



**UNITED NATIONS**

United Republic of Tanzania

**UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK  
FOR TANZANIA**

**(2002 – 2006)**

**The UN Resident Coordinator's Office**

United Nations Development Programme

Matasalamat Mansion

Zanaki Street/Samora Avenue

P.O. Box 9182

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel. 255 022 2112799/2118119

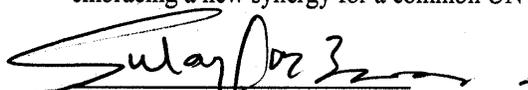
Fax. 255 022 2113272

E-mail: [registry.tz@undp.org](mailto:registry.tz@undp.org)

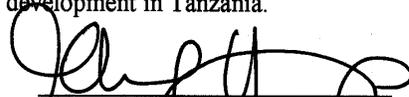
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## United Nations Development Assistance Framework Tanzania

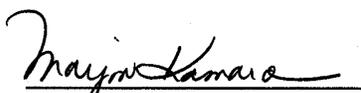
We, the United Nations Country Management Team, pledge our commitment to foster co-operation and coordination between all of our Agencies to enhance the performance of the UN System by embracing a new synergy for a common UN response to development in Tanzania.



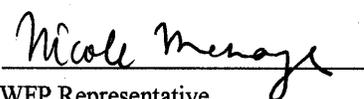
FAO Representative  
Sulayman M'Boob



UNDP Deputy Representative (P)  
Inyang Ebong-Harstrup



UNHCR Representative  
Marjon Kamara



WFP Representative  
Nicole Menage



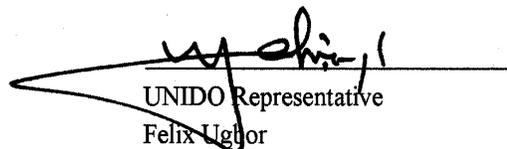
IMF Resident Representative  
Tsidi Tsikata



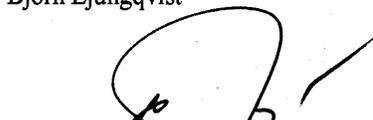
UNFPA Representative  
Teferi Seyoum



UNICEF Representative  
Bjorn Ljungqvist



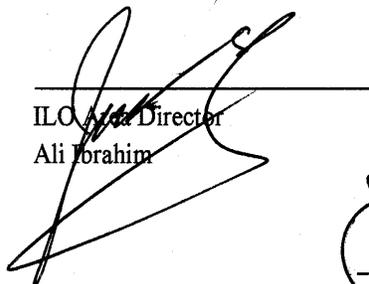
UNIDO Representative  
Felix Ughor



WHO Representative  
Dr. Wedson Mwambazi



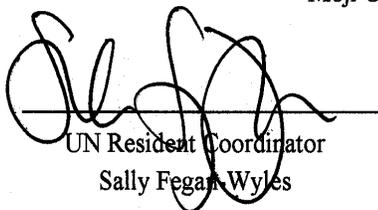
World Bank Country Director  
James Adams



ILO Area Director  
Ali Ibrahim



UNESCO Acting Representative  
Moji Okuribido



UN Resident Coordinator  
Sally Fegan Wyles

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON**  
**THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK**

Over the past 15 years, Tanzania has embarked on a long process of economic, social, and political reforms to improve the environment for increasing economic growth and reducing poverty. In the past five years, despite adverse weather conditions and deteriorating terms of trade, the economy of Tanzania has been growing at an annual average rate of more than 4 percent. Inflation, which was in excess of 25 percent five years ago, has been reduced to 5.7 percent (January 2001). The balance of payments position has also improved substantially with foreign exchange reserves rising and maintained at a sustainable level.

Thus, macro-economic stability has been attained in Tanzania. The challenge facing the Government of Tanzania is to translate these achievements into tangible human development. Given the depth and extent of poverty, with 50 percent of the population living below poverty line, the task of reducing poverty and improving the living standards of the Tanzanian population is huge.

Government, in its endeavour to fight abject poverty and increase the impact of its development efforts, has articulated national strategic priorities for poverty reduction in both the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS). The UN System and other development partners have worked very closely with Government in developing the TAS and PRSP, which were adopted as the Common Country Assessment (CCA) for the UN System in Tanzania. Government is very pleased that the UN System in Tanzania agreed to support the TAS and PRSP processes and use these processes as their CCA and the basis for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Government of Tanzania fully supports the United Nations Reform, and the efforts by the Secretary General to establish a framework for coherent priorities and increased impact of the UN System on poverty reduction.

Government participated fully in the development of the UNDAF and is committed to work together with the United Nations System in Tanzania to implement UNDAF. The Government of Tanzania congratulates the UN System both for its responsiveness to the national priorities, and its desire to work in a more co-ordinated way, thus reducing the workload to the Government. Government encourages other international partners to work in the same way.

  
Peter J. Ngumbullu  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**  
**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

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*Note: The Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS),  
the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and  
the Tanzania IDT/MDG Progress Report, 2001 can be found on  
the Tanzania On-Line website [www.tzonline.org](http://www.tzonline.org)*

## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BWI	Bretton Woods Institutions
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CG	Consultative Group
CMT	Country Management Team (United Nations)
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EFA	Education For All
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IATCPC	Inter-Agency Technical Committee for Programme Co-ordination
IDTs	International Development Targets
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LAs	Local Authorities
MOEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MRALG	Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy

PER	Public Expenditure Review
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RC	Resident Co-ordinator
RCO	Resident Co-ordinator's Office
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SDP	Sector Development Programme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TAS	Tanzania Assistance Strategy
TB	Tuberculosis
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TRCHS	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey
TSED	Tanzania Socio-Economic Database
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPO	Vice President's Office
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a planning framework, covering both programmes and programme resources, designed to achieve greater integration among the individual country programmes of UN Funds, Programmes and Specialised Agencies. The objective of the UNDAF is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the UN System in its endeavour to support sustainable human development, enhance respect for human rights and provide conditions for all to participate in, and benefit from the development process. The UNDAF provides the United Nations System with a framework for a joint response to the needs and priorities of the Tanzanian people.

2. The UNDAF preparation process in Tanzania has involved full participation of the funds, programmes and specialised agencies under the guidance of the Resident Co-ordinator's Office (RCO). The Country Management Team (CMT) has provided support throughout and the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Programme Co-ordination (IATCPC) has played a particularly active role in drafting the UNDAF. The Government of Tanzania has guided the development of the UNDAF through decisions and recommendations of Ministers and Senior Government officials. Civil society and the private sector have been involved through an open and consultative process of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The monthly Development Assistance Committee - UN meetings and sector co-ordination meetings provided a forum for discussion of the poverty concerns of the UNDAF with the bilateral partners.

3. The UNDAF for Tanzania is firmly based on two homegrown national development strategies: the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). At the early stages of discussions with Government on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) process, the UN System agreed to fully support and participate in the analytical phase of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), rather than pursuing a parallel UN-led process. The UN System provided technical and financial support for the development of the TAS and PRSP. In addition, the UN System formed four thematic groups to explore key issues together. These groups "cross checked" UN System concerns with concerns identified in the TAS/PRSP. In the process, it became clear that the UN concerns were well represented in the two strategies. The two Government-led processes have therefore subsumed the CCA for Tanzania mainland and establish, together with the Zanzibar CCA, the priorities for UNDAF.

4. The UN System has set four strategic objectives, derived from the analytic work underpinning the development of the TAS, PRSP and Zanzibar CCA, its assessment of the development challenges facing Tanzania, and on an understanding of its own comparative advantages. The objectives are to:

- (1) Enhance Tanzania's capacity for development management to eradicate poverty, including capacity for policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and co-ordination;
- (2) Contribute to the improvement of the quality of, and universal and equitable access to services to meet basic needs of Tanzania's poor;
- (3) Strengthen and promote an enabling environment for democratic, transparent, people-centred and community-driven development in Tanzania; and to
- (4) Strengthen and promote an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable economic growth in Tanzania.

5. The UNDAF describes a two-pronged co-operation strategy with Government in its pursuit of the above objectives: high quality, technical policy advice based on global experience, and strong support for operational trials to promote good practices. The UNDAF provides the framework within which the UN System will be more coherently co-ordinated. This is especially important in the support of Local Government reform/decentralisation processes and the associated sectoral development programmes, which aim to provide more effective and democratically managed services of particular importance in reducing poverty. Within the UN System, greater co-operation will be pursued through the establishment of inter-agency working groups, better co-ordination, more effective communication and piloting joint programming. The management of these co-ordination processes, as well as the monitoring of the achievements under the UNDAF, will be co-ordinated by the Resident Co-ordinator's Office. During the first cycle of the implementation of the UNDAF the UN System will focus on:

- (1) Programmes, with all agencies involved in supporting national efforts through a co-ordinated response (poverty monitoring, HIV/AIDS and participatory planning);
- (2) Sectoral areas, with several agencies working together, supporting the national response (primary health, basic education and livelihoods/food security); and
- (3) Crosscutting issues, with three or four agencies working together, supporting national response (investment environment, governance and economic stability).

## II. THE UNDAF PREPARATION PROCESS

6. **Leadership by Government:** The development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been guided by decisions and recommendations of Ministers and senior officials in Government. Early on in the process, Ministers of Finance and Planning stated their preference for the UNDAF process to involve the entire spectrum of development partners in Tanzania. In follow-up meetings with senior officials, UNDAF was discussed in the context of the Government-led initiative towards the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS). It was subsequently agreed that instead of pursuing a separate, parallel analytic process (the Common Country Assessment, or CCA), the UN System would provide maximum technical and financial support to the TAS. The UN has provided technical and financial support for the development of the TAS, the subsequent Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Zanzibar CCA. Therefore, the priorities for UNDAF have been derived from these Government-led processes. The specific elements of the UNDAF as the UN's contribution towards the objectives of TAS took shape with the full agreement of Ministers and other Senior Officials in Government.

7. The TAS process has been open and consultative, with systematic and co-ordinated organisation of meetings and workshops to solicit and incorporate the views of all the development partners of Tanzania, representatives of civil society and the private sector. At a technical level, task groups involved staff of Government, UN, bilateral partners and civil society organisations. Many aspects of the TAS process merged with the PRSP process when it was later introduced.

