United Nations

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

First regular session 2016
25-29 January 2016, New York
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for United Republic of Tanzania (2016-2021)

Contents

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. The United Republic of Tanzania has recorded sustained growth of more than 6 per cent since 2007 (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2014) and is positioning itself to become a middle-income country (MIC) by 2025. The country has made progress in human development, as reflected in the improvement of its Human Development Index (HDI) from 0.352 in the 1990s to 0.488 in 2013, and is on track to meet four of the seven Millennium Development Goals, for reducing infant and under-five mortality, combating HIV and AIDS, malaria, universal primary education, and addressing gender equality (Human Development Report (HDR) 2014 and Tanzania Millennium Development Goal report 2014). The country has continued to sustain peace and political stability since adopting multiparty democracy in 1995, including internationally through its critical role in the East African region.

2. Despite these achievements, challenges remain in the areas of sustainable inclusive growth, shared prosperity, sustainable environment and natural resources, and governance. The poverty rate has declined from 33.3 per cent in 2007 to 28.4 per cent in 2012, with 43.5 per cent of the population living on less than $1.25 per day (World Bank, 2015). The Multidimensional Poverty Index shows a higher incidence of poverty than the Household Budget Survey (HBS) poverty data for mainland Tanzania (64 vs. 28.2 per cent) and Zanzibar (43.3 vs. 44.4 per cent) (National HDR, 2014).

3. Inequalities include differences between the rural and urban poor, with 33.4 per cent of the rural population living in poverty compared to 4 per cent in Dar es Salaam and 21.5 per cent in other urban areas. In rural areas, 43 and 1.3 per cent of households respectively, have access to improved water supplies and electricity compared to 85 and 34 per cent of urban households (World Bank, 2014). Limited employment in rural areas has resulted in significant rural-to-urban migration among young people. The underlying causes of poverty in rural areas include low investment, inadequate infrastructure, low productivity growth of the agriculture sector (averaging 3.3 per cent over a decade, according to government data, 2014), exacerbated by unequal distribution of resources, land degradation and climate change. In addition to being rural in character, poverty has mostly affected women. According to the Gender Economics of Women and Poverty Eradication Report (United Republic of Tanzania, 2015) about 60 per cent of Tanzanian women live in extreme poverty. In 2013, the Gender Inequality Index ranked Tanzania 123 of 149 countries with a score of 0.553, implying significant gender gaps in human development. Although 89 per cent of women are working, more than 53 per cent are not being paid, and of the approximately 30 per cent receiving cash earnings, 17 per cent have no say on expenditures being made (NBS, 2011). Inequalities in paid and unpaid work between women and men hampers women's economic empowerment and increase violence against women (Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) 2015).

4. With high annual population growth (2.7 per cent in a population of approximately 49 million), combined with about half of the population being below the age of 15 years, the labour market has approximately 1 million new entrants every year. Weaknesses in employment and empowerment policies, as evidenced by ongoing reviews of these policies, and low capacity for implementation of development programmes are binding constraints in the creation of sufficient decent jobs for new entrants. The most direct way for poor households to escape poverty is to generate sufficient long-term income from labour (World Bank, 2014). Although the country recently has made commendable progress in social protection, inadequate coverage and coordination of social protection interventions leave poor people vulnerable to disease, job loss or other catastrophes (World Bank, 2013).

