

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.1

### **Electoral Frameworks and arrangements promote gender balance in elections.**

Result: Towards strengthening the capacity of the National Electoral Commission (NEC) of Tanzania to ensure promotion of gender balance in elections processes, a draft of the Gender Strategy for NEC was developed already in 2021, and further finalized in 2022. The NEC Gender Strategy recognizes the need to enhance women's participation in political processes not only as voters but also as candidates as well as their strong presence in the management of elections as election administrators. It also looks at institutional arrangements of the NEC including staffing, as well as structures and tools that need to be improved to promote effective leadership and participation of women in the entire Commission. The strategy serves as a key pathway to strengthen women's participation and leadership in electoral processes. During the previous years, UN Women has supported both Government of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar to develop their own gender strategies. The gender strategy in the National Assembly in mainland has recently led to commitments to establish a gender desk in the National Assembly. The Political Parties (Amendment) Act (PPA) 2019 incorporates principles of gender equality, youth, and social inclusion in leadership and political participation, including prevention of Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP) in political processes. Despite of the significant progress, currently neither the PPA nor any law in Tanzania obligates political parties to increase the number of women leaders or, for example, set up a quota for women leaders inside the parties. Since political candidates are required to go through the political party system, this creates major obstacles for women. Nonetheless, the ability of members of the Tanzania Women's Parliamentary Group (TWPG) – which is the women's caucus in the Parliament of Tanzania – to make submissions to the Law Reform Commission on the need for reforms of the Elections Act and Political Parties Act, and having the institution consider them demonstrates that women leaders have adequate skills to promote gender balance in electoral processes. Evidence: National Electoral Commission (NEC) Gender Strategy. UN Women contribution : UN Women has a Gender Specialist based in Dodoma (the national capital of Tanzania) who is supporting National Electoral Commission (NEC), Tanzania Women's Parliamentary Group (TWPG) and other key UN Women partners to advance gender balance in elections.

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.2

### **A cadre of interested, diverse and capable women political leaders is formed and supported to take up leadership roles in gender sensitive political institutions**

Result: Umoja wa Wanawake Wawakilishi Zanzibar (UWAWAZA), the Association of Women Members of House of Representatives Zanzibar and Tanzania Women Parliamentary Group (TWPG) represent some of the most strategic entry points for UN Women's legislative work. UN Women's approach to develop a strategic plan for both institutions was an important initiative to strengthen their capacity and sustainability in mainstreaming gender in parliamentary functions. In December 2022, when conducting the final evaluation of Wanawake Wanaweza II, the Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR) noted how there was currently a larger number of women raising motions in the House. The Steering Committee for UWAWAZA also agreed to develop a resource mobilization plan to increase the sustainability of UWAWAZA; a draft plan was developed for UN Women's review and technical support. Also, the ability of TWPG members to make submissions to the Law Reform Commission on the need for reforms of the Elections Act and Political Parties Act and having the institution consider seriously demonstrate

increased capacity to promote women's rights in gender sensitive institutions. Various knowledge products developed with UN Women's support have the potential to improve capacity building of individual women members of parliament, male champions, political parties etc. Nonetheless, without facilitating institutionalization of these knowledge products within targeted entities it will be difficult to ensure their sustainability. The leadership challenges within the Tanzania Women's Cross-Party Platform hindered engagement with TWCP and opportunities to advance WLPP within political parties by working with women's wings of political parties. However, an analysis on the functioning of women's wings of political parties is being finalized to generate information on strengths and weaknesses and recommendations on how better to support TWCP and women's wings. On 21 st December 2022, the university of Dar es Salaam convened a meeting to validate and share findings on the study of Political Parties' Women Wings and women's political participation in Tanzania. The meeting was held at the Council's Chamber at the University of Dar es Salaam, and it was attended by 60 participants (39 females and 24 males) including members of the NEC Strategy committee and two participants from the University of Dar es Salaam. The study was a qualitative analysis which sought to investigate the effectiveness of women wings in enhancing women's political participation. Data was collected in six regions namely, Mbeya, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Mtwara and Mjini Magharibi. Five registered political parties - CCM, CHADEMA, CUF, ACT Wazalendo and NCCR Mageuzi - with representation in the 2015-2020 Union Parliament were selected as case studies for the analysis. The findings of the study show that, even though women wings are a constitutional feature of all examined political parties, the leadership of the parties is male dominated. Women are made to hold only deputy positions, like deputy chairperson, deputy general secretary and other related positions. The following challenges were presented, a) lack or shortage of resources from the local government to run women wings' activities. These resources include direct financing and facilities such as offices; b) negative attitudes towards women in the society, which hinder women from exercising their political rights; c) poor leadership skills of women wings' leaders, and d) male dominance and the patriarchal context which make it hard for women to exercise leadership and their political rights. Recommendations were made to strengthen women wings as an avenue to promote women's political participation. Firstly, the government must ensure there is political space for parties to conduct their political activities. Secondly, the government should ensure that there is an independent electoral commission, which will ensure free and fair elections with deliberate efforts to promote inclusive elections. Thirdly, the government should invest in women's capacity building by providing training to the party leaders and women wings to strengthen their abilities to promote GEWE. Evidence: Validation meeting of the study on Political Parties' Women Wings. UN Women contribution: UN Women has a full-time Gender Specialist based in Dodoma and a Project Manager based in Zanzibar to support the women political leaders in both Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.4

