receive legal protection and documentation

Assumption: Border open and access to asylum procedures provided

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.2.1 Provide supervision and advice on Refugee Status Determination (RSD); Registration data updated on a continued basis; Ensure legal representation for refugees; Provide Refugees with individual documentation and newly-born babies with birth certificates; Integrate Child Protection and Best Interest Determination (BID) standards	Ensure special consideration of children and gender-specific protection needs; Principle of non-refoulement is monitored and adhered to in the context of supervision and advice on Refugee status determination	UNHCR	CSO, MoHA	2,300,000	Mainland

1.3 Refugees' access to quality, gender sensitive and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and SGBV services according to Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) enhanced

Assumption: Trained staff readily available; SRH and GBV training regarded as priority; Limited turnover of partner staff and refugees involved in on-going SGBV activities

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.3.1 Enhance skills of selected government and NSAs to plan and respond to SRH and GBV concerns in refugee settings in line with MISP	Ensure inclusiveness and equal participation of men and women in skill enhancement initiatives	UNFPA	MoHSW, PMO, TRCS, zCMO-DMD, TCRS	200,000	Mainland
1.3.2 Ensure legal remedies for Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors; Training on SGBV prevention; Provide access to clinical management and counselling of SGBV survivors	Ensure culturally and gender sensitive SGBV intervention and prevention strategies	UNHCR	TRCS, MoHA	1,200,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

1.4 Refugees receive basic services in WASH, health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, shelter, primary education and community services sectors in line with SPHERE standards

Assumption: Adequate funds are available; Stability in the region; No further refugee influxes

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.4.1 Provide water and sanitation facilities and materials, medical assistance and medical supplies for the most common diseases including HIV/AIDS and malaria, primary education services and facilities, counselling, hygiene campaigns, sufficient shelter materials and NFIs; Intervene on behalf of persons with specific protection needs such as the disabled, elderly and vulnerable women	Ensure basic services are culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and consider the protection needs vulnerable groups; Use of environment friendly materials and techniques	UNHCR	CSO, MoHA	16,900,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts

1.5 Children in refugee camps receive basic services in line with SPHERE standards and Core Commitments for Children (CCCs)		Assumption: Adequate funds are available; Stability in the region; No further refugee influxes			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.5.1 Provide supplies and services for child health, education, protection in line with the CCCs; Strengthen technical skills of service providers; Sensitise Youth on HIV/AIDS prevention	Ensure special consideration of vulnerable groups (PLHIV, albinos, disabled people, elderly, children, pregnant women etc.); Ensure strategies for distribution are conflict sensitive, and services consider risks of SGBV	UNICEF	CSO	3,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
1.6 Environmental protection strengthened in refugee populated areas		Assumption: Good will of local authorities and communities continues towards refugees, despite use of natural resources in and around the camp			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.6.1 Supervise firewood harvesting and tree planting campaigns in the camp and Refugee Hosting Areas	Ensure conflict-sensitive programming including prevention of exposure to SGBV risks	UNHCR	CSO	500,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
1.6.2 Train key persons within the refugee communities on community forest management and support them to establish community woodlots	Ensure equal participation of women and men in the community forest management and woodlots establishment	FAO	LGAs, MoHA, MNRT	200,000	Mainland
1.7 Enhanced capacity of MDAs involved in refugee protection and service delivery		Assumption: Sufficient MDA capacity and resources in provision of protection and service delivery in refugee operations			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
1.7.1 Support capacity of MHA to administer issues related to protection and service delivery in refugee operation	Enhance HRBA throughout MDAs implementation of activities	UNHCR	MoHA	1,600,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
MDG:	Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments				
National:	MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice				
Outcome:	2. Durable solutions for Camp-based Refugees attained				
2.1 Voluntary repatriation pursued		Assumption: Stability in the region and continuous engagement of all stakeholders in pursuing durable solutions for refugees			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.1.1 Conclusion of necessary legal frameworks, ie Tripartite committee and agreement on repatriation packages; Conduct mass information and integrated communication campaigns to ensure refugees can make informed decisions	Ensure MI and communication strategy are gender sensitive and take into account special needs of vulnerable individuals	UNHCR	MoHA	710,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.2 Refugees applying for repatriation are assisted to return in safety and dignity		Assumption: Relative stability in the sub-region and no major refugee influxes; Relative peace and stability in Country of Origin			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.2.1 Provide hot meals rations in repatriation departure centres	Ensure inclusion/exclusion errors are monitored and minimized	WFP	CSO, MoHA	3,000,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.2.2 Provide necessary documentation, safe and dignified transport and return packages	Ensure that safe and dignified voluntary return is carried out with special focus on vulnerable groups; Ensure integration of gender considerations; Ensure coordination with countries of return	UNHCR	CSO, MoHA	2,100,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.3 Refugees eligible for resettlement in third countries are identified and assisted to leave and integrate in the host countries		Assumption: Resettlement countries maintain their interest in receiving cases			
<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.3.1 Provide food in resettlement processing centres prior to resettlement to third country	Ensure integration of gender considerations	WFP	CSO, MoHA	1,500,000	Mainland - Select regions/districts
2.3.2 Process resettlement, medical screening, departures	Ensure integration of gender considerations	IOM	MoHA	1,611,562	Mainland - Select regions/districts

2.3.3 Assess and identify Resettlement candidates; Combine Resettlement files and submit them to resettlement countries Ensure special attention to gender considerations and people with specific protection needs **UNHCR** CSO 2,400,000 Mainland - Select regions/districts

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: **3. Newly Naturalized are able to exercise their rights as Tanzanian citizens and receiving communities and LGAs are empowered to absorb them**