5. High poverty levels and rapid population growth are exacerbating land and forest degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, environmental pollution and deterioration of aquatic systems including water supplies and catchment areas. The unsustainable use of resources is in turn exacerbating poverty

(Tanzania State of the Environment Report, 2014). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates annual deforestation in mainland Tanzania between 1995 and 2010 at 372,816 hectares, equivalent to 1.7 per cent of the total forest area. Other major challenges that have a significant bearing on poverty are climate change and natural disasters, which affect women's livelihoods in agriculture due to their restricted access to paid employment and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors (ESRF, 2013). The consequences of climate change for agriculture and food security are serious due to the country's reliance on rain-fed agriculture, both as a source of income and for consumption. Climate projection models used to predict crop yield changes for 110 districts show that food security will deteriorate as a consequence of climate change (Arndt, Farmer, Strzepek and Thurlow, 2012). Although there are differences in impacts across households by both region and income, the country's State of the Environment Report (2014) estimates the impact of climate change on agriculture at about 1.12 per cent of gross domestic product per year. In addition, overfishing, livestock overstocking, poaching and illegal wildlife trade have had major impacts on the environment and poverty. A recent census conducted by the Africa Wildlife Foundation shows that the Tanzanian elephant population has decreased by 60 per cent to 43,000 between 2005 and 2015 due to poaching and illegal trade in ivory.

6.   In addressing absolute poverty, the Government will continue with its efforts to improve transparency, accountability and inclusive democratic governance (Vision 2025; National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGPR) 2010-2015). Oversight institutions, e.g., Parliament, the Controller and Auditor General, the Bureau for Prevention and Combating of Corruption and the Registrar of Political Parties, need to be strengthened (Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index, 2014). Concerns about public and private sector corruption are growing. Capacities to ensure that citizens have a voice for participation and accountability through elections and parliamentary work are improving, building on progress related to a successful democratic transition process and parliamentary oversight of government. Access to justice and human rights needs further improvement (World Justice Project 2015) by strengthening capacities of the justice system and citizens' legal and human rights empowerment. These democratic governance challenges particularly impact the poor, women, people with disabilities and youth. At the same time, there is an increasing demand for voice and participation among those same groups. The organized participation and voice of civil society in public life and policy formulation are also increasing, although from a low baseline.

7.   The pace of reducing extreme poverty, inequality and exclusion is slowed by limited capacities for policy management including for the design, formulation and implementation of inclusive pro-poor policies, reforms and programmes (Reforming Tanzania's Public Sector, 2013). Capacities are inadequate, particularly in institutions responsible for economic policymaking, budgeting and resource allocation and in coordination and implementation in agriculture, including livestock and fisheries; trade; social protection; forests; land; climate change; tourism; energy, minerals, gas and other natural resources; and governance. Inadequate data for evidence and for monitoring and evaluation prevents accurate planning, budgeting and monitoring by the Government, which affects public and private investments in the same sectors (review of NSGPR, 2015). The unsustainable use of natural resources, aggravated by corruption in the sector, together with the current situation of jobless growth and limited voice and space for women and youth to participate in national development planning processes, is likely to breed persistent poverty.

8.   Under the previous country programme, UNDP made contributions to addressing the above-mentioned development challenges, focusing on enhancing pro-poor economic growth, environment and climate change, promoting democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery, with gender, capacity development and human rights as cross-cutting issues. The 2014-2015 assessment of development results (ADR) found that UNDP: offered programmes that were anchored in national development priorities and thus contributed to policy discussions on the country's development within a human development perspective; strengthened institutional capacities in areas such as national monitoring

systems and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals; and contributed to the management and enforcement of existing policies. UNDP contributed to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment and strengthened South-South cooperation by sharing lessons learned with other countries.

9.   The ADR identified factors contributing to the programme's success as strong national ownership; strategic relevance; the unique position of UNDP as a trusted and reliable partner; quick response to emerging needs when required; implementation, monitoring and reporting at the United Nations system-wide level through the Delivering Results Together Fund; and institutional capacity-building with potential for lasting impact. However, the delay in implementation of some interventions, weak internal reporting of results, lack of evidence to substantiate the results reported, inadequate engagement with development partners and the lack of an exit strategy for most interventions have militated against effectiveness, attribution of development results and sustainability. These lessons have been translated into a number of key actions. UNDP will increase its engagement with development partners, integrate clear exit strategies in project documents, enhance monitoring and evaluation capacities and formulate new projects with specific target groups of women. The key message from the ADR is that UNDP is well positioned to address pro-poor economic growth, environment and climate change, democratic governance, capacity development, private-public sector engagement and partnership management. It recognizes the role of UNDP as convener and an impartial broker to advance a sustainable development agenda.

10. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) aimed at transforming the country into a MIC by 2025 through a gradual industrialization of the agriculture-based economy using the country's significant natural resources, in particular recently discovered natural gas, as well as leveraging the country's strategic location in relation to regional and global value chains. The country is attracting significant investment from the private sector and seeing a rapidly expanding information and communication technology sector. The current NSGPR, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA II) and first Five Year Development Plan for mainland Tanzania are coming to an end in June 2016. With UNDP support, the Government has developed a review plan and an outline of successor development frameworks for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. UNDP supported the national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda and the participation of government and non-state actors in the negotiations of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. Like the LTPP and Vision 2025, stakeholders during the national consultations for the post-2015 agenda recognized the importance of inclusive growth, sustainable management of natural resources and democratic governance as key pillars for absolute poverty eradication and shared growth (Post-2015 Development Agenda Report, 2014). The key issues from the consultations are already informing the policy debates on the next Tanzanian development agenda of industrialization and economic transformation for human development.

11. Anchored on the LTPP, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the United Nations Development Action Plan (UNDAP) 2016-2021, the proposed country programme is intended to help citizens, especially youth, disabled and women living in absolute poverty, to improve their lives. The value added by UNDP includes the contribution of knowledge products in policy design; bringing human development perspectives to policy debates; best practices in gender mainstreaming; workable capacity development approaches; and establishment of partnerships and networks in implementing and monitoring of national initiatives targeting the poor and marginalized groups. The overarching strategic thrust is strengthening the capacities of national actors, systems and institutions through targeted and catalytic interventions that accelerate broad-based economic growth and safeguard development gains against endogenous and exogenous shocks. The programme is framed around three linked and mutually reinforcing strategic priorities: (a) inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction; (b) environmental sustainability, climate

change and resilience; and (c) democratic governance. Knowledge products and South-South cooperation will facilitate innovation and scale up good practices in the strategic priority areas.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme strategy is based on a theory of change which argues that improving economic frameworks, diversifying the economy and strengthening capacities of institutions, enterprises and individuals will minimize economic exclusion and marginalization and make available opportunities for decent and productive employment for target groups. Addressing both poverty and environmental degradation through investment and better governance will empower women, disabled and youth and enhance their participation in economic, environmental and governance issues. With accountable and transparent governance serving as a binding thread for inclusive economic growth and sustainable environment management, the establishment of mechanisms for checks and balances will enhance the rule of law, accountability and the voice and participation of citizens in both economic and political decisions. The country programme will anchor its support on policy development, capacity-building activities and more downstream interventions to achieve tangible results for women, youth and people with disabilities. With a more deliberate and sustained interaction with diverse partners including private sector and other non-governmental partners, the country programme will work towards a much more integrated approach and mutual reinforcement of inclusive growth, environmental sustainability and democratic governance with exit mechanisms anchored on sustainable capacity development.