### **Selected legislation, policies and justice system are gender-responsive and promote women's rights and gender equality**

UN Women supported to maintain momentum for review of the minimum age of marriage, through continued engagement in various advocacy initiatives at grassroots and national level. The interventions included: Draft consolidated report on regional consultations conducted on the amendment of the Law of marriage Act 1977 was developed. Support to the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MoCLA) to conduct regional consultations Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga and Mara and Tanga on the amendment of the Law of Marriage Act (LMA). Positive feedback is being received and - wide support from the communities for raising the age of marriage for girls and boys to 18 (and sometimes even higher up to 25 years for girls and 30 years for boys). A final draft report on the assessment of discriminatory laws from a gender perspective in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar was finalised. The information from the report has fed into ongoing programme designs for the CO including the 'EU proposal on 'Ending Violence Against Women & Girls and Advancing Women's Leadership in the Public Sector in Zanzibar

& Tanzania Mainland&rsquo;, and it has further fed into the finalisation of the Tanzania UNSDCF 2022 – 2027 process (indicator, target setting) at country level. A position paper with a call for action to improve girls&rsquo; rights in the country and amend the minimum age of marriage was developed and presented by 223 girls and young women to UN Women Executive Director and the Minister for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups during the commemoration of the International Day of the Girl Child. Action plan for the URT which identifies key strategies to support implementation, and advocacy related to the prioritized areas for reform of discriminatory laws was developed during the reporting period. In 2022, the UN Women Tanzania Office advanced the capacity of women living with disabilities and Organisations of Persons living with Disabilities (OPDs) to participate effectively in national policy processes through participation in the evaluation of National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children 2017/18 &ndash; 2021/22 (NPA/VAWC) and development of its successor plan, as well as the development of 2023 SDGs Voluntary National Report. Strategic issues focused on women with disabilities have been included in the evaluation report of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2017/18 &ndash; 2021/22 (NPA-VAWC). A working paper and position paper on the inclusion of these issues were developed and presented to the NPA-VAWC Government Evaluation Secretariate by women living with disabilities and OPDs. Persons with disabilities also made key contributions to the content of the 2023 SDGs Voluntary Rational Report. During a consultation meeting held among women living with disabilities and OPDs, including women led OPDs, they raised the awareness of persons with disabilities on the importance of voicing their needs in national normative reporting processes. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in Tanzania provided crucial opportunities to utilize the UPR recommendations to enhance the implementation of recommendations from other human rights mechanisms. For example, building on the UPR process, UN Women provided technical support to the two gender ministries in Mainland and Zanzibar to ensure that they continued leading the process of developing and finalizing Tanzania&rsquo;s 9th periodic CEDAW report. Since the preparations of the UPR and CEDAW national reports were taking place simultaneously, during discussions with the two Gender Ministries, the CEDAW recommendations were thematically linked to gender related UPR recommendations to ensure consolidated data collection and discussions and to encourage synergies, taking advantage of the UPR mechanism as a key entry point for engagement and advocacy. UN Women, as part of the UN UPR Secretariate (which includes UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR), prepared the gender analysis of the Tanzania UPR recommendations that were presented to the Development Partners Group (DPG–Main) and the separate DPG on Gender Equality (DPG GE) in 2022. Tanzania received 252 UPR recommendations out of which 167 were accepted and enjoy the support of the administration, 20 were partially accepted, and 65 were &ldquo;noted&rdquo; (not accepted). 36% of the accepted recommendations had gender specific considerations. A trainer&rsquo;s manual for the Gender Bench Book on women&rsquo;s Rights (GBB) in Tanzania has been developed to roll out the GBB, the manual acts as a guiding tool to trainers for planned gender-sensitive trainings to judicial officers including judges and magistrates and 20 (12 females and 8 males) TOTs trained. A technical working with 45 participants including: TAWJA members, Judiciary, Retired Judges (experts); relevant Government Ministries, Representatives from Institute of Judicial Administration, Representative from Law School of Tanzania, CSO Partners, DPs and UN Women was held to forward looking on how to move the GBB rollout forward in a more sustainable way and a road map was developed. A pre-testing meeting for the trainer&rsquo;s manual was conducted with 25 female participants including Judges of the Court of Appeal, Magistrates and High Court Judges. 20 judicial officers (12 females and 8 males) including judges and resident magistrates have undertaken a TOT (training of trainers) on the trainer&rsquo;s manual for the Gender Bench Book on women&rsquo;s Rights (GBB). Among other topics covered by the training includes GBV and crime handling, Women&rsquo;s and children&rsquo;s international, regional and local human rights laws. The TOTs will roll out the training of Judges and magistrates in Tanzania on the GBB. Gender Analysis in Primary Courts: case study of selected courts in Mara and Rukwa regions has been conducted. 120 GBV/VAW judgements were collected in two regions and the judgements analyzed to understand the trends in adjudication from a gendered perspective in 20 Primary Courts in Sumbawanga Region (Rukwa and Katavi Districts) and Mara Region (Musoma and Serengeti Districts). The study findings will act as baseline study to understand the prevailing situation of GBV cases as revealed in judgments and other decisions in primary courts. Result: In 2022, the Coalition for