8. Zonal workshops were held with participation of the rural poor (women and men) and representatives of civil society and the private sector. These provided a forum to discuss priorities for action towards the reduction of poverty in Tanzania. Seven workshops, organised by Government and local NGOs with UN/World Bank support, resulted in clear expression of priorities, which are reflected in the PRSP, as well as in the UNDAF.

9. **Full and active participation of the funds and programmes and specialised agencies:** Within the UN, the Country Management Team provided leadership for the UNDAF process, with technical work undertaken by the Interagency Technical Committee for Programme Co-ordination (IATCPC) and colleagues. This Committee comprised of the Senior Programme Officers and Deputies of each of the agencies resident in Tanzania. It is a strong working group, which meets regularly, and has been deeply involved in the preparation of the UNDAF. Other members of staff of all the UN agencies participated in thematic working groups around specific topics, such as HIV/AIDS, and were involved in drafting material towards a CCA, which, as noted earlier, was subsumed by the TAS.

10. **The Bretton Woods Institutions** were fully involved in the CMT. They participated in critical UN retreats on the UNDAF, and in meetings with Government Ministers. They were represented in the IATCPC, and contributed to the technical work towards the thematic working groups. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund also fully supported the analytic work underpinning the TAS and PRSP.

11. **Humanitarian organisations**, notably UNHCR and WFP, were also involved in the development of the UNDAF, primarily through their participation in the CMT, IATCPC and the thematic groups.

12. The UN meets in a DAC-UN forum monthly with representatives of all DAC **bilateral partners** in Tanzania. Issues related to the TAS, PRSP and the UNDAF were discussed in this forum. At the same time, technical staff of all the organisations collaborated in the TAS and worked together in a number of technical working groups, often chaired by Government staff.

### III. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN TANZANIA

#### 3.1. Analysis of Human Poverty

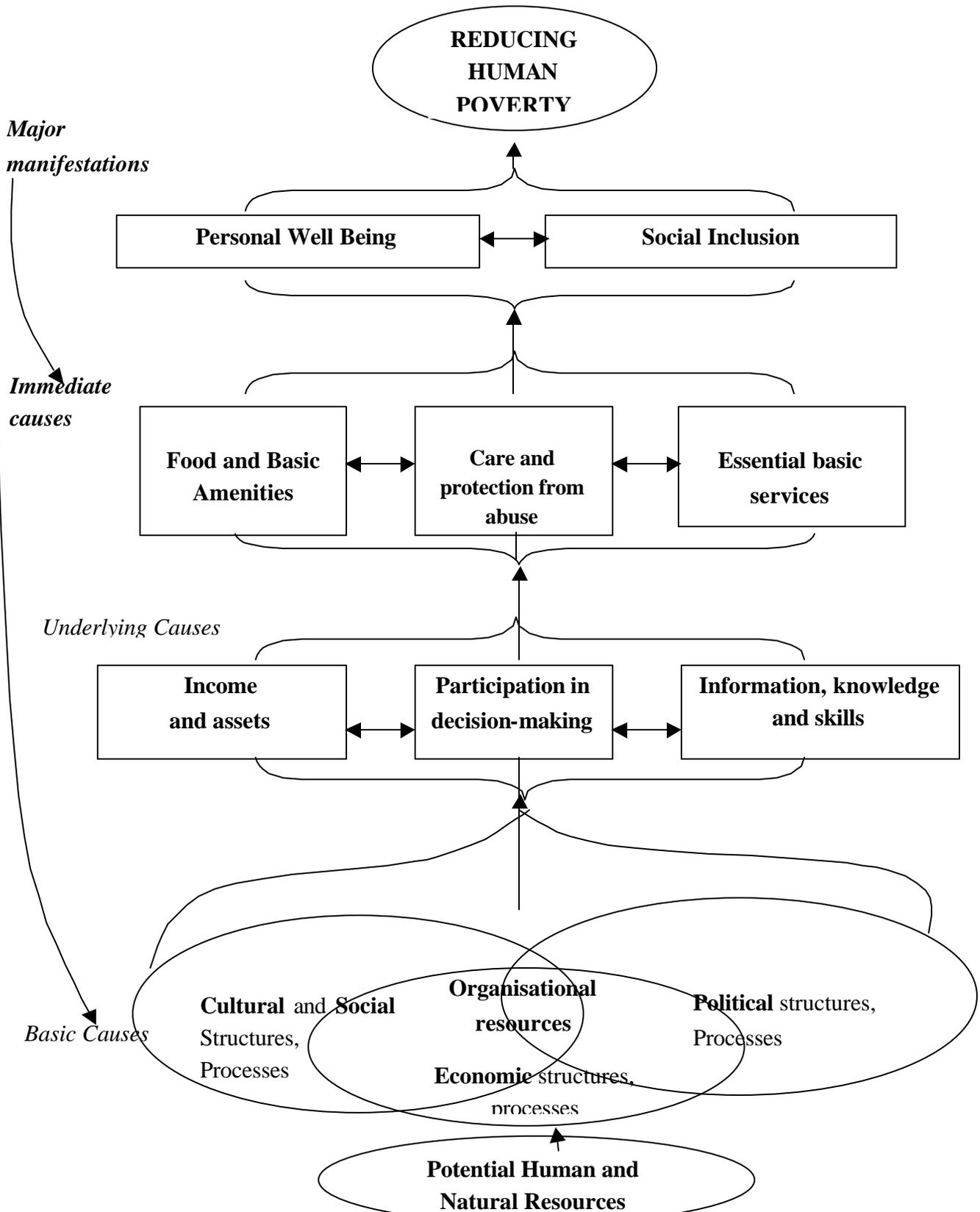
13. Because a separate CCA has not been published, a summary of the analytic work behind the UNDAF is presented here. The assessment is based on the analytic work that supported the development of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and includes the UN Systems particular concerns about the challenges in Tanzania's development. All this analytic work has been enriched by information generated from monitoring of the key poverty indicators on the changing situation of the poor. A report on progress against the "Millennium" International Development Targets (IDTs) is contained in [Annex II](#). Copies of the TAS, PRSP and the Tanzania IDT/MDG Progress Report can be viewed through Tanzania's Development Gateway – [Tanzania On-Line \(www.tzonline.org\)](http://www.tzonline.org) a site established by Government with UN System support.

##### *3.1.1 Multidimensional Aspects of Poverty*

14. The conceptual framework guiding the analysis of the development challenges in Tanzania is presented in the figure below. It shows the inter-linked multidimensional aspects of poverty and explains how reducing human poverty requires that people are well --- physically, psychologically and in other ways, and live in an accepting society. This is predicated immediately on access to food and other basic amenities, on access to essential services, such as basic health and education, and on access to care and protection from abuse, especially for children, young women and men others particularly vulnerable people. Underlying these are access to income and assets, access to information, knowledge and development of skills, and participation in decision making. At the basic level, social, cultural and political structures and processes, themselves based on the economic structure of society, are mediated by organisations to provide the necessary resources for reductions in poverty. Tanzania's natural resource endowment plays a fundamental role in shaping the way in which these structures and processes have been and are being formed. The potential of these natural resources and of the nation's population is the most basic determinant of Tanzania's development.

15. The conceptual framework shows clearly that the analysis must link causal factors to the reduction of poverty, and that the ultimate objective is to reduce poverty in its broadest social as well as economic sense. It also illustrates the importance of the basic causes of poverty and that targeting interventions at immediate or underlying causes will not generate lasting reductions.

## Conceptual Framework: Development Challenges



### **3.1.2 The Overall Challenge: Widespread and Persistent Poverty**

16. The main development challenge, which all efforts in Tanzania eventually aim to address, is widespread and persistent poverty in all its dimensions. Poverty in Tanzania is characterised by low income and expenditure, high mortality and morbidity, poor nutritional status, low educational attainment, vulnerability to external shocks, and exclusion from economic, social and political processes. Poverty is particularly widespread in the rural areas, but is not insignificant in urban areas. There are, however, significant regional differences in levels of poverty and in the relative importance of different aspects of poverty. Those particularly at risk of the many dimensions of poverty are young children and youth, the very old, women, those in large households and those involved in subsistence agriculture, livestock production and small-scale fishing. While some progress has been made in the fight against poverty since Independence, poverty in Tanzania is a persistent phenomenon. The gains made particularly on social indicators in the first decades of Independence have been undermined. Structural adjustment to address economic weaknesses meant that Government had to cut back on expenditure on basic services. Low salaries (FY 2001 minimum wage \$ 56, majority earns between \$ 70 - \$ 150 per month) and resulting low morale in the civil service have contributed to poor quality of services. In addition, successful local initiatives have been frustrated by a top-down, directive approach, to some extent influenced by aid organisations. While data are not abundant, the available sources suggest that over the 1990s most poverty indicators have been stagnant, and mortality rates have risen partly because of HIV /AIDS. Further deterioration is to be expected in many poverty indicators as the impact of HIV/AIDS becomes more evident. Progress in recent years with the restoration of macroeconomic stability has been encouraging, but Gross Domestic Product growth rates are still too low to have a significant impact on poverty. There is little evidence available to judge the income distributional effects of the growth levels recorded in recent years.

17. Human resources are at the heart of development: The official estimate of the growth rate of the population of Mainland Tanzania is 2.8 percent, while that of Zanzibar was 3.6 percent for the period 1978 – 1988. The life expectancy at birth was 50 (1988) falling to 48 (1999) largely as a result of HIV/AIDS. The adult literacy rate was 68 percent (1997) for Mainland. There are indications from recent demographic surveys that those fertility rates and population growth rates are falling. Overall, mortality rates have been falling, though the impact of HIV/AIDS is now clearly seen in rising rates of adult mortality and is reversing progress in reducing infant and child mortality. Marriage takes place at an early age - the median age of first marriage for women is under 18 - and with limited use of contraceptives, fertility rates are still high. Almost half the population is under 15 years of age, and though fertility rates among young people, especially those who migrate into urban areas, will be lower than that of their parents' generation, the momentum of the large population of young adults will lead to continuing population growth. The proportionally large youth population has clear implications in the need for essential basic services and amenities. The rising population will need increasing amounts of food, with pressures on land and agricultural productivity. This is occurring at a time when agricultural productivity is also beginning to suffer under the impact of HIV/AIDS.