Pillar I. Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction

13. UNDP will continue to work with the Government towards ensuring that poor rural women and unemployed youth have sustainable livelihoods, decent employment and access to social protection, through support to analytical, policy-oriented research and capacity-building efforts aimed at promoting a more diversified economy and reducing poverty and inequalities in urban and rural areas. This will include strengthening the institutional capacities of relevant ministries and selected districts to design and implement gender-responsive plans and policies that mainstream trade, integrate poverty and environmental objectives and concerns. Knowledge products on gender issues, extractives and inclusive growth will supplement these efforts. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of the national statistical offices and partner with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on Big-Data/Data-to-Decision ('D2D') to improve the availability of reliable data for evidence-based policymaking and monitoring. At the community level, interventions will address poverty, employment and environmental concerns. UNDP will engage in South-South cooperation on sustainable livelihood options in the areas of fisheries, agro-processing, agro-forestry and beekeeping, and partner with districts, academia, the private sector, cooperatives and the United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) to promote better use of natural resources and the economic empowerment of rural women and youth. This will be done through scaling up successful stories and initiation of pilots in gender sensitization, skills development and access to information technology, markets and finance. Best practices and lessons learned will be used to inform planning and policymaking. UNDP will support wildlife-related tourism and natural resource-based industry, which will create jobs, markets for local products and new partnerships for business. Support to social protection will focus on establishing effective systems and structures for better coordination and monitoring at national and subnational levels. Planned interventions include enhancing the capacities of key institutions to implement social protection programmes for the benefit of poor households and women in particular. Partnerships with the private sector, the African Development Bank (AfDB), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank will ensure a holistic and coordinated approach focusing on specific issues and geographical areas.

Pillar II. Environment sustainability, climate change and resilience

14. UNDP will support poor women and communities in 28 targeted districts that constitute highly degraded areas, aiming to reduce poverty through environmental conservation, employment creation and sustainable livelihoods. Priorities include support to articulation of a strong national response to threats to natural resources such as deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and illegal wildlife trade. Support will include strengthening the capacity of relevant ministries and selected districts to formulate and implement environmental and natural resource management policies, strategies and regulations. This will be done in partnership with UNEP, key national institutions dealing with national parks and forestry and the wildlife and tourism sectors. UNDP will deploy its global and regional knowledge network and South-South cooperation to achieve the planned results. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of communities and local government authorities (LGAs) in climate change adaptation, mitigation and governance, taking into account men and women's different vulnerabilities to climate change. Support will also be provided to the relevant ministries to implement key outputs of the National Adaptation Plans (for the mainland and Zanzibar) and National Climate Change Strategy. UNDP will continue strengthening the provision of accurate climate information and early warning systems for disaster preparedness, response and recovery. This ongoing upstream capacity-building and two pilot projects will be scaled up in 28 districts in partnership with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency. UNDP will help to ensure that poor communities have better access to clean energy by partnering with the private sector and assisting the Government in the promotion of renewable energy sources, improved energy standards, energy efficient technologies and clean energy practices. Downstream interventions for income generation and scaling up new energy-saving technologies will contribute to reducing the burden of women's unpaid care work and draw lessons from the previous programme cycle to inform planning and policymaking.

Pillar III. Inclusive democratic governance

15. UNDP will continue to support the Government in its efforts to ensure more effective, transparent, accountable governance for Tanzanians. It will support capacity development for the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Zanzibar House of Representatives and election management bodies. UNDP will support the Government's efforts to combat corruption by building capacities in specific sectors, e.g., combating illicit capital flows. UNDP will help to improve human rights reporting and access to justice and support legal reform in order to benefit women, youth and people with disabilities. It will support the Ministry of Finance's efforts to mobilize domestic resources and leverage alternative sources of development financing to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals embedded in the national development plans. UNDP will continue to draw on international expertise and partnerships to bring best practices and innovations that can develop the capacities of institutions and citizens. UNDP will engage civil society in targeting poor and marginalized people, women and youth to strengthen their voices and participation in democratic institutions and processes. Scaling up information and communication technologies (increased use of mobile technology for MPs and citizen engagement) will provide innovative channels for citizens to make their voices heard for accountability, anti-corruption efforts, elections and parliaments. South-South cooperation will increase exchanges and learning, e.g., by drawing on South-East Asian experiences to improve access to justice.

III. Programme and risk management

16. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

17. During the country programme cycle, UNDP will use the programme management arrangements developed for the UNDAP II, involving United Nations and government counterparts in addition to project oversight committees. UNDP will move from practice silos to portfolio-based management through reorganization of programme areas; strengthen communication, staff learning and training for high-quality programme and project formulation; and strengthen the integrated approach to implementation. Job creation, protecting the environment and giving a voice to the poor will be at the centre of UNDP projects to achieve sustainable development.