Women Human Rights Defenders launched its first ever strategic plan and jointly charted the course forward to ensure that women human rights defenders can safely continue to uphold human rights, improve societies, and make the realization of women's rights a reality every day. UN Women in partnership with OHCHR further supported the learning session during the commemoration of International Day of Women Human Rights Defenders Tanzania attended by 126 WHRDs from all regions in Tanzania, under the theme: "Creating a Safer Working Environment for Women Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania". The strategic plan and learning session were used as tools to secure commitment and collaboration from actors including the government to strengthen the protection mechanisms for women human rights defenders and women's rights activists. UN Women contribution included: Coordination and further review of the various report drafts to ensure authenticity. Development of presentation, supporting 6 participants from Tanzania to attend the meeting including one UN Women staff and 5 government officials from strategic Ministries engaged in law review processes. Resource mobilization to get the participants to attend the meeting. Participation in national consultations on the amendment of the law on the age of marriage in Dar es salaam region and technical support for the development of the draft report on community consultations for amendment of the Law of Marriage Act. Delivery of presentations on various topics including recent studies on women with disabilities.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.5

### **Strengthen the policy and financial environment to enable gender-responsive national adaptation and effective monitoring of the SDGs**

This outcome is no longer existed as per the new WCII prodoc. Outcome 1.5 and 1.6 of WCII are reported under outcome 1.7. RMS was revised as per the new prodoc in October 2022 All the indicators under these outcomes are no longer required to report as per the new WCII prodoc. All indicators of WCII are reported under outcome 1.7. RMS was revised as per the new prodoc in October 2022

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.6

### **Strengthen the production of gender statistics to enable the monitoring of national policies and reporting commitments under the SDGs.**

This outcome is no longer existed as per the new WCII prodoc. Outcome 1.5 and 1.6 of WCII are reported under outcome 1.7. RMS was revised as per the new prodoc in October 2022 All the indicators under these outcomes are no longer required to report as per the new WCII prodoc. All indicators of WCII are reported under outcome 1.7. RMS was revised as per the new prodoc in October 2022

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.7

### **WCII: Gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data, and knowledge are produced, analyzed and used to inform policy making, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment results**