18. The analysis of human poverty has covered four thematic issues, which will underlie collaborative work of the UN in Tanzania. The four themes are survival and development, poverty/sustainable livelihoods, environment and natural resources and, governance. Guided by the conceptual framework, key issues of concern and causal factors at each level are discussed below.

### **3.1.3 Thematic Issues**

#### *Survival and development*

19. The analysis of survival and development in Tanzania concentrates on the immediate causes of reducing human poverty: inadequate access to food and basic amenities such as water, inadequate access to essential basic services - health and education, and care and protection from abuse. Causes at other levels are exclusion from participation in decision-making, lack of skills development, and lack of access to information and knowledge, particularly in connection with adolescent health and HIV/AIDS.

20. Human Immuno-deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome are not only the greatest single threat to Tanzania's security and socio-economic development, but also to people's individual survival and wellbeing. As elsewhere in the world, in Tanzania AIDS is closely linked to the lack of protection of some basic human rights, such as the persistent inequality and inequity between the sexes, violence, particularly against women and children, legal discrimination and social exclusion. As a result, women are more likely to contract HIV than men by a ratio of 1.5 to 1. In the age group of 15-19 year-olds, the inequality between the sexes is even more profound, with girls having a 6-times greater risk of being infected than boys of the same age group. Despite high levels of awareness about HIV/AIDS (over 96 percent for both men and women aged 15 to 49 years), large numbers of people do not know that they are HIV infected and continue to lead life styles which put themselves and others at risk.

21. AIDS is currently placing an ever-increasing burden on the country's financial resources through rising medical expenditures, absenteeism from work, training of replacement labour and labour shortages resulting from morbidity and mortality. Unless decisive policy action is undertaken, HIV/AIDS is expected to significantly reduce Tanzania's economic growth prospects. In Tanzania, infected persons occupy more than half of available hospital beds and it is estimated that each adult AIDS case treated in the health care system absorbs about US\$290 per year in nursing and drug costs.

22. In the Tanzania Mainland close to 15 percent of persons aged 15-49 years are infected with HIV, while 60 percent of new HIV infections occur in the 15-24 year age group. According to the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), about 70,000 to 80,000 babies are estimated to be contracting HIV, annually, from their HIV positive mothers, contributing to reversals in the trends of under-five and infant mortality as well as the mean life expectancy. The number of orphans in the country (most of them due to AIDS), is estimated to be close to 2 million. This is based on extrapolations from the 1996 TDHS and the 1999 TRCHS. HIV/AIDS is also spreading

fast in Zanzibar, with reported cases having risen from 3 in 1983 to 1,803 in 1999. As on the Mainland, the age group 15 – 49 years is the hardest hit, with 85 percent of all reported cases belonging to this group.

23. The latest UN projections of 1998 show that Tanzania's population will be almost 5 million people fewer by 2015 than it would be in the absence of AIDS (47,221,000 inhabitants instead of 52,185,000 inhabitants, a 9.5 percent difference), with a substantial increase in the dependency ratio.

24. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is characterised by continuing stigma and denial at all levels of society as well as lack of access to critical information and means of protection for those who are most at risk. A national multi-sectoral strategy on HIV/AIDS was developed and launched by the Government in 1999. A National Advisory Board on HIV/AIDS has also been created and a National advocacy strategy is being finalised which will hopefully break the silence, denial and stigma. The President of Tanzania declared the pandemic at the beginning of the year as a national emergency requiring a multisectoral approach by all concerned partners and on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2000; he announced the establishment of a National Commission, TANAIDS, to lead the multi sectoral response. These new initiatives at the highest political level are expected to open up critical opportunities to address HIV/AIDS.

25. Other major direct threats to survival and health in general are malaria and other infectious diseases, many of which such as cholera, apparently resurging during recent years. Malaria poses a risk to all age groups virtually everywhere in the country, with morbidity and mortality depending on seasonality and other aspects of the disease. In Zanzibar, malaria was the leading diagnosed disease in 1999, accounting for 45 percent of all diagnosed diseases. Most other infectious diseases also pose risks for all groups, although it should be emphasised that in general small children are more at risk than others due to their physical and social vulnerability. There has been a reversal in the under-five mortality and infant mortality rates, which had been declining up to the mid 1990s. In the Tanzania Mainland, the under-five mortality and infant mortality rates have increased from 137 and 88 per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 161 and 107 per 1,000 live births respectively in 1999 (TRCHS, 1999). In Zanzibar, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 90 per 1,000 live births.

26. Problems related to pregnancy and birth still pose an inordinate threat to women and newborn children. With a maternal mortality rate of 529 per 100,000 live births for Tanzania mainland and 300 per 100,000 live births for Zanzibar (TDHS, 1996), about 9,000 Tanzanian women die each year from causes related to pregnancy and child birth, accounting for about 10 percent of all women's deaths. However, HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age. And yet, for each maternal death, 20 other women suffer significant handicaps from various complications and problems related to pregnancy and childbirth (UNFPA and UNICEF, 1998).

27. Among the immediate causes of poor survival and health status is the lack of access to quality health services. Access to quality reproductive health services is particularly problematic, and is reflected in high fertility rates and high maternal mortality and morbidity. While Tanzania

has a good network, health facilities in most cases are poorly maintained, poorly equipped and poorly staffed. There are problems both with the number and the quality of staff and efficiency and effectiveness in health service delivery leave much to be desired. This in turn is related to poor planning and management systems in the health sector. Another issue is that the involvement of the non-Governmental actors in health service delivery has not been adequately facilitated. There is need for a more strategic view on the role of the private sector in health service delivery. Cost recovery in the health sector may jeopardise access to services by the poor, while a workable exemption mechanism is not in existence. There are also concerns about the transparency of the cost sharing mechanism.

28. Other immediate causes of poor survival and health status in Tanzania include a lack of food and basic amenities, in particular clean water and adequate sanitation, but also energy (fuel) and a safe, clean place to live. Malnutrition is a major contributing factor to the high levels of mortality and morbidity, especially among young children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. General malnutrition, protein-energy malnutrition, as well as various micronutrient deficiencies are important public health problems.

29. At the level of underlying causes, survival and health in Tanzania is hampered by insufficient knowledge and awareness of health-related matters. Income is also a constraint on health seeking behaviour. The limited participation of communities in designing appropriate health care systems and health interventions is another underlying cause. Among the basic causes determining health and survival are cultural practices and the limited scope for public expenditure on health in the economic reality of the country. Similar to HIV/AIDS, but in a less dramatic manner, poor health also acts as a cause of poverty at different levels of the conceptual framework.

30. Besides the problems affecting survival, health and physical development of people in Tanzania, numerous important factors influence opportunities for socialisation and for cognitive skills and personality development. Basic education is a critical element in this. Despite the fact that basic education is recognised as a fundamental human right and is the key to sustainable development and peace within countries, it is still not accessible to all. Similarly, secondary and tertiary education is under serious stress. While universal primary enrolment was nearly achieved in the 1970s and the literacy rate improved dramatically for a time, educational attainment is now a major concern. The net enrolment rate in primary education is low, repetition is high, retention is poor and transition to secondary education is very low. In the Tanzania Mainland, gross and net enrolment rates in primary schools for 1999 were reported at 77.1 percent and 57.1 percent, respectively (MOEC, 1999). Data from school mapping exercises show that the picture is gloomier than the national statistics portray. About 3 million children of primary school age are currently not in school. Drop-out rates are high – about two-thirds of a cohort of Standard 1 entrants in Mainland Tanzania do not complete primary school in seven years. For Zanzibar, the drop-out rate is highest for Grade 7 at 13.2 percent. The high repetition rate (currently at 11.6 percent for Standard 4 through 5 and 9.4 percent for Standard 6 through 7), is a major source of

inefficiency in the education process. The national transition rate from primary to secondary level, at 14 percent (MOEC, 1999), is among the lowest in the world. This negatively impacts on the quality of education since secondary school education ought to be the source of primary school teachers and also provides candidates for higher secondary and tertiary levels of education. Gender balance is even at primary level and almost even at entry levels in secondary level, but is a major cause for concern at higher secondary and tertiary levels, and there is substantial gender difference in achievement. As well, there are differences in achievement even at primary and lower secondary levels as measured by examinations. Provision of pre-school education is very limited, being predominantly an urban service provided by some Government departments, NGOs and the private sector. The coverage of the target population in pre-school institutions is about 3 percent (UNICEF, 1997).

31. In Zanzibar enrolment rates for primary education are higher than on the Mainland. In 1999 gross enrolment was reported at 85.4 percent for boys and 87.1 percent for girls. At pre-school level in 1999, it was 11.4 and 11.5 percent for boys and girls respectively. The gender balance in enrolment at primary school level is almost even. Between the period of 1995 to 1999, male and female enrolment remained stable at about 50.1 and 49.1 percent respectively. This changes sharply at secondary level, particularly upper secondary. Although the proportion of females enrolled in secondary schools has been increasing, by 1999 females constituted only about 33.1 percent of students in upper secondary schools.

32. The most predominant immediate cause for low educational attainment nationally is that the teaching and learning environment is poor. For basic education, physical facilities vary enormously, but many buildings are in shabby condition, with inadequate furnishing, few learning and teaching materials and a serious shortage of classrooms. As in the health sector, education is hampered by problems of efficiency and effectiveness in management and planning. Teachers are often insufficiently qualified and unmotivated. Expansion of secondary education has been slow and tertiary and higher education provision is even narrower. Lack of income and assets is an important underlying cause of low enrolment and high dropout rate. Enrolling children in school has “opportunity costs” as well, as children cannot contribute to the household economy. In addition there are direct costs, such as school fees, uniforms, books and other materials. And many parents are concerned about the accountability of local authorities with regards to the management of school fees and other contributions for services. This exposes another underlying cause for poor educational status: low participation in decision-making. Although recent initiatives are trying to address this situation, community and parent involvement in the education process is still limited. As with health, the constraints on public expenditure for education stand out. Causes of poor performance of girls in particular are socio-cultural processes and gendered division of labour, especially domestic work. Poor educational status in turn contributes to poverty, limiting the accessible range of economic livelihoods and constraining participation in social, political and economic processes. This is further exacerbated by a curriculum that is not sufficiently geared towards the requirements of self-employment and the labour market.

