TANZANIA PROGRAMME PLAN 2014

1. Introduction

Tanzania will hold general elections in October/November 2015. The pre-election period is expected to see significant debates on economic and socio-political issues, which will be advanced by the ruling party and the opposition. As part of the build-up to the 2015 elections, the Government may take positive, but short-term pro-poor measures aimed at influencing public opinion in its favour. The opposition election campaign strategy could largely focus on discrediting the ruling party by highlighting the Government’s lingering shortcomings on delivering public goods and services and by making attractive promises to the disillusioned public.

The country is expected to get a new constitution in April 2014. There is division between the opposition and the ruling party on union issues. The opposition and certain members of the ruling party are in favour of the three-tier governments, which the ruling party fiercely opposes. The deep political division is previously unknown or has been insignificant in Tanzania since independence.

Tanzania’s GDP growth for 2014 is projected to be 7.2 per cent (EIU, 2013). However, growth has not been and will not be expected to be pro-poor. Since 2005, there has been a modest drop in poverty (from 35.6% in 2001 to 33.6% in 2007). Nevertheless, the population grew by 2.7% in the same period and the number of people living in poverty increased by 9%.

The outlook for 2014 includes: a) growing sectarian tension; b) public disillusionment because of unfulfilled promises the incumbent government made during the 2010 elections; c) increasing demand from the public for a fair share of the wealth in areas where natural resources are being exploited (for example natural gas); d) growing criminal attacks in Zanzibar; and e) promise of fundamental change promoted by the opposition alienating the incumbent government from the public. All or a combination of some of the above factors could be potential triggers for violence during and after the 2015 elections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Strategic Plan</th>
<th>Time line</th>
<th>2011 - 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Income and Markets</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health - Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</table>

The country strategic programme sectors include: Food, Income and Markets (FIM), and Health–Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). In 2014, the programmes will be implemented in collaboration with eight civil society organisations (CSOs) and 13 local government agencies (LGAs). The number of LGAs will increase to 28 if UNICEF secures funding from DfID and Concern Tanzania continues to partner with UNICEF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Closure/opening new locations (if applicable)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated or Area based</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIM</td>
<td>New programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of vulnerable rural communities to adapt to climate change impacts in Southern Tanzania. The programme will specifically focus on supporting:</td>
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<td>• Vulnerable rural households to sustain the negative effects of climate change through promoting improved livelihoods strategies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Local government institutions to assess, plan, implement, and monitor climate change adaptive strategies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Expanding nutrition intervention in three regions in Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa to be implemented in 21 Districts with expected DfID funding to be channelled through UNICEF.</td>
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</table>
2. Programmes

1) Food Income and markets (FIM)

a) Improving agriculture-based livelihoods, nutrition and participation in governance (GPAF)

This DFID-funded programme under Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) will be implemented in two Districts (Biharamulo and Ngara), Kagera Region. Outcome: empower “communities diversify and expand their opportunities for household development”. The outputs are:

- Target communities increase and diversify agriculture production and apply nutrition knowledge
- Target communities increase household income/assets
- Governance structures in target communities and districts are improving management, coordination and regulations on development activities.

In 2014, the programme will: establish 30 Farmer Field School (FFS); train 74 paraprofessionals to facilitate extension services to 18,720 beneficiaries; conduct community nutrition education; child feeding practices and introduce a variety of nutritious foods in 52 villages; assess needs for food processing machine for selected value chains, purchase and install the machines; train 52 village land tribunals and land committees; conduct community awareness on land rights issues; establish land registries in 44 villages. A total of 1,040 vulnerable households will be expected to be issued with certificate for Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs).

Two CSOs and District Councils will be involved in the implementation of the programme. The CSO partners include Relief to Development Society (REDESO) based in Ngara District and (Rulenge Diocese Development Organisation (RUDDO) in Biharamulo District.

The programme will directly benefit approximately 210,146 people, of which 110,746 will be women and 560,670 indirect beneficiaries in the two districts. The target group include poor households, women, chronically sick, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

b) Women’s Social and Economic Rights (WSER) programme in Tanzania

The EU-funded WSER programme will be implemented in Kigoma Rural and Kasulu Districts in Kigoma Region, and Masasi District in Mtwara Region.

The overall objective is “to contribute to the attainment of women’s economic and social empowerment and rights in Tanzania” with the following specific objectives;

- To advance women’s involvement in and control over decision-making