There was improved policy and enabling environment and financial situation in Tanzania to produce gender data and statistics due to the accrued effect but there was also additional and continuous support since the inception of WC program. The current infrastructures of gender statistics are well established and functional as a result of constituting the statistics units system in NBS/OCGS, gender statistics strategies, establishing coordination mechanism, availability of gender statistics SDG indicators and increased capacity of producers on gender statistics. To reduce the financial gap, UN Women Tanzania was able to mobilise

additional resources for gender statistics production from the European Union. There were new data sets on VAW and Population census which were supported by UN Women to produce and these new information would further help to reduce the data gap in various areas of gender data Volunteer National Review, five year development plan and others. Now more data and information are available to use for the program and policy making to address the issue of women and girls in Tanzania.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_1.8

### **Gender norms and discriminatory behaviours and practices at LGA levels are transformed to promote women's and girls' voices, meaningful participation and leadership**

Result: A baseline survey for WLER Project was conducted in 2022, to inform the implementation of women's leadership and economic rights interventions in the selected 18 district councils including identifying strategies and approaches to transform gender norms and promote women's and girls' voices, meaningful participation, and leadership. In addition, a comprehensive gender audit of LGA laws, by-laws, policies, guidelines, and processes (both explicit and implicit) to identify gaps, norms and discriminatory behaviours and practices was conducted. Among the key recommendations provided by the gender audit is on institutional strengthening of the existing supportive measures of the local government through a holistic approach (that also addresses the needs of women with physical disabilities) that empowers women to engage in leadership positions with increased agency and voice, and that considers their different interests and concerns (challenges of women with physical disabilities). Another recommendation is on capacity development to promote an innovative, improved and gender responsive service delivery system that addresses the multi-dimensional challenges of local development including individual capacity development of frontline local government officials to adopt a participatory approach, increased transparency and accountability, gender responsive training materials, etc. The need to strengthen gender responsive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism and the collection of gender-disaggregated data, to be implemented at two levels, i) the Institutional mechanism for gender-sensitive reporting, to mainstream gender and strengthen the existing reporting system (capture the impact on women with disabilities) that has been outlined in the key policy documents of the Improved O&OD and ii) M&E gender responsive mechanisms at the programmatic level, to promote collection of gender-disaggregated data through a gender-responsive M&E mechanism as the different programmes/projects are being implemented and include impact on women with disabilities. As a result, two training manuals for the LGAs, Gender Mainstreaming Manual and Gender Responsive Budgeting Manual has been developed to strengthen the capacity of community facilitators and other actors at the local government level on the importance and effective ways to ensure inclusion of women's voices and leadership and the community level, including in various committees and decision making structures as well as priority setting/planning and budgeting processes to ensure women's including girls, and women with disabilities priorities and interests are included in the planning and budgeting. Evidence: Baseline Survey. Draft Gender Audit report and draft GM and GRB Manuals. UN Women contribution: UN Women worked with a team of two consultants to undertake the baseline survey, gender audit and coordinated and led all the discussions with the local government actors.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_2.1

### **Priority policies and strategies for women's economic empowerment in selected sectors adopted and implemented (DRF)**

Results: Key strategies for enhancing women's Economic Rights in the country were adopted and implemented. This year, Tanzania developed a Generation Equality Programme (TGEp) 2021/22-2025/26

which was approved by the Cabinet. The development of the TGEP guides public, private, and social actors on initiatives under the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) action area of Economic Justice and Rights as per the commitment made by H.E President Samia Suluhu Hassan. The TGEP identifies four areas of implementation, including increased enabling policy and legal environment to expand decent work in the formal and informal economy; investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care services ; expansion of women’s access to and control over productive resources; and strengthening gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms, and stimulus packages. These focus areas will contribute to achieving gender transformative change and accelerate progress on several SDGs, including Goals 1 and 8, and SDG Targets 5.1, 5.4, 5.A, 5.C, 6.1, 16.b, 16.3, 16.6. In 2022, UN Women Tanzania deepened partnerships with the private sector by convening joint events with financial institutions to advocate for gender-responsive financial services and responsive workplaces through various platforms such as the Ring the Bell and the launch of the feminist plan for sustainability and social justice. The engagements catalyzed transformative approaches by the private sector such as the launch of the first Gender Bond in Sub-Saharan Africa by NMB Bank which seeks to bridge the financing gap for women-owned and led SMEs and the launch of Malkia account product CRDB bank. Both NMB Bank and CRDB Bank have reaffirmed their commitments to deepen collaboration with UN Women through gender responsive financial services. More than 600 women directly working with UN Women have benefited from financial literacy from NMB and CRDB which has seen them planning better and expand their businesses. Significant progress has been made to advance women’s access to national and international markets through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) workshop held in Tanzania. The workshop had a high-level political commitment officiated by the President of Tanzania, providing yet another opportunity for UN Women to galvanize more support and resources for women SMEs. Evidence: GEF programme document, AfCFTA concept note and communications UN Women contribution: Technical and financial support to the government during programme development, UN Women Tanzania contributed to the AfCFTA workshop financially and technically through co-organizing the workshop with the Government, private sector and the AfCFTA secretariat