33. A number of groups of people in Tanzania require special care and protection from abuse, neglect and exploitation. Small children fall into this category because the situation of AIDS and social orphans is particularly critical, as do children forced into the worst forms of child labour. However, all people need care and protection during illness, old age and under other hazardous conditions. As Tanzanian society is in transition, many are finding themselves losing the traditional care, protection and support they need to address many emerging new types of challenges. Natural and man-made disasters erode the coping capacity of the vulnerable population especially in drought-prone areas. There have been poor rains in Central Tanzania for the last three years, and traditional coping strategies are breaking down as land pressure increases. These types of shocks have become a frequent phenomenon in Tanzania in recent years. Floods and droughts, epidemics and crop pests, environmental damage and economic instabilities, have all had their effects on people's capacity to meet their basic needs and subsequently their ability to survive and pursue their development ambitions and potential. For a poor country like Tanzania, there are very limited resources to provide safety nets for the affected populations. Some claim that during recent years emergency preparedness has actually decreased and dependency on external support in these kinds of situations has increased. Long term disaster management strategies to deal with predictable, poverty related emergencies are needed to use available resources most effectively.

34. A special kind of emergency has been created by the large influx of refugees from genocidal and military conflicts in neighbouring Great Lakes areas. As a result, the Tanzania Mainland finds itself hosting the largest refugee population in Africa --- almost 500,000 people are currently in refugee camps in Western Tanzania, resulting in a significant impact on the local situation and dependency on international support. For the refugees themselves, the situation constitutes 'socio-economic exclusion' and total dependency on the host country and donors to provide their basic needs. Due to extraordinary efforts from a number of partners the survival needs of the refugees have to a large degree been met, but their opportunities for learning and development are obviously limited. As the crisis in the Great Lakes area continues, the risk of insufficient resources to support refugees continues to loom, and the adverse effects of this large displaced population in a remote part of Tanzania continue to take their toll.

#### *Poverty/sustainable livelihoods*

35. This cluster of concerns focuses on household food security and income, looking at access to food and analysing underlying determinants, especially income and assets, information and skills development. Basic causes include economic structures, cultural attitudes that limit women's empowerment, governance issues and organisational resources. The issue of safety nets is also looked at in relation to income and access to food.

36. Income Poverty: In Tanzania, lack of consistent information and absence of officially recognised poverty lines complicate the assessment of poverty levels and trends. Since the early 1990s, a number of household surveys using different definitions, samples, and methods have

been conducted. The 1991/1992 Household Budget Survey covered 5,328 households countrywide. Recent surveys such as the 1995 Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) covered 768 households in rural Mainland Tanzania and the 1998 Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) Survey covered 649 rural households in three regions in Mainland Tanzania, and 148 peri-urban households in Dar es Salaam. Notwithstanding the data problems, poverty is no doubt pervasive and deep. Based on the above Household Budget Survey, around 27 percent of the people were in households with total expenditures insufficient to obtain enough food to meet nutritional requirements, and about 48 percent of households were unable to meet their food and non-food basic requirements. The results of various updated estimates for the year 2000 suggest that poverty levels may have increased to well over 50 percent for Mainland Tanzania. According to the results of the 1995 PPA survey, women perceive themselves to be poorer than men owing to their vulnerability, lack of asset ownership (including land and livestock) and limited schooling. The incidence of poverty appears to have declined during 1983-1991 and 1991-1993, and risen during 1993-1998. The more recent deterioration in the poverty situation is probably due to worsening income inequality, and a relatively low rate of economic growth, particularly in rural areas.

37. Poverty is particularly widespread in rural areas, among those involved in smallholder agriculture, livestock production and small-scale fishing. Here, income and expenditure levels are often extremely low and food security is limited. At the level of immediate causes, this situation can largely be explained by low productivity, which is exacerbated by repeated incidences of drought. In addition, post-harvest losses are considerable. A contributing factor, at the level of underlying causes, is inadequate access to inputs. The level of technology used is low, with most farmers for example relying on hand hoe cultivation. Access to credit for smallholders and small-scale fishermen is very limited, be it for production or for marketing. Another important underlying cause is the poor transfer of knowledge, particularly because extension services have all but collapsed. At the basic level, the poor road infrastructure is a major obstacle to agricultural growth. It limits the access of farmers and fishermen to markets and therefore acts as a disincentive for investment in higher productivity. Another basic factor is that agriculture is mostly dependent on rains, which are unpredictable, and irrigation has not been given prominence. Insecurity of land tenure and land use conflicts also contribute to poor productivity. Access to land is particularly problematic for women and for youth.

38. Poverty is also caused by high levels of unemployment and underemployment, which limit people's ability to gain an adequate income. The rate of growth of the national economy has not been high enough to generate the number of jobs required. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which provides employment for four-fifth of the labour force, however the sector is highly labour-intensive, and is made up predominantly of small-scale farmers. A high rate of rural-to-urban migration prevails, with most migrants falling under the age of 30 years. The number of new entrants to the labour force is estimated at 600,000 to 700,000 annually, comparing unfavourably with the less than 30,000 new jobs that are created each year. According to the last labour force survey of 1991, the unemployment rate was 10.6 percent.

However, underemployment in both rural and urban areas means that unemployment is more serious than the figures reveal. It is estimated that about a third of the labour force is either unemployed or underemployed. In Zanzibar, 1999 estimates put unemployment at between 17 to 25 percent, with unemployment among the young population of 30 years and below being higher (Labour Force Survey, 1992). The low levels of education and skills of the youth limit their potential. Limited access to micro-credit also forms an obstacle. An underlying cause is that the formal education system does not sufficiently equip young people with skills that respond to market requirements and does not prepare them for self-employment. The lack of labour market information is another hurdle. In addition, at the level of basic causes, the environment to encourage employment-creating investment is still not very conducive, compared to neighbouring countries. The modest growth of the economy restricts employment expansion. Moreover, an enabling environment for micro and small enterprises has not been fully created. Finally, the institutional framework for the design and implementation of policies and initiatives for employment generation needs to be strengthened. Two specific concerns in the area of employment are first, that of discrimination of women in employment as reflected in stereotypical occupations with minimum qualifications and low pay. The second concern is that of child labour, an outcome of poverty and a major threat to the health and development of children, particularly those engaged in its worst forms.

39. There is a lack of a comprehensive social security system to protect income, and even in the formal sector a relatively low proportion of the working population is covered. There are no organised social security systems to take care of those working in the informal sector. Although Tanzania's social security schemes have undergone major reforms, they are still limited to the formal sector labour force, while traditional systems of social protection have been greatly weakened.

#### *Environment and natural resources*

40. Concerns analysed here focus on the sustainable use of natural resources to generate income (especially through agriculture, the mainstay of the majority of Tanzanians), and to increase access to water and energy. The analysis is mainly at the level of basic causes, revealing that environmental degradation is exacerbated by population growth, poverty and inappropriate policies and enforcement. The relationship between population growth and environmental degradation is complex. Initially, degradation may occur as population increases, but this is subject to context-specific situations and requires locally specific analyses to be understood. For example, where people are too poor to make immediate investments or too poor to wait for the fruits of their investments, further degradation can occur. In many areas, the poor, the non-poor, commercial companies, and state agencies actually cause the majority of environmental damage through land-clearing, agro-chemical use, water appropriation and pollution. Some privileged groups force the poor onto marginal lands where, unable to afford conservation and regeneration measures, their land-use practices further damage an already degraded environment. But there are also many examples in which very poor people take care of the environment and invest in improving it. Thus, poverty is often associated with environmental degradation, but there is not

necessarily a direct causal relationship. Environmental problems also arise from inappropriate mining and quarrying activities that can cause land degradation, river diversion, disturbance to wildlife and vegetation as well as air and water pollution. For example, in gold mining, the uncontrolled use of mercury may cause land and water pollution.

41. In the National Policy Framework, there is recognition of land degradation, lack of access to safe water, pollution, loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity, the deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation. Activities such as deforestation and extensive agricultural practices reduce the vegetal capital stock and the soil's water retention capacity, thus increasing erosion and decreasing fertility. Protected areas have recently been encroached upon for farming and settlement. Overgrazing, ground fires, and felling of trees for various uses (energy, construction, etc.), reduce the regeneration of plants and animals. It is estimated that over 60 percent of the total land area of Tanzania may be classified as dry lands, much of it threatened by desertification. Deforestation is estimated to expand rapidly at around 300,000-400,000 hectares per annum. Bad fishing practices (the use of dynamite, chemical poisons and, small-mesh nets) destroy aquatic life cycles and fish stock. Because of a rapid depletion of these resources, including energy, there is a need for the development of alternatives.

42. In urban areas, environmental problems are serious in the unplanned, usually congested settlements, in which the majority of the urban population lives. These settlements are poorly supplied with sewerage disposal infrastructure and water. There is lack of waste separation between hazardous and non-hazardous, industrial, domestic and hospital waste and poor management of landfills. Industrial effluent, noxious gases, and vehicular exhausts pollute air and water (lakes, rivers and ocean) mainly in urban centres.

43. The end results of these environmental problems are the rapid depletion of natural resources and of people's livelihoods, and the intensification of health hazards and poverty. While environmental degradation contributes to perpetuating and intensifying poverty, poverty in itself may also act as a cause of detrimental environmental practices. Relationships within populations and between households may also influence environmental degradation. For example the poor may compete with each other and with the non-poor for control over assets. Or women and children, especially girls, typically have little access to productive assets and are usually the most affected by pollution and environmental degradation. And in Tanzania, women and girls carry the burden of firewood and water collection, often walking miles from home because local water and trees are depleted. Efforts to reduce poverty must therefore recognize such differences. The Government's capacity for analysis and policy development on the environment, as well as for environmental management, is limited. Local authorities and communities are insufficiently involved in environmental management and conservation.

#### *Governance*

44. The analysis of governance focuses on the central issues contained in the Conceptual Framework: participation in decision-making, organisational resources and political, social and

economic structures and processes. What needs to be addressed here are issues pertaining to democratic, transparent and accountable governance systems, and the adherence to commitments to uphold the principles of Human Rights (in their developmental perspective, as well as political and civil contexts), and the rule of law.