18. Challenges to successful implementation of this country programme include low capacity of national partners to match the ambitious development targets of Vision 2025 and implementation; the country's graduation to MIC status with the associated challenges of sustaining economic growth and addressing poverty and inequalities; and global developments and crises that could lead to resource reductions and economic instability. This country programme will therefore place more emphasis to support strengthening government's capacities for domestic resource mobilization and attracting government cost-sharing as a potential source of UNDP funding. To build resilience against global financial and economic shocks, UNDP, in collaboration with the World Bank, AfDB, development partners and research institutions, will enhance national capacities for economic intelligence, policy and analytic work on the potential impacts of global developments and appropriate risk mitigation; and for expanding fiscal space, including leveraging alternative sources of development financing from non-traditional sources.

19. Using the harmonized approach to cash transfers, including a macro assessment of the public financial management system and micro assessments of implementing partners, UNDP will help to mitigate risks associated with the Government's implementation capacity. In consultation with implementing partners, UNDP will devise mechanisms for addressing delays in delivery of funds (partly through direct payment) and in starting project implementation.

IV.   Monitoring and evaluation

20. Quality key national data are limited in some areas, including employment, poverty, environment, gender, natural resources, climate change and governance, particularly at subnational level. The data limitations hinder the analysis of poverty, inequality and exclusion. UNDP is working closely with the Government on this issue, and the NBS has prioritized indicators and data from the Sustainable Development Goals that are relevant in the Tanzanian context.

21. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the private sector, foundations and academic institutions, UNDP will support strengthening the capacities of key institutions responsible for national statistics and monitoring and evaluation through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan and Poverty Monitoring Master Plan. The implementation of the plan enables the Government and stakeholders to undertake surveys, e.g. population and housing surveys, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), HBS, administrative data collection and reporting on national development. Through established partnerships, the Government and key institutions will be able to produce reports on the Sustainable Development Goals and other sectoral reports.

22. UNDP will address gaps in baselines and targets for this country programme by conducting baseline studies, and set aside at least 5 per cent of the programme budget to support strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity of partners, national data and implementation of evaluation plans. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will work with the NBS and Tanzania Social Action Fund to ensure that important parameters of data sets such as social protection, employment, gender, natural resource and governance at subnational level are included in the surveys that are carried out.

23. UNDP will strengthen its internal capacity by hiring specialists in monitoring and evaluation and gender and retraining the programme staff. The Atlas gender marker and gender impact evaluation will be used to monitor the programme's gender investment and results. UNDP will strengthen its multi-year research agenda, in place since 2012, for producing the Tanzania Human Development Report and policy briefs. UNDP will continue to collaborate with academic and research institutions and NBS in advancing its research agenda.

Annex. Results and resources framework for United Republic of Tanzania (2016-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A strong, competitive economy and broad-based growth.
UNDAP II OUTCOME: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment.
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