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_2.2

### **Financing barriers removed and women’s capacity to invest in climate-resilient agriculture increased. (FPI)**

Result: This year ,Tanzania has seen great progress in the improvement of financial space for women and the agriculture sector. NMB Bank Tanzania has launched the first Gender Bond in Sub-Saharan Africa by which seeks to bridge the financing gap for women-owned and led SMEs and the launch of Malkia account product CRDB bank. CRDB Bank has also reduced interest rate for the agriculture sector from 20 percent to nine percent.Both NMB Bank and CRDB Bank have reaffirmed their commitments to deepen collaboration with UN Women through gender responsive financial services. More than 600 women directly working with UN Women have benefited from financial literacy from NMB and CRDB which has seen them planning better and expand their businesses. Through the Tanzania Social Action Fund,Tanzania has maintained an active number of household beneficiaries amounting to 1,364,252 where women represent 62 percent of household heads and by design 80 percent of cash recipients are female. The cash transfers enables households to take their children to school and meet a number of household needs. Beyond the cash transfers, to build resilient of the beneficiaries, 31,248 saving and livelihood groups have been created with 7.9 billion Tshs mobilized and invested through the groups, 84 percent of the group members are women also benefiting from entrepreneurship skills training. UN Women Contribution: Convening joint events with financial institutions to advocate for gender-responsive financial services and responsive workplaces through various platforms such as the Ring the Bell and the launch of the feminist plan for sustainability and social justiceadvocacy and support to Government partners to deliver GEF commitments including access to finance Result: Barriers of 675 women small holder farmers to access finance has reduced, women through sunflower cooperatives and horticulture farmers groups are mobilising financial resources from TADB, NMB and CRDB, LGA funding of WYDF as well as from the Village Community Banks to invest in good agricultural



practices and technologies. UN Women Contribution: Convening joint events with financial institutions to advocate for gender-responsive financial services and responsive workplaces through various platforms such as the Ring the Bell and the launch of the feminist plan for sustainability and social justice. UN Women supported Ikungi and Msalala DC with a financial and technical support Evidence: Narrative reports

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_2.3

##### **Opportunities for women farmers to move up the value chain promoted. (FPI)**

Result: More than 4,000 rural women in Singida and Shinyanga regions have increased access to productive technologies critical for climate-resilient agricultural production through horticulture and sunflower value chains. UN Women's and partner's efforts enhanced rural women farmers' participation in sunflower and horticulture value chain through increased productivity, market linkages, and training on climate resilient agriculture and entrepreneurship skills. Women have also accessed productive agricultural land either solely or jointly owned with spouse. Barriers to small holder women farmers and entrepreneurs is diminishing following the enhanced capacities of women to invest in climate -resilient agriculture. Women through the use of good agricultural practices have seen gains in their horticulture and sunflower production. As a result women's confidence and ability to apply for loans from the public and private financial institutions has increased. Average Gross Income from Sunflower per farmer increased from the baseline value of 192,000tzs to 378,441tzs which is 97% increase from baseline value. Women horticulture farmers reported increase in production capacity for several value chains i.e, Tomatoes, Average of 18,000kgs/acre in Msalala, Average of 10,000Kgs/acre in Ikungi. Watermelon Average of 36,000 kgs/acre in Msalala ,Average of 6,000 kgs in Ikungi, Passion Fruits Average of 10,000kgs/acre in Msalala. Baseline values for the same value chains before UN Women interventions Horticulture productivity in Singida and Shinyanga were ; Tomato: 1499.57 Kgs/Acre (Msalala), Tomato: 2,833.10 Kgs/Acre (Ikungi), Sweet pepper/Green Pepper: 593.75 kg/acre (Msalala) Cucumber: 3000 kg/acre (Msalala) Onion: 3500kg/acre (Ikungi) Sweet pepper/Green Pepper: 1200kg/acre (Ikungi) Water Melon: 5000 kg/acre (Ikungi). Women groups have been able to harvest about 200 tons (200,000kg) of several varieties including tomato, water melon, sweet paper, cucumber and passion fruits. UN Women contribution: Technical and financial engagement through promoting gender responsive practices Evidence: Baseline reports, programme updated reports