45. The role of the State in Tanzania has changed dramatically over the past thirteen years. Government has shifted from being the main engine of growth and the provider of all services, to being a facilitator, a standard setter, and a provider of services that must be kept in the public domain. This change has come about after 25 years of centralised state dominance, and has been introduced in a context of extreme resource scarcity. The combination of the speed and magnitude of the changes and the lack of resources to facilitate the changes has resulted in uneven and ill-co-ordinated implementation of new policies and reform programmes throughout Tanzania.

46. The number of reforms being implemented at the same time in Tanzania would have been a challenge to any nation. And although the changes and reform process are seen as clearly positive steps, a stronger framework for co-ordination is needed so as to ensure clarity and consistency in adhering to agreed priorities and to resolve any conflicts between the different reforms. Such a framework needs to incorporate responsive monitoring with associated data and reporting systems. These systems need to be strengthened considerably in order to provide reliable and up-to-date statistics that are critical to assessing the situation and changes over time. They are also needed to provide a sound base for analytic work to further the understanding of outcomes and the impact of development initiatives, especially on the conditions of the poor, and the causes of continuing low levels of development. Although there have been improvements in the co-ordination of fragmented analytic initiatives, these need further consolidation. As well, key findings need to be more publicly accessible and directly linked to policy development, including greater transparency in resource allocations.

47. Decentralisation, which devolves political decision-making powers, resources and accountability to the local level, is one of the most significant reform processes in Tanzania. Compared to the sector specific reforms with their vertical focuses and structures, Local Government reform is a process and governance reform, addressing issues of participation, transparency and accountability. For this process to be successfully implemented it is critical that sector reforms are integrated with decentralisation and Local Government reform processes, and that the *structural aspect* of Local Government reform is cemented as the overarching principle. All sector reforms should conform to the principles of devolution as outlined in the decentralisation strategy and Local Government Policy Reform. Sector Ministries, some of whose own reform processes preceded the Local Government reform programme in the Mainland, have not always wholeheartedly supported these principles, maintaining a technical approach with contradictions for lines of accountability, service delivery and democratic control.

48. There is still too little effective participation within the decentralisation processes, with reforms effectively introduced from the central level. The capacity of civil society organisations is still limited, although a number of urban Non-Governmental Organisations are establishing themselves. While a great number of Civil Society Organisations have sprung up, many are not operational, while others are very small and lack human and financial resources. Co-operation among civil society organisations is still very weak as they are still grappling to define their roles in the changed set-up. Similarly, organisations of the private sector are not strong. The National Assembly continues to be dominated by the historical ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi. The opposition is weak and does not as such present a real challenge to the ruling party. In Zanzibar, opposition boycotts of the House of Representatives due to political divisions undermine effective functioning of Parliament.

49. Inadequate participation and weak information systems in a situation of scarcity and quickly changing transition engender a situation in which corruption can thrive; existing anti-corruption measures need further strengthening. Public administration needs to be more responsive and the trust of the general public in the administration and the judiciary needs to be reinstated. Immediate causes of the present levels of corruption are procedures and regulations that inhibit transparency and inadequate remuneration for public officials. Underlying these are interests and structures which are resistant to change, and the scarcity of alternative incentive packages. A number of broad areas need to be addressed to resolve this situation. They include prevention (a living wage, minimal red-tape, etc.), enforcement (an independent mechanism and effective channels for complaints), strengthening of institutions (professionalism, improved financial management, procurement procedures, etc.) and public awareness (information on rights and obligations, partnership with civil society and the media, etc.).

50. The judicial system is suffering from years of under-funding and law enforcement agents are frequently accused of civil rights abuse. There is discrimination against women and the system does not provide adequate protection for children. Immediate causes that contribute to this situation are the seriously inadequate capacity of the public legal sector and law enforcement institutions, low awareness of civil rights, ambiguity of the law and limited options for redress. Underlying these causes are lack of information and awareness about rights and laws, indicating that civic education is inadequate.

51. Strengthening adherence to the rule of law and transparent governance systems will also address some of the constraints to economic growth. Investors, small as well as large-scale, face numerous administrative hurdles in developing their enterprises. The multiplicity of regulations, cumbersome bureaucratic procedures, local taxes and administrative fiats, as well as corruption, constrain the development of local economies, trading and the development of agro-processing and other industrialising processes. Many officials operating in regions and districts still do not understand the implications of the changed policy and strategies towards more open markets, and their roles in the reforming governance systems.

52. Good governance also necessitates sound economic management. The Government on the Tanzania Mainland has maintained a stable macro-economic environment for several years, with an annual growth rate of 5 percent in 2000, falling interest rates, a stable exchange rate and falling Government deficits. The deficit reductions have been managed largely as a result of a squeeze on spending through the operation of a cash budget, and continuing flows of external assistance – over 30 percent of the budget is externally financed. Rates of domestic revenue collection are low, being less than 12 percent of the GDP. The tax base is narrow and there are high levels of evasion. In Zanzibar, there has been a marked performance in macro-economic aggregates in the 1990s. Positive real GDP growth was sustained for the 1990s, and inflation came down to 6 percent towards the end of 2000.

53. Development budgets, especially in regions and districts have suffered particularly from the squeeze, though some of them have benefited directly from external assistance operating outside the Government budget process. The Government is addressing issues of aid co-ordination, notably through the application of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), but problems persist. A large proportion of external assistance still does not get reflected in the Government's budget, though there are efforts to improve this situation, and larger proportions of bilateral assistance are going into budget support, sector-wide programmes, and to a lesser extent, basket funding mechanisms. This is a reflection of confidence in improving financial management systems. This confidence is also reflected in the agreement that Tanzania qualifies for enhanced debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative. However, the public debt burden remains heavy and debt servicing will continue to command a substantial proportion of the budget. Funds made available through debt relief will be allocated through the normal Government budget process to activities that have been identified in the TAS and PRSP as being of special benefit to the poor, largely rural dwellers, and especially children and women. Those activities are basic education, health, rural roads and water, agricultural extension and research, as well as the judiciary and for HIV/AIDS. A strengthened system for monitoring progress in the reduction of poverty will also be put in place.

### **3.2. National Policy Framework for Poverty Reduction**

54. This section discusses the national objectives and targets for poverty reduction, the national priorities and key national development strategies. They form the context in which the UNDAF operates. The most important policy documents and initiatives relevant to the UNDAF are: the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), Vision 2025 (Mainland), Vision 2020 (Zanzibar), the Tanzania Assistance Strategy, the PRSP, the Zanzibar CCA, the reform processes in Government, including sector reform programmes as well as decentralisation, and the Public Expenditure Review (PER) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) processes.

#### **3.2.1 Objectives and Targets for Poverty Reduction**

55. The NPES, Vision 2025 and Vision 2020 have set ambitious targets for poverty reduction in Tanzania. Government aims to reduce abject poverty, measured in terms of income

and expenditure, by half by 2010 and to eradicate it the Tanzania Mainland in 2025 and in 2020 in Zanzibar. These targets are echoed in the PRSP and they provide the overall goal of the UNDAF.

56. The NPES and the PRSP recognise that poverty is multidimensional and cannot be understood in terms of income and expenditure alone. Consequently, these documents also contain a number of targets on non-income poverty, including targets in the sphere of social wellbeing and the enabling environment necessary for poverty reduction.

### **3.2.2 National Priorities**

57. The Tanzania Assistance Strategy is a key process, which Government is currently implementing to provide a locally designed and locally owned framework for all development assistance to the country. Its aim is more effective development assistance, by putting in place and operationalising a coherent national development framework for co-ordinating and managing external resources. The priority areas highlighted in the TAS are:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Rural roads
- Education
- Health
- Rural Water Supply
- Environment and Natural Resource Management
- Employment
- Private Sector Development

Crosscutting issues are:

- Land
- HIV/AIDS
- Human and Institutional Capacity
- Gender Equity and Community Development
- Disaster and Relief Management
- Data, Information and Communication

58. Whereas the TAS provides a broad strategic national framework within which the PRSP operates, the PRSP details the characteristics of poverty and monitorable benchmarks and priority actions for poverty reduction in the short and medium term. The PRSP focuses on a sub set of TAS poverty concerns – as identified in the consultation process. These include six priority sectors: agriculture, rural roads, basic education, primary health, rural water supply and judiciary.

59. The Public Expenditure Review and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework also reflect the six priority sectors, which are key in poverty reduction in Tanzania. They feature

prominently among the TAS priorities and the same sectors were identified in the PRSP consultative process as the focus for the PRSP.

### **3.2.3 Key National Development Frameworks and Strategies**

*National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), Vision 2025 and Vision 2020*

60. In the Tanzania Mainland, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy provides a framework to reduce absolute poverty by 50 percent by 2010 and eradicate it by 2025. For Zanzibar, Vision 2020 has set targets to reduce absolute poverty by 50 percent by 2010, and ultimately eradicate it by 2020. The NPES aims at facilitating pro-poor economic growth as the basis for poverty reduction by putting in place policies and strategies that promote:

- The creation of an enabling environment for good governance, effective co-ordination and people's participation;
- Capacity-building for enhancing economic growth and equity through conducive macroeconomic, sectoral and infrastructural policies and strategies; and
- Education, health, water supply and sanitation, employment opportunities, protection and preservation of the environment and housing and settlement.

61. These objectives provide the framework within which sectoral development programmes and associated Medium Term Expenditure Framework and budgets are prepared.

*Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*

62. Government's plan to reduce poverty is further detailed in the two strategies for the Tanzania Mainland, the TAS and the PRSP. These focus on three critical dimensions: income poverty; deficiencies in human capabilities; and survival, social wellbeing, and containing extreme vulnerability.

63. Government's strategy to address income poverty entails increasing opportunities and capabilities of the poor to earn a decent income. In Government's view, economic growth is the most potent means for reducing income poverty as it enables higher consumption in the medium to long term. A growing economy raises income-earning opportunities for the poor particularly if such growth occurs in sectors that the poor depend upon for their livelihood. The potential for reducing poverty through growth in Tanzania has been assessed to be significant. It is from this perspective that the poverty reduction strategy emphasises the need for sustaining improvement in the environment for growth, including sustaining macro-economic stability, strengthening competition in markets and developing an institutional framework conducive to higher investment as well as efficiency in the utilisation of available scarce resources. The role of the State in creating/sustaining an environment conducive to growth is seen as pivotal.