UNDAP outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs *(including indicators, baselines and targets)*	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in dollars)
Indicator: % of national budget allocated to address poverty, environment and gender **Baseline**: TBD **Target:** TBD	Data source: budget books; Sustainable Development Goal reports; public expenditure review reports, Frequency: Annual & biannual Responsibility: UNDP/UNEP Ministry of Finance (MoF); Planning Commission (PC)	**Output 1:** Select ministries and districts have enhanced capacities to develop, implement and monitor gender-responsive, environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth policies/plans *Indicator 1.1*: Number of policies/plans that integrate and allocate resources for implementation of poverty, environment and gender Baseline: 1 Target: 10	PC MoF Vice President's Office (VPO) World Bank, Sida UN-Women Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC)	**Regular: 20,100,000** **Other: 22,900,000** **Total: 43,000,000**
Indicator: Number of poor and vulnerable households benefiting from social assistance **Baseline**: 260,000 **Target:** 1,250,000 **Indicator**: Public social protection expenditure as % of GDP **Baseline:** 0.6% **Target:** 2%	Data source: Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) reports, MoF budget, Survey tools and reports (HBS, National Panel Survey, DHS) Frequency: Annual &triennial; Responsibility: United Nations, NBS	**Output2**: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection *Indicator 2.1*: Number of households in target districts benefiting from social protection initiatives Baseline: 260,000 Target: 300,000 *Indicator 2.2* Number of women with increased entrepreneurship and livelihood skills in targeted 28 districts Baseline: 0 Target: 15,000	MoF, TASAF UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF, UNV, World Bank, Sida, DfID NBS	
Indicator: Number of United Nations- supported business start-ups or enterprises enabled to expand under UNDAP II that are still operating 24 months later **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 5,000 benefiting 100,000 individuals includes: minimum 30,000 women in rural and 30,000 women aged 18-50 years in urban areas; minimum 20,000 young men aged 18-35 years in	Data source: UNDAP II reports Frequency: annual and biennial Responsibility: UNDP, ILO, National Service Department	**Output 3:**Capacities of women's and youth enterprises in the 28 districts enhanced to grow and add value to their products for increased income *Indicator 3.1:* Number of youth and women's enterprises benefiting from increased income and market access Baseline youth enterprises: 0 Baseline women enterprises: 0 Target youth enterprises: 500 Target women enterprises: 500 *Indicator 3.2:*Number of male and female	Private sector CSOs National Service Department ILO, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNV	

rural and 20,000 in urban areas **Indicator**: Number of individuals who report an increase in their income levels as a result of United Nations-supported initiatives during UNDAP II **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 1 million rural women and 500,000 young people in urban areas, disaggregated by age, gender, rural/urban and sector		youth in job-creation schemes under the auspices of the National Service Department who have secured employment annually Baseline male youth: 0 Baseline female youth: 0 Target male youth: 500 Target female youth: 500	
	Data source: Sustainable Development Goal reports; economic sector development plans Frequency: annual Frequency: annual Responsibility: UNDP/Government	**Output 4**: Relevant policies and programmes in growth sectors reviewed and operationalized on the basis of evidence/data ***Indicator 4.1:*** Number of growth sector policies and programmes that utilize indicators and data disaggregated by sex and groups for inclusiveness Baseline: 0 Target: 10 ***Indicator 4.2:*** Extent to which national data collection, measurement and analytical systems have the technical and institutional capacities to monitor progress on the post-2015 agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. Baseline: low (1) Target: high (4) (Scale 0 – 5).	Ministries of : Natural Resources and Tourism; Agriculture; Energy; Environment; Trade; Forestry and Fisheries
Indicator: Number of individuals who report an increase in their income levels as a result of United Nations-supported initiatives during UNDAP II **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 1 million rural women and 500,000 young people in urban areas disaggregated by age, gender, rural/urban and sector	Data source: UNDAP reports, Government reports, Third Party reports. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)/evaluation reports, Frequency: Annually Responsibility: UNDP/ United Nations /MNRT	**Output 5:** Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste ***Indicator 5.1:*** Number of households in the 28 targeted districts which experience an increase in their incomes Baseline: 0 Target: 7,000 ***Indicator 5.2***: Number of new jobs/livelihoods created through management of natural resources in the 28 targeted districts, disaggregated by sex Baseline new jobs/livelihoods for men: 0 Baseline new jobs/livelihoods for women: 0 Target new jobs/livelihoods for men: 1,000 Target new jobs/livelihoods for women: 1,500 ***Indicator 5.3:*** % of hectares of land improved through soil/water conservation methods in supported districts Baseline: 0 Target: 20% ***Indicator 5.4***: Number of women in selected districts participating in decision-making processes on use of national resources.	MNRT, local government, CSOs Ministry of Water (MoW)

		Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Effectively reverse current adverse trends in the loss and degradation of environmental resources.