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_3.1

##### **An enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on EAW and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action**

Result: There increased efforts to prioritise the engagement of critical stakeholders in VAW prevention and response. The government has included the Law of Marriage Act 1971 as the law to be reviewed to reduce teenage pregnancy. Teenage pregnancy is the root cause of girls leaving school and getting married, exacerbating sexual violence and coercion. Evidence: The government conducted quarterly consultative sessions to discuss the opportunities for reviewing the laws with stakeholders to justify strengthening gender-sensitive laws, policies and plans. UN Women's contribution: UN Women provided technical inputs into the consultative meetings and shared best practices of the current laws from other countries.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_3.2

##### **Gender responsive locally relevant and owned interventions identified**

The local government have strengthened their plan to ensure it articulated locally owned initiative to address Gender-based Violence prevention and response initiatives, including harmful practices linked with female youth/women economic empowerment programs. Evidence: At least 364 women economic groups with 5,400 women entrepreneurs/vendors across the country attested to the need for practical knowledge they equipped on VAW prevention initiatives, which made them reduce VAW at the household level. The local authorities noted that the knowledge shared with women groups facilitated them to prepare coping mechanisms to avoid violence and abuse from their partners. It also increased efforts to conduct self-reflections for women on their economic status in their respective households and explore their knowledge, attitude and practice on Gender-Based Violence (GBV). UNW Contribution: UN Women technical supported the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government to guide how to integrate VAW prevention in the local councils.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_6.1

### **The Capacity of URT and stakeholders is strengthened to assess progress of the Beijing Platform for Action and other global normative frameworks for gender equality and empowerment of women.**

Results 1. First National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 drafted through participatory and inclusive process involving a total of 2,369 direct participants, including government representatives, WROs, PWDs, religious leaders, media, academia, communities from 11 regions in Tanzania. Other 4000 participants were reached via online means through online workshops, social media campaigns. 2. Draft Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy consolidated to incorporate recommendations from the Cabinet Secretariat for submission to the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for approval. The Reviewed Gender Policy is an important to guide the new Gender Ministries in Tanzania for enhanced implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting on GEWE Commitments at all levels. 3. Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (2021/22 – 2025/26) was approved by the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee. 4. National Plan of Action for the Elimination on Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) was evaluated and recommendations will be used to inform the Second NPA-VAWC expected to be drafted in 2023. UN Women Contribution UN Women provided financial and technical support as part of ongoing partnership agreements. UN Women reviewed and provided substantive inputs into the different processes and frameworks, including conducting orientation and capacity-building sessions. Evidence 1. TNAP Drafting Process Programme 2. Draft Reviewed Gender Policy 3. Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (2021/22 – 2025/26) 4. NPA-VAWC Evaluation Report

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_D\_6.2

### **More National and Local plans and budgets are gender responsive**

During the reporting period, technical support was provided through policy advisory services to Government partners mandated to ensure that more national plans and budgets are gender responsive. In 2022, the following efforts were made in terms of integrating gender commitments in policies, plans and frameworks that would ensure more national plans and budgets are gender responsive First, Tanzania Country Office collaborated with the Ministry of Finance and Planning that resulted in the government integrating gender targets for the first time in its Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) within three out of the five strategic objectives in the PFMRP Strategic Plan (2022–2027). This commitment provides a concrete policy-level entry point for implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting in Tanzania and is in line with SDG target 5.c and indicator 5.c.11, as well as the Tanzania United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which identifies Financing for Development as a key result area. The integration of gender targets in the PFMRP resulted from UN Women's provision of detailed technical policy