64. For growth to have a maximum impact on poverty, the strategy aims specifically to give the poor access to income-generating or gainful employment opportunities and to address geographical inequalities. In this regard Government will enhance focus on the most deprived

geographical areas, which have been identified on the basis of a composite assessment of poverty incidence across geographical areas.

65. The Government of Tanzania recognises employment creation as an important strategy for poverty reduction. Thus it has included employment among its priorities in the NPES and the TAS. In the Poverty Reduction Strategy Government will address employment creation, particularly for youth, by facilitating their access to credit, land and business premises and demand-driven entrepreneurial and technical skills training and employment counselling.

66. The quality of life and social well-being will be improved with the Tanzania Assistance Strategy through the promotion of human capabilities, enhancing the chances of survival, better nutrition and addressing extreme vulnerability. Human capabilities will be improved through enhanced access to better quality education, health services and improved provision of safe and adequate water. Survival will be enhanced by reducing mortality rates among infants, under-fives and mothers through, among other things, immunisation, AIDS-awareness campaigns and better maternal and child health services. Nutrition will also be addressed through improved health services, including the implementation of programmes such as malaria control Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (where improved feeding practices will be encouraged).

67. Although poverty strikes a large proportion of Tanzanians, the Government will pay specific attention to the most vulnerable groups, through its own programmes and by encouraging other players in servicing their needs. The Government recognises that safety nets are primarily provided in the context of family and community arrangements and that communities are best placed to identify the needs of the most vulnerable groups for public support including of orphans, the elderly and the handicapped. In this particular respect, the overall strategy is to build public interventions on community-based initiatives.

#### *Decentralisation –Local Government Reform*

68. In support of its development strategies, and for improvement of social service delivery, the Government has embarked upon a decentralisation strategy where political, administrative and financial decision-making is devolved from central to local levels. Through a restructuring of the mandate, responsibility and accountability of Local Authorities (LAs), the aim is to provide the opportunity for finding local solutions to local development problems and for people to influence and participate in decisions making and priority setting for their own communities. The intentions are that Local Authorities will be more responsive to the needs of the people; the decision-making processes will be more transparent and more inclusive; and that LAs will be more accountable to the people.

69. In order to achieve this Local Authorities will be given new authority and responsibilities. The main areas for change include:

- A reorganisation of the structures and functions of LAs and the council committees for them to fit the requirements of each specific district;
- Providing LAs with the authority to hire and fire their own staff and to make operational decisions concerning planning and budgeting; and
- Increasing resources available to LAs through an improved sharing of revenue between Central and Local Government. The transfer of funds to Local Government will be in terms of different forms of block grants, differentiated according to local economic base and own revenue-generating potential.

70. In Mainland Tanzania, the reform will be implemented in phases starting with 37 Districts followed by another 42 Districts a year later and the remaining Districts after two years. The phased implementation of the decentralisation strategy will allow for learning from experiences from phase one districts before starting implementation in the second phase districts. The reform will initially cover the five key sectors: health, education, water, agriculture and roads with the main goal of improving service delivery.

71. Through the reform process Local Authorities will:

- Identify a comprehensive set of strategies and goals to improve public service performance;
- Develop measures to determine performance (selection of indicators) and identify performance gaps;
- Redirect resources to citizens priority programmes; and
- Promote democracy in the decision-making process

72. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be established to monitor progress of implementation of the overall reform and improvement of social service delivery. This system is currently being piloted. Of critical importance is agreement between individual sector ministries and Local Government on minimum standards for service delivery and therefore, selection of indicators to be closely monitored.

#### *Good governance*

73. A National Framework for good governance has been developed. It outlines governance strategies and targets in the areas of legal reform, civil service Reform, Anti-corruption efforts and Strengthening Financial Management and Accountability.

#### *Sector reform programmes*

74. The decentralisation process goes hand-in-hand with reform programmes that are in various stages of implementation in health, education, water, roads and agriculture. Master plans aim to set a longer-term framework for all activities in the sectors. These programmes address the quality of public service delivery in a vertical way, within the sector. For successful

implementation they need to be complemented by the horizontal improvement in the decentralisation/Local Government reform programme.

75. This section has presented Government's response to Tanzania's development challenges, including the national objectives and targets for poverty reduction. But the UN System's response to these challenges will also be embedded in the national policy framework as discussed in the following section.

#### **IV. THE UN COMMON RESPONSE TO TANZANIA'S NATIONAL NEEDS AND PRIORITIES**

##### **4.1 Mission**

76. The Mission of the UN System in Tanzania is:

*To support sustainable human development priorities in Tanzania, enhance respect for human rights and promote conditions for all to participate in, and benefit from, the development process.*

77. This Mission is predicated on the particular contribution the United Nations system brings to development - its basis in human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasises the universality of rights, centred on the equality of all people; recognises that the realisation of human rights is a collective goal of humanity; identifies a comprehensive range of all rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural - for all people; creates an international system for promoting the realisation of human rights with institutions to set standards, establish international laws and monitor performance (but without powers of enforcement); establishes the state's accountability for its human rights obligations and commitments under international law.

78. Human freedom is the common purpose and motivation of human rights and human development. The movements for human rights and for human development have had distinct traditions and strategies. United in a broader alliance, each can bring new energy and strength to the other. Human rights and human development are both about securing basic freedoms. Human rights express the bold idea that all people have claims to social arrangements that protect them from the worst abuses and deprivations and that secure the freedom for a life of dignity. Human development, in turn, is a process of enhancing human capabilities – to expand choices and opportunities so that each person can lead a life of respect and value. When human development and human rights advance together, they reinforce one another – expanding people's capabilities and protecting their rights and fundamental freedoms. Human rights can add value to the agenda of development. They draw attention to the accountability to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all people. The tradition of human rights brings legal tools and institutions – laws, judiciary and the process of litigation – as means to secure freedoms and human development.

79. Rights also lend moral legitimacy and the principle of social justice to the objectives of human development. The rights perspective helps shift the priority to the most deprived and excluded, especially to deprivations because of discrimination. It also directs attention to the need for information and political voice for all people as a development issue – and to civil and political rights as integral parts of the development process. Human development, in turn, brings a dynamic long-term perspective to the fulfillment of rights. It directs attention to the socio-economic context in which rights can be realized – or threatened. The concept and tools of human development provide a systematic assessment of economic and institutional constraints to the realization of rights – as well as of the resources and policies available to overcome them. Human development thus contributes to building a long-run strategy for the realization of rights. In short, human development is essential for realizing human rights, and human rights are essential for full human development.

80. The UN System supports principles of good governance: democratic participation, the promotion of transparency and accountability, and the rule of law and fair administration.

With a rights-based approach, which incorporates principles of good governance, the UN has particular strengths to bring to the development arena:

- The neutrality and impartiality of an Inter-Governmental body;
- The reliability of its partnership with Government and civil society organisations;
- Specialised expertise and knowledge;
- Access to networks and experience of international good practices;
- Its mandate to follow up on international conventions and to support Government in its poverty reduction efforts;
- Its strategic position to co-ordinate; and
- Its capacity to mobilise technical, human and financial resources.

#### **4.2 Rationale for UN System Response in Tanzania**

81. According to an impact assessment study by UNDESA (Impact Evaluation of United Nations System Support to Capacity Building and Poverty Eradication in Tanzania 1985-1997), while the performance of some projects supported by the UN System in Tanzania before 1998 was impressive, the combined activities of the UN System appear to have made little impact on the national indicators of poverty. Three key lessons which emerged from the assessment were that:

- 1) Country ownership and leadership is the key to sustainable impact. As a starting point, identification of those areas where UN support is to be provided must be done through a consultative process led by Government, based on their understanding of national priorities.
- 2) Any one UN agency working alone does not have the combination of skills and resources to have a major impact on poverty. UN agencies have to work together and with other partners to make an impact.

3) Dealing with aspects of poverty separately leads to “islands of excellence”, but leaves no long-term impact, because linkages to the rest of the economy have not been addressed.

82. The main conclusions from these three lessons are firstly, that the UN System needs to base its support to a country on a much more holistic understanding of the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, looking not only at the immediate and underlying causes, but also the basic causes of poverty. Secondly, the UN System has to work together, including the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs), starting with a shared understanding of the issues, and lead to agreement as to how each part of the UN System can best contribute with an appropriate response. The UN Country Management Team in Tanzania believes that the process of working together towards the Tanzania Assistance Strategy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy has complemented thematic discussions, and has led to a common understanding, within the UN System, of the main causes of poverty in Tanzania. It is further believed that working through the UNDAF process and the subsequent UNDAF programmes will address the key lessons mentioned above.

83. Given the challenges to development in Tanzania, the United Nation’s mission and strengths, the UN System in Tanzania will focus its collective efforts as follows.

84. At the national level, the UN System will provide support to Government to enhance its capacity for evidence-based development management. Given its technical expertise, its access to international knowledge networks, and its detailed experience with the implementation of innovative approaches and distillation of best practice models, the UN is particularly well suited to play a major role in this field. All UN agencies are involved in this realm in one way or another and the challenge for the UNDAF is to come to a more co-ordinated and integrated approach. The UN System will strive to enhance Government capacity in all stages of the cycle of development management: from data collection and analysis through problem definition and prioritisation, to policy reviews, gap analyses and resource mobilisation, to co-ordination and monitoring.

85. At District and Sub-District levels, the UN System will be involved in specific activities aimed at the improved quality of universally accessible basic services. The UN System’s particular contribution in this area will be to demonstrate models of good practices that can feed into policy-making and development programming. As such, “downstream” (or local level) activities in the demonstration of good practices directly contribute to the “upstream” (or national level) activities in the area of development management. Similarly, enhanced capacity for evidence-based development management will contribute to higher quality and more accessible basic services.

86. The national poverty reduction objectives to which the UNDAF aims to contribute can only be achieved in a conducive environment. Therefore, UNDAF will support the development of democratic, transparent and accountable governance at all levels. Good governance means being responsive to the needs and priorities of citizens, and it is, therefore, a prerequisite for sound development management. Transparency and accountability are necessary to inform

citizens about the rationale of Government's development management process and to enable citizens' involvement in decision-making. Transparency and accountability in service delivery are often cited by the poor at the grassroots level as major areas of concern. Greater community participation in decision-making, and the management of development, will greatly improve the quality and access to essential services.