UNDAP OUTCOME: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management.

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Indicator: Number of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and LGAs with improved capacities in environmental and natural resource management, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management in the mainland and Zanzibar **Baseline:** Weak capacity of MDAs and LGAs in environmental and natural resources management, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management in the mainland and Zanzibar **Target:** Improved capacity of MDAs and LGAs in environmental and natural resources management, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management in the mainland and Zanzibar	Data source: UNDAP reports, ministry reports, outcome and project evaluation reports Frequency: Biannual and annually Responsibility: UNDP/ United Nations, Government	**Output 1:** Relevant ministries and districts are able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations *Indicator 1.1:* Number of ministries with functioning sustainable environmental and natural resources plans and strategies Baseline: 3 Target: 13 *Indicator 1.2:* Number of districts with financial and sustainable environmental / natural resources plans and strategies Baseline: 6 Target: 28 *Indicator 1.3:* Extent to which national monitoring system, surveys and census are in place to monitor progress on poaching reduction and wildlife crime Baseline: No system in place Target: National system in place *Indicator 1.4:* % of land covered by forests in 28 targeted districts Baseline: TBD Target: 5% annually over the baseline	VPO MNRT MoW 28 districts USAID, EU, DfID; Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMORALG); UNODC, UNESCO	**Regular: 8,900,000** **Other: 23,000,000** **Total: 31,900,000**
	Data source: UNDAP reports, government reports, third party reports, Frequency: Annually Responsibility: UNDP - Government	**Output 2**: Select districts and communities have their capacities strengthened in climate change governance and sustainable energy access *Indicator 2.1:* Number of districts with plans and strategies for enhanced resilience to climate change impacts Baseline: 5 Target: 28 *Indicator 2.2:* Number of women in the targeted districts benefiting from climate change initiatives Baseline: TBD Target: TBD *Indicator 2.3:* Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved	VPO Tanzania Meteorological Agency PMORALG MoW, MoF, Ministry of Energy and Minerals Rural Energy Agency CSOs	

		communities/groups and women Baseline: TBD Target: TBD **Indicator 2.4**: Extent of energy efficiency, and/ modern energy coverage by users in targeted 28 districts Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	Data source: UNDAP reports, government and third party reports. Frequency: Annually Responsibility: UNDP, United Nations agencies, Government	**Output 3:** Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards **Indicator 3.1**: Number of districts with early warning systems for man-made and natural hazards Baseline: 2 Target: 28 **Indicator 3.2**: Number of women prepared to minimize consequences of disaster (2 disaster risk reduction pilot initiatives) Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000	Tanzania Meteorological Agency Local government Ministry of Energy and Minerals Rural Energy Agency CSOs	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Good governance and the rule of law.

UNDAP OUTCOME: National governance is more effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive.

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

Indicator: % of bills presented before Parliament for which field hearings are conducted. **Baseline:** 0% **Target:** 30% **Indicator:** Voter turnout at national election **Baseline:** Union Presidential: 42.84% (8,626,283)(2010) Zanzibar Presidential: 89.52% (364,924)(2010) **Target:** Union Presidential: 60%(2020) Zanzibar Presidential: 90% (2020)	Data source: National Assembly reports; House of Representatives reports Frequency: Annual, five years Responsibility: UNDP, Electoral Management Bodies	**Output 1:** Parliaments and electoral bodies are enabled to perform core functions for improved transparency, accountability and citizen participation **Indicator 1.1**: Number of CSOs and research institutions consulted by National Assembly and Zanzibar House of Representatives Baseline: 10 Target: 75 **Indicator 1.2**: percentage of women of voting age who are registered to vote Baseline: TBD (2015) Target: TBD	National Assembly; House of Representatives Political parties Election commissions CSOs UN-Women EU, DfID, Irish Aid	**Regular: 15,003,000** **Other: 31,000,000** **Total: 46,003,000**
Indicator: % of population in selected districts who express confidence in the ability of the police and judiciary to deal effectively with cases of violence against women and children.	Data source: 2015 T-Watoto Survey Frequency: 5 years Responsible: UNICEF/UNDP Data source: Project	**Output 2:** Citizens have improved access to and are better served by the justice system and human rights reporting **Indicator 2.1**: Number of women in 28 targeted districts bringing their cases to the formal justice system. Baseline: TBD	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mainland and Zanzibar) Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance	