3.1 Newly Naturalized Tanzanians successfully relocated and integrated in 16 regions

Assumption: National Strategy for Community Integration Programme (NaSCIP) agreed among all stakeholders and operationalized; Price of land remains stable; Receiving communities permit social integration of Newly Naturalized Tanzanians; Funding available

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.1.1 Provide cash grants including transport component and livelihood/settlement/land component; Develop and implement integrated communication campaign for Newly Naturalized Tanzanians and receiving communities; Mobilise and train NSAs	Ensure conflict-sensitivity through the provision of individual assistance and integrated public communication campaign in a gender and culturally appropriate manner	UNHCR	PMO-RALG, CSO, MoHA	55,000,000	Mainland

3.2 Absorption capacity of receiving communities through targeted interventions, particularly in the sectors of education, health, water and agriculture, strengthened

Assumption: Funding available; Engagement of other development actors

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.2.1 Implement medium and small scale community-based sectoral intervention (dependent on the assessed needs of the receiving regions/districts/ communities)		UNHCR	PMO-RALG, CSO	48,000,000	Mainland

3.3 Newly Naturalized Tanzanians provided with legal documentation attesting their citizenship

Assumption: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for distribution of certificates agreed

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.3.1 Distribute naturalization certificates	Consider gender issues and vulnerable groups in the provision of legal documentation	UNHCR	PMO-RALG, CSO, MoHA	1,000,000	Mainland

3.4 Capacity of MDAs involved in implementation of NaSCIP enhanced

Assumption: Sufficient MDA capacity and resources during implementation of National Strategy

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
3.4.1 Support capacity of PMO-RALG to administer issues related to implementation of National Strategy through provision of trainings and equipment	Enhance HRBA throughout MDAs implementation of activities	UNHCR	PMO-RALG	2,000,000	Mainland

MDG: Supportive to MDGs, HR, and other internationally commitments

National: MKUKUTA:Goal 3.4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties; MKUZA:Goal 3.3 Strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and access to justice

Outcome: **4. Efficient and fair asylum and migration systems strengthened in line with international norms and standards**

4.1 Regional framework to regulate asylum and migration procedures adopted

Assumption: Receptivity of the EAC to cooperate on asylum issues; Continued engagement and building on the momentum of the Common Market Protocol and the Annex of Free Movement of People

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.1.1 Advocate with East Africa Community (EAC) for the development of a regional framework on asylum; Develop and finance integrated advocacy strategy; Mobilize various networks	Ensure implementation of a gender-sensitive advocacy strategy; Respect of the principle of non-refoulement	UNHCR		600,000	Mainland
4.1.2 Support the EAC Secretariat to harmonise the aspects of migration within the Common Market Protocol and strengthen a regional framework on migration	Capacity Development for strategic decision making for EAC secretariat based in Arusha	IOM	MoHA, MoEAC	2,350,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.2 National legal framework to manage asylum and migration procedures are aligned with international standards

Assumption: Changes implemented within the agreed timeframe; Sufficient GoT capacity and resources; Prioritisation continues in accordance with the action plan on migration issues; Continued GoT commitment to training

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.2.1 Advocate for liberal asylum policy/relaxation of restrictions on freedom of movement/employment	Capacity development of the government to put in place appropriate legal framework and institutional structures for asylum and protection; Respect of the principle of non-refoulement, freedom to movement and right to work	UNHCR	MoHA	7,100,000	Mainland
4.2.2 Train Government officials including members of National Eligibility Committee (NEC) and border management officials on asylum and migration management	Capacity development of national institutions for implementation of Refugee Act; Ensure NEC members are trained on the principle of non-refoulement; Attention should be given to unaccompanied minors including former child soldiers	UNHCR	MoHA	1,100,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.2.3 TA for review and revision and application of Immigration Act 1995, Immigration Regulations 1997 and other related policies and ensure alignment with the regional framework	Capacity development of the government to strengthen the national legal framework and administrative procedures	IOM	MoHA	700,000	Mainland
4.2.4 Train border management officials on revised national legislation and the alignment with regional migration frameworks	Ensure gender balanced participation in training activities	IOM	Other, MoHA, TRITA	1,265,240	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.3 Decision makers, civil servants and civil society are sensitised to the rights and needs of refugees and migrants

Assumption: Funds available for inclusion of material production costs in the future budgets

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.3.1 Implement a targeted evidence based integrated communication strategy; Train national partners and mobilise NSAs and related networks	Ensure the integrated advocacy strategy is gender-sensitive; Attention given to unaccompanied children and other vulnerable individuals	UNHCR	CSO	500,000	Mainland
4.3.2 Sensitise decision makers and civil society to the rights and needs of migrants through continuation of information campaigns and expansion of information distributed at existing Border Information Centres, including the risk of irregular migration, smuggling and human trafficking	Ensure provision of information materials on gender and rights of migrants national language	IOM	CSO	200,000	Both Mainland and Zanzibar

4.4 Relevant learning institutions train on refugee and migrant law

Assumption: Sufficient GoT commitment, capacity and resources for strengthening technical expertise in asylum issues

<i>Key Actions</i>	<i>Cross-cutting considerations</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Area</i>
4.4.1 ToT in existing training academies; TA to develop SOPs and training manuals	Ensure gender balanced participation in training activities	IOM	Other, MoHA, TRITA	1,145,240	Both Mainland and Zanzibar
4.4.2 Support the inclusion of the Refugee Law in the curriculums of relevant learning institutions and related training	Capacity development of national institutions for implementation of Refugee Act; Ensure gender balanced participation in training activities	UNHCR	CSO	700,000	Mainland