87. Poverty reduction requires an enabling environment as well as sound macro-economic management, and a conducive framework for investment by small-scale producers and larger-scale enterprises. Tanzania has been applauded for its macro-economic management over the past few years. It intends to work harder to ensure that the poor, including the small-scale producers can more easily contribute to and benefit from the growing economy. Through the UNDAF, the UN System will support this endeavour.

### 4.3 UN System Goals and Strategic Objectives

88. The UNDAF aims to attain the following goals:

#### **Overall goal**

- To contribute to the achievement of the Government of Tanzania's poverty reduction goals.

#### **Process goal**

- To achieve a greater degree of United Nations collaboration and through this to bring about a more effective and efficient UN contribution to development in Tanzania.

Tanzania's poverty-reduction goals have been set out in the National Poverty Eradication Strategy, Vision 2025, Vision 2020, Tanzania Assistance Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. These goals are in line with the International Development Targets (IDTs) and in some cases more ambitious. The IDTs in turn are derived from the major UN conferences of the 1990s. See Annex II for the current status of Tanzania against the key IDTs – the Millennium goals.

89. Specific themes have been identified for focused attention by UN agencies in Tanzania, based on the development challenges and the collective experience of the UN agencies in Tanzania: development management and poverty monitoring, including emergency preparedness and disaster management; participatory development; HIV/AIDS; basic education; primary health and sustainable livelihoods; investment environment; governance and economic stability. The theme of sustainable livelihoods includes agriculture, rural roads, employment and natural resources. **Mainstreaming of gender issues will also be undertaken during the formulation of programmes and projects.**

90. Four strategic objectives underlie the UNDAF:

#### **Strategic Objective I**

- To enhance national capacity for development management to eradicate poverty, including capacity for policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and co-ordination.

#### **Strategic Objective II**

- To contribute to the improvement of the quality of, and universal and equitable access to services to meet the basic needs of the poor.

#### **Strategic Objective III**

- To strengthen and promote an enabling environment for democratic, transparent, people-centred and community-driven development.

#### **Strategic Objective IV**

- To strengthen and promote an enabling environment for strong and sustainable economic growth with equity.

91. Each strategic objective will be achieved through implementation of a corresponding set of operational objectives and strategies:

#### **Strategic Objective I**

To enhance national capacity for development management to eradicate poverty, including capacity for policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation and co-ordination.

##### *Operational Objective 1.1*

To support the development of national skills, systems, tools and procedures, such that data and information on poverty is used in the establishment of priorities, policy formulation and the allocation of internal and external resources.

##### *Operational Strategies 1.1*

- Facilitate the establishment and the implementation of a holistic and effective poverty monitoring system
- Develop policy analysis capacity for poverty reduction through supporting the establishment of an adequate institutional framework, including strengthened skills, processes, systems, etc
- Enhance Government capacity for a co-ordinated national response to poverty reduction based on accurate costing and prioritization of poverty reduction initiatives. This is to be achieved through effective allocation of national and international resources; through sector co-ordination; better linkages between Local Government reform and sector reforms; streamlined national planning and budgeting processes linked to donor co-ordination mechanisms; emergency preparedness, effective disaster management mechanisms; and sustainable use and equitable access to natural resources
- Support Parliament and media engagement in all stages of the development management cycle

#### **Strategic Objective II**

To contribute to the improvement of the quality of, and universal and equitable access to services to meet basic needs of the poor.

### ***Operational Objective 2.1***

To support the development and promotion of innovative and good practices for basic and non-formal education within the framework of Education For All (EFA) and the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP).

#### ***Operational Strategies 2.1***

- Assist the Government in promoting enrolment rate of seven-year-olds and improving the quality of education as a strategy for increasing the Net Enrolment Rate (NER)
- Support the Government in strengthening the capacity of education management systems
- Collaborate in the area of quality skills development with and for young people
- Provide support for improved performance of girls in schools.

### ***Operational Objective 2.2***

To support national efforts to increase household food security and income through adoption and implementation of innovative and good practices, with special emphasis on drought prone areas.

#### ***Operational Strategies 2.2***

- Raise agricultural productivity and production through farmer-led participatory approaches, by focusing on: policy (development) reform; market information and statistics; small-scale irrigation through labour-based technology; participatory technology transfer; effective long-term strategies for drought prone areas; labour based feeder roads; and credit
- Improve access to, and development of markets
- Improve processing, preservation, storage and packaging of produce

### ***Operational Objective 2.3***

To assist in the development of integrated basic health services, based on Primary Health Care principles, at the district and community levels with a focus on women, children and other vulnerable groups, within the framework of the health sector reform.

#### ***Operational Strategy 2.3***

Develop integrated district and community health services and interventions focusing on:

- Maternal and child health services and reproductive health
- Priority communicable diseases, in particular malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS/STDs
- Capacity-building in skills for district health management and planning

### ***Operational Objective 2.4***

To assist national multi-sectoral response to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, especially amongst youth, and to strengthen district capacity to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic

#### ***Operational Strategy 2.4***

- Develop a comprehensive multisectoral programme to assist Government efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS

### **Strategic Objective III**

To strengthen and promote an enabling environment for democratic, transparent, people-centred and community-driven development.

#### ***Operational Objective 3.1***

To support Government (both central and local) capacity to ensure good governance and transparency, and within the context of decentralisation, enhance the capacity of communities and civil society to contribute towards poverty reduction efforts by developing policies that are informed by local priorities, as well as empowering local communities, especially women, to implement and monitor policies and development plans

#### ***Operational Strategies 3.1***

- Support capacity-building and strengthening of existing structures for participatory planning and implementation of community-initiated activities, including resource mobilisation at district and lower levels
- Support the development of a systematic communication strategy and framework for two-way, participatory community communication, to ensure that communities have access to critical information for decision-making at their level
- Enable local authorities and communities to manage and monitor resource utilisation and to report back to Government at all levels
- Support local access to and management of natural resources, including land and water
- Support capacity development in relevant institutions to establish sustainable bottom-up participatory processes
- Support co-ordination of national and international efforts in the implementation of the good governance framework and the anti-corruption strategy

#### ***Operational Objective 3.2***

To enhance the capacity of civil society to effectively contribute to the national development dialogue, in order to promote public participation in decision-making and foster public awareness of issues relating to governance and development

#### ***Operational Strategies 3.2***

- Support civil society organisations to plan and conduct public awareness campaigns on civic and human rights and anti-corruption
- Support the development of an NGO Policy and legislation which is conducive to an active and independent civil society
- Support the institutionalisation of a consultative process of public policy-making which includes civil society

### ***Operational Objective 3.3***

To support the ongoing process of democratisation in order to enhance open and informed decision-making for national development

#### *Operational Strategies 3.3*

- Strengthen national capacities in appropriate institutions to conduct civic education
- Provide programmes to support participation in planning at national and sub-national levels

### **Strategic Objective IV**

To strengthen and promote an enabling environment for strong, and sustainable economic growth with equity.

### ***Operational Objective 4.1***

To play a critical role in supporting the Government to ensure macro-economic stability while protecting crucial resource allocations to social services and other poverty-related priorities.

#### *Operational Strategies 4.1*

- Provide informed macro-economic policy advice
- Support assessment of the impact of macro-economic policies on poverty reduction with a gender perspective
- Facilitate monitoring of macro-economic indicators and the analysis of their trends
- Support Government in improving the tracking of pro-poor budget allocations and budget execution

### ***Operational Objective 4.2***

To support the public-private sector dialogue and initiatives aimed at evolving appropriate policies and legislation for investment and private sector development.

#### *Operational Strategies 4.2*

- Strengthen private sector associations and networks including those of small-scale farmers so as to contribute to effective private sector development
- Assist Government to develop and improve the regulatory framework
- Assist the informal sector to be recognised, support the removal of barriers, especially for young people and women

## **V. UNITED NATIONS CO-OPERATION STRATEGIES**

92. The Government of Tanzania is committed to making more effective and efficient the management of external assistance, and is promoting bilateral budget support and programme

approaches in development, as opposed to the current plethora of projects. Sector Wide Approaches in critical spheres are in varying degrees of implementation or planning, including in Local Government reform, education, health, rural development and agriculture. The UN System in Tanzania will support these processes.

93. The strategic approach of UNDAF is two-pronged. The first focus will be to provide high quality, technical policy advice, based on global experience. The UN will continue its support for capacity development and technical support for policy development, co-ordination and monitoring and evaluation. The second focus will be to provide strong support for operational trials to promote good practice and subsequent mainstreaming of these experiences in national strategies and development programmes. Here the expertise of the UN's Specialised Agencies complements the development support of the Funds and Programmes. UNDAF provides the framework within which they will be more coherently co-ordinated. This is especially important in the support of Local Government reform processes and the associated sectoral development programmes which aim to provide more effective and democratically managed services of particular importance in reducing poverty. A recent evaluation of the UN System in Tanzania found that issues that were dealt with in a holistic manner had a higher rate of success.

94. The UN System has a particular advantage in comparison to Tanzania's other key development partners in that UN agencies have experience and are working in practically all key sectors and with many decentralised local authorities. This provides the UN System with a unique opportunity for informing strategic development nationally and for promoting consistency among development strategies. UN co-operation with the Government of Tanzania will be guided by the principles of the decentralisation strategy, and a key challenge is to promote co-ordination and integration of sector reforms with Local Government reform.

95. UN assistance will be provided through the following mechanisms:

- Policy advice
- Technical assistance
- Skills/knowledge transfer
- Humanitarian assistance
- Normative functions
- Provision of supplies and commodities
- Provision and/or mobilisation of resources
- Community based projects
- Partnerships with donors, NGOs, and civil society

96. Within the UN System, co-operation will be strengthened by:

- Inter-agency working groups and thematic groups
- Joint activities managed by inter-agency working groups and thematic groups, including joint:

- Data collection and analysis
- Technical and programme formulation
- Financing arrangements (pooling both technical and financial resources)
- Advocacy
- Monitoring and review
- Assessment of output and impact
- Planning and programming
- Task forces

97. The modalities for co-operation will, in some cases, involve all UN agencies in Tanzania, including the World Bank and IMF. In other cases only some of the agencies working in a common area will be involved.