Baseline: 2015 data **Target:** 20%	reports, evaluations, , universal periodic review (UPR) information Frequency: annual Responsibility: United Nations	Target: TBD **Indicator 2.2**: Number of unresolved cases in lower courts Baseline: 63,773 Target: 10,000 **Indicator 2.3**: % of reports submitted on time to UPR, treaty bodies and special procedures. Baseline: 30% Target: 70%	Legal and human rights centres Attorney General's Office United Nations EU, DfID, Irish Aid, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada,	
Indicator: % of Open Government Partnership commitments completed and information accessed. **Baseline**: 28% **Target**: 60% **Indicator**: Existence of anti-corruption action plans/strategies. **Baseline**: Mainland: National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, phase III (NACSAPIII) under development. Zanzibar: Zanzibar - anti-corruption strategy developed. **Target**: Mainland: NACSAPIII finalized and implemented. Zanzibar - Anti-corruption strategy implemented.	Data source: Government reports, Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative reports, NACSAPIII/ Zanzibar; Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Government Procurement Services Agency (GPSA) Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: Open Government Partnership, Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority, UNDP	**Output 3**: Key public institutions are enabled to address corruption and implement their procurement needs in a transparent manner **Indicator 3.1**: Number of institutions implementing strategies and action plans to end corruption. Baseline: 4 Target: 10	Zanzibar Anti-Corruption Agency; PCCB; Ethics Secretariat MoF GPSA Bank of Tanzania CSOs UNODC	
Indicator: Existence of a national system for data collection, measurement and analysis to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Development Cooperation Framework (DCF). **Baseline:** Millennium Development Goals/financing monitoring system **Target:** Sustainable Development Goals /DCF monitoring system operational and financing mechanism implemented	Data source: DCF, framework & reports on Sustainable Development Goal monitoring, project reports. Frequency: Annual. Responsible: UNDP	**Output 4**: Government has effective mechanisms in place to monitor and report on use of ODA and other sources of global development financing **Indicator 4.1**: % of MDAs able to use Aid Management Platform to manage ODA Baseline: 50% Target: 90% **Indicator 4.2**: Existence of a national system to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals Baseline: Millennium Development Goal monitoring system. Target: Sustainable Development Goal monitoring system in place and functioning.	MoF Development Partners MoFAIC	

Indicator: Number of women who stand for election to Parliament and local-level councils (mainland and Zanzibar) **Baseline:** Mainland/Parliament: 193 (2010) Zanzibar/Parliament: 16 (2010) Mainland/council: 172 (2010) Zanzibar/council: 17 (2010) **Target**: Mainland/Parliament: 250 Zanzibar/Parliament: 25 Mainland/Council: 200 Zanzibar/Council: 34	Data source: Electoral management body (EMB) reports, Frequency: 2019, 2020, Responsibility: EMBs, UN-Women, UNDP	**Output 5:** Women have enhanced capacities to participate in electoral and decision-making processes at all levels. *Indicator 5.1*: ratio of women to men participating as candidates in general elections. Baseline: 394 (2010) Target: 509 *Indicator 5.2*: ratio of women to men in decision-making at all levels. Baseline: 30% Target: 37%	National Assembly Zanzibar House of Representatives Registrar Political Parties National Electoral Commission Zanzibar Electoral Commission EU, DfID