advisory services during the drafting and consultation process. As UN Women Tanzania begins implementation of the new strategic note in 2023, the gender financing portfolio will lead on supporting the Government to realize its commitments in the plan specifically in the areas of domestic revenue collection and external resources, budget management and procurement and asset management. Secondly, technical advisory support was provided in the development of Tanzania generation equality programme 2021/22 – 2025/26. Specifically, support was provided in drafting the results related to implementation of Gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages that reduce the number of young women and girls living in poverty. The programme provides a detailed contextual analysis, proposed interventions and results for United Republic of Tanzania under the Economic Justice and Rights coalition which the president is leading on at the global level. Third, UN Women held several consultation meetings with IMF Tanzania and headquarters to explore the possibility of integrating gender specific considerations in the next review of the Extended Credit Facility accountability framework with the United Republic of Tanzania. The facility is worth USD 1 billion. This was based on the premise that the United Republic of Tanzania is a leader of the Economic Justice and Rights Action coalition. In line with the current framework, it is envisaged that the facility will provide investment in specific social sectors. UN Women proposed to work with IMF in refinement of the targets in line with Tanzania's commitment to the Generation Equality Forum (GEF). Attached is the submission sent to IMF HQ. In addition, in an effort to strengthen the application of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a tool for gender mainstreaming, three key outputs were achieved. First, a gender analysis of fiscal policies was carried out that listed the major policies and the relevant budget and PFM reforms related documents to assess the level of GRB mainstreaming and the gaps that are an impediment for an effective integration of GRB. Thereafter, recommendations based on the analysis were provided to inform the preparation of policies and budget along with the PFM reforms in the future. Secondly, Analysis of the National Budget 2022/23 was carried out including a detailed analysis of the key sectors –agriculture, infrastructure, health, education and others to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Government's new fiscal measures from a gender perspective. Third, a GRB capacity assessment, and was also carried out in mainland with technical consultations having taken place with Ministry of Finance and Planning, Parliament Budget office, National Audit office and Office of Treasury Registrar respectively. The report has been finalized and the recommendations are scheduled to be shared with the stakeholders in quarter four of 2022. In addition, through the technical assistance provided, a gender mainstreaming guidance note Public Expenditure Review (PER) has also been developed. The support documents are attached. On strengthening coordination mechanisms, the Ministry of Finance and planning (MOFP) GRB core team was established for the first time and an inception meeting was held. The GRB core team is chaired by the Commissioner of Budget and comprised of technical officers from all MoFP departments. Its role will be to provide technical guidance to accelerate mainstreaming a gender perspective into all MoFP operational mechanisms. It will also support enhancing coordination, strengthening capacity building, reporting, monitoring and evaluation so as to allow for system-wide assessment of progress in mainstreaming GRB principles. Attached are the terms of reference. Finally, a GRB training sessions were held for all Government ministries directors of policy and planning from Tanzania, officers in the Ministries of Finance and planning (mainland and Zanzibar), members of the Tanzanian Women Parliamentary Group (TWPG) and for the UN Gender and human rights coordination group. These sessions highlighted the context of inadequate alignment of public finance management reforms and global geopolitical developments for achieving inclusive and sustainable growth for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. The sensitization for the UN gender and human rights coordination mechanism also provided guidance for members on how to advocate for increased gender financing in the UN co-operation framework. Attached is the presentation made at the training sessions for the different groups.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_O\_1

**More effective and efficient United Nations system coordination and strategic partnerships on gender equality and women's empowerment**

Results Analysis of resource allocation to gender in the UNSDCF JWP work plan undertaken through the application of the Gender Marker. The analysis highlighted that 71.36% of available resources for the 2022/2023 budget had been allocated to GEM 2 & 3 and hence an indication that the UNCT in Tanzania had met the QCPR indicator 1.4.18 on average Training undertaken on Gender Equality, Human Rights Based Approach, and Gender Financing to improve the capacities of UN staff to address gaps identified in the capacity assessment to mainstream gender Strengthened the capacity of the PSEA Network through capacity-building initiatives and the establishment of partnerships with the National Child Helpline C-SEMA and Interpol. This has led to the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Network in addressing inter-agency reporting and referral of SEA cases by the UNCT in Tanzania. Coordinated and collective action in ensuring gender equality and human rights approaches are integrated into ongoing processes towards the development of the Voluntary National Review. Evidence Concept note for Capacity building PSEA SOPs Presentation of GE& HR to VNR taskforce Summary analysis presentation of the GEM marker CO-Contribution UN Women also provided technical guidance in analysing the GEM application in the JWP, consolidating and preparing the presentation highlighting resources available for GEM 2 and GEM 3. The analysis is expected to inform ongoing discussions on resource mobilization and resource allocation for the UNSDCF. In addition, the UN Women specifically provided inputs to ensure the inclusion of GBV service providers as part of the mapping of service providers to improve the 116 Child helpline directory. This leads to improved referral pathways for GBV and Child protection, improving PSEA SOPs. In the VNR process, UN Women led the process of convening GE&HRCM in preparation of a presentation highlighting entry points for Gender Equality and Human Rights the VNR preparation. The presentation was made during the National task force meeting, which highlighted the importance of including a variety of stakeholders, among them the Ministry responsible for Gender as part of the national task force. UN Women also took a leading role in designing and delivering the training on disability inclusion, HRBA, LNOB and Gender Equality. The CO collaborated with the UN Women's disability inclusion help desk in preparation of training human rights-based approach to disability inclusion. The CO also led on training on the UNCT scorecards ie. Gender, Youth2030 and disability including as well as on financing for gender equality.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_O\_2

### **A strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation**

Results & Contribution: Internal and partner capacities on RBM have continued to be strengthened, RBM capacity of staff and that of over 20 responsible parties is now improved because of training and field hands-on monitoring and coaching which were conducted during the year under review. UN Women Monitoring and Evaluation team continued to provide technical backstopping to existing and new Implementing partners and supported them in delivering the expected results, including Results Based Management. One notable example of initiatives that contributed to the improved RBM capacity of responsible parties was the capacity building training which aimed to improve the capacity of UN Women partners on Results-based monitoring and reporting. The training provided an opportunity and platform for the partners to build their capacity on Results Based management, which will guide them in their reporting as well as monitoring their project implementation. It was also a time for partners and UN Women to take stock of the best practices and their implications for future implementation. The training took place from November 28th to 29th, 2022 at the Hotel Verde Zanzibar-Azam Luxury Resort and Spa, which is located at Malawi Road, Mtoni & Unguja Zanzibar. The participants comprised members from civil society addressing women-related issues, non-governmental organizations, people with disabilities, and representatives from the various Ministries in the Public Service. There is however needed to support the implementing partners to develop comprehensive M&E systems, especially for data analysis and setting up effective accountability structures in reporting. This will be continued throughout the implementation of the next SN. Moreover, donor reports have been submitted and cleared, contributing to the improvement which was identified as an organizational priority. The CO commissioned 2 evaluations in the year 2022, the

Country Portfolio Evaluation covering SN 2017–2022 and the final evaluation of the Wanawake Wanaweza II (WWII) Project. The CPE has been finalized, and management responses and action points were developed and uploaded into the UN Women GATE system. The evaluation of WWII is in the final stages, but findings and recommendations from the two evaluations have been used in the development of the new SN and will continue to inform programming priorities going forward. Evidence: Consultancy report. Contribution: UN Women provided technical support for the RBM training. RBM training reports and mission reports are uploaded at the activity level.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_O\_3

##### **Enhanced organizational effectiveness, with a focus on robust capacity and efficiency at country and regional levels**

Progress has been made in ensuring the office has a robust capacity to implement the annual work plan as well as enhance efficiency. During the period under review, the office received three new staff (ICT Associate, Programme Analyst Women, Peace and Security, and Coordination Specialist) to strengthen the Country Office's capacity. In terms of enhancing risk management practices, the CO funded 10 staff from both programme and operations to attend HQ/ESA Regional Workshop on Risk Management and Cost Recovery that was conducted in Nairobi from 9–13 May 2022.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-TZA\_O\_4

##### **Improved stewardship of resources through Budget, Financial, HR and IT management**

Result: In 2022, the Tanzania Country Office mobilized a total commitment of USD 3,317,894.20 via agreements, while USD 2,004,648.80 was actually received as revenue. All contributions were from public sector donors. The three donors were the MPTF for a joint programme, the Government of Ireland, and the European Commission. The breakdown: European Commission – total commitment USD 5 million, amount received USD 3,317,894.20, for ERAW programme in Zanzibar Government of Ireland – total commitment USD 50,000, amount received USD 50,000, for work of Women, Peace and Security MPTF office – total commitment USD \$272,043, amount received USD 172,043, for Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment with WFP, FAO, and IFAD In 2022, the Tanzania office did not receive any funding from private sector sources. Evidence: See uploaded documents. Country Office contributions: These contributions were the result of the outreach by the Representative and staff of the Tanzania Country Office to the EU and the Embassy of Ireland, as well as our WEE team's extensive collaboration WFP, FAO, and IFAD to prepare a high quality JP RWE program document in order to secure funding.