## **VI. FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW**

### *Implementation of the UNDAF*

98. The Country Management Team (CMT) will be responsible for ensuring that the individual agency country programme documents reflect as appropriate the relevant strategic and operational objectives. In this context the Inter-agency Technical Committee for Programme Co-ordination (IATCPC) will take responsibility for reviewing each concerned agency's country programme documents; for participating in the development of individual joint programmes and projects and for developing indicators of progress to:

- Show how well the UN System is working together in achieving the goals and objectives of the UNDAF; and to
- Show the substantive progress being made in the implementation of the individual joint programmes and projects.

### *Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF*

99. Currently the United Nations System is supporting national efforts to set in place comprehensive monitoring systems to review progress in poverty reduction efforts. The UN System intends to the degree possible to situate its monitoring of UNDAF implementation within that context. The UN System will develop indicators for monitoring the implementation of UNDAF as a process and of ensuing joint programmes. A linkage will be made between the indicators established to measure the outputs of the UNDAF programmes and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the key International Development Targets (IDTs).

100. Under the oversight of the IATCPC, the following specific monitoring and evaluation actions will be set in place for the implementation of the UNDAF:

- Quarterly reviews of progress towards the strategic UNDAF objectives to ensure that implementation is on track, and to bring concerns to the attention of the UN CMT

- Annual reviews to which UN agencies and partners (Government, NGOs and bi-laterals) would be invited to examine results, operational and management issues, lessons learnt and emerging good practises (with a focus on the linkage between the outputs from UNDAF programmes and progress towards the IDTs)
- External reviews will be conducted from time to time as the UNCMT feels necessary
- A joint independent review at the mid-point of the 2004 UNDAF cycle will be undertaken to assess the need for course correction or any other changes required as a result of changing conditions and circumstances (with a focus on linkages between UNDAF and progress made in achieving the IDTs in Tanzania)

## VII. TOTAL POTENTIAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES FRAMEWORK-INDICATIVE

**Table 1. UN Agencies Grant Aid (US \$ 000's)**

Agency (source of fund)	Actual 2001	Years					Total Resources
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
UNDP	15,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	<b>97,000</b>
UNICEF	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	<b>130,000</b>
UNFPA	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	<b>17,500</b>
WFP	20,000*	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	<b>25,000</b>
WHO	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	<b>15,000</b>
FAO	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	<b>15,000</b>
UNIDO	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	<b>11,000</b>
UNESCO	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	<b>10,000</b>
ILO	4,000	4,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>324,500</b>

\* Includes US\$15,000 Emergency Relief Operations (EMOP) assuming a similar level of operations  
Total includes 2002-2006

**Table 2. Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) Concessional Financing (US \$ 000's)**

W/ BANK	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	<b>750,000</b>
IMF	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>250,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

Note: The framework indicates only Program Funds (provisional). Figures to be reviewed annually.  
Total includes 2002-2006

**Table 3. Funds for Refugee Operations in Tanzania (US \$ in Thousands)**

Agency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
WFP (RO)	70,000	70,000	70,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>140,000</b>
UNHCR	32,096	33,000	33,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,096</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>103,000</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>206,000</b>

Note: RO - Refugee Operations - assuming the refugees are not repatriated by then  
N/A – Not Available  
Total includes 2002-2003

Income Poverty				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
	<i>Food Poverty line</i>	<i>Basic needs poverty line</i>		
Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below national poverty line)	26.6% T 31.8% R 19.6% U (other than Dar) 1.7 % Dar	48.4% T 57% R 41.1% U (other than Dar) 5.6% Dar	1991	Household Budget Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Poverty gap ratio	7.8% T 9.5% R 5.6% U (other than Dar) 0.2% Dar	10.7% T 12.7% R 9.3% U (other than Dar) 0.8% Dar	1991	Household Budget Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Poorest fifth's share of expenditure	5.6% T 6.5% R 5.5% U (other than Dar) 7.7% Dar		1991	Household Budget Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

Food Security and Nutrition				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>	
% of children under age of 5 suffering from malnutrition <sup>1</sup>	29.4% T 31.1% R 20.6% U 30.4% F 28.5% M 32 % Mother no education 28.3% Mother primary education 13.3% Mother secondary education	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics	
% of population below minimum level of dietary	N/A	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Moderately and severely underweight

energy consumption			
Health and Mortality			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source</b>
% of population with access to primary health services <sup>2</sup>	93%	1981-1993	1988 Census <sup>3</sup>
Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate <sup>4</sup>	9.4%	1999	National AIDS Control Programme, HIV/AIDS/STD surveillance, 2000
HIV prevalence in pregnant women under 25 who receive ante-natal care in capital cities/major urban areas	15.5%	1999	National Aids Control Programme
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	107 T 113 R 87.3 U 118 M 97.2F 117.7 Mother no education 105.7 Mother primary education 56.6 Mother secondary education	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Under 5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	161.1 T 165.9R 141.6 U 171.8 M 149.8 F 165.4 Mother no education 163.8 Mother primary	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

<sup>2</sup> The proportion of the population that can expect treatment for common diseases and injuries, including essential drugs on the national list, within one hour's walk or travel.

<sup>3</sup> Figure mentioned in the Human Development Report, UNDP 2000

<sup>4</sup> Estimates are based on blood donor data. Blood donor data tends to underestimate the HIV prevalence rate.

	education 62.6 Mother secondary education		
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Reproductive Health			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	529 T	1996	Demographic and Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
% of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife)	35.81% T 26.4% R 76.75% U 19.4% Mother no Education 33.8% Mother primary education 79.6% Mother secondary education	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Contraceptive prevalence rate for women in reproductive age	22.3% All methods 15.6% Any modern method 6.7% Any traditional method	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

Child health and welfare			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
% of 1 year old children immunised against measles	78.1% T 75.3% R 90.3% U 63.3% Mother no education 75.3% Mother primary incomplete 85.2% Mother primary complete	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

% of children 5-14 yrs of age who are working <sup>5</sup>	M 42.6% F 38.4% T 40.5% U 28.0% R 43.6%	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
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Education			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Primary net enrolment ratio	57.1% T 56.4% M 57.8% F	1999	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, Ministry of Education
% of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (survival ratio)	76.5% T 74.6% M 78.6% F	1998	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, Ministry of Education
Adult literacy rate	63.4% T 70.6% M 57.1% F	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds <sup>6</sup>	65.7% T 67.1% M 64.7% F	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	86.9%	1998	Economic Survey 1999, Planning Commission
Female share: % of paid employment in non-agricultural activities	9.6%	1991	Labour Force Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
% of seats held by women in parliament	16.4%	2000	Human Development Report, UNDP 2000

<sup>5</sup> Working means either doing paid or unpaid work or doing domestic work for four or more hours a day.

<sup>6</sup> Respondents who reached secondary school were not tested but were assumed to be able to read the required sentence (in Kiswahili) used for assessing the literacy rate during the TRCHS

Employment and Sustainable livelihood			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Employment to population of working age ratio <sup>7</sup>	82% T 79.2%F 85%M	1991	Labour Force Survey
Unemployment rate <sup>8</sup>	3.4% T 4.2% F 2.7 % M	1991	Labour Force Survey
Informal sector employment as % of total employment <sup>9</sup>	66.9% T 85.3% F 59.7% M	1995	Dar-es-Salaam Urban Informal Sector Survey

Housing and Basic Household amenities and facilities			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
No. of persons per room, or average floor area per person	N/A	-	-
% of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water <sup>10</sup>	64.3%	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
% of population with access to adequate sanitation	87.6%	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

Environment			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Carbon Dioxide emissions (per capita)	0.1 metric ton	1996	Human development report, UNDP 2000
Land area protected	138,200 km <sup>2</sup> (15.6% of total land area)	1996	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
GDP per unit of energy	1.8%	1997	World Development Report,

<sup>7</sup> >15 yrs of age

<sup>8</sup> >15 yrs of age

<sup>9</sup> Survey conducted in Dar es Salaam only

<sup>10</sup> % of population using any of the following sources of drinking water: Piped water, public tap, bore hole/pump, spring protected, well protected/covered

use			World Bank 2000
Arable land per capita	0.10 hectares	95-97	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
% of population relying on traditional fuels for energy use	91.4%	1996	Human Development Report, UNDP 2000
Change in km <sup>2</sup> of forest land in the past 10 years (80-89)	130,000 ha p/a	80-89	Human Development Report, UNDP 1995
Drug Control and Crime Prevention			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Area under illegal cultivation of coca, opium poppy and cannabis	N/A	-	-
Seizures of illicit drugs	N/A	-	-
Prevalence of drug abuse <sup>11</sup>	2.0% Cannabis 0.02% Opiates	1998	World Drug Report, UNDCP 2000
No. of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	N/A	-	-

## CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Demographics			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
Population Size	32.1 million	1999	Human Development Report, UNDP 2000 (population size) <sup>12</sup>
	T		
	<15		Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics (age distribution)
	46.8%		
	15-64		
	49.1%		
	65+		
	4.1%		

<sup>11</sup> Estimate of UNDCP

Total Fertility Rate	5.6 T 6.5 R 3.2 U	1999	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics
Life Expectancy at birth	50 T 48 R 52 U 49 M 51 F	1988	National Housing and Population Census, National Bureau of Statistics

<b>Economy</b>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>
GNP per Capita (US\$)	US\$478	1999	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
External Debt (US\$) as % of GNP <sup>13</sup>	71% US\$ 7,603 million	1998	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita	N/A	-	-
Gross domestic savings as % of GDP <sup>14</sup>	14%	1999	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
Share of exports in GDP <sup>15</sup>	20%	1999	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
Share of Foreign Direct investment inflows in GDP <sup>16</sup>	172 million US\$	1998	World Development Report, World Bank 2000
% of public expenditure on social services	N/A	-	-

<sup>12</sup> UN population division, derived from population estimates and projections from the most recent census complimented with info from national survey data, adjusted to incorporate impact of HIV/AIDS released in 1998

<sup>13</sup> Data for Tanzania mainland only

<sup>14</sup> Data for Tanzania mainland only

<sup>15</sup> Data for Tanzania mainland only

<sup>16</sup> Data for Tanzania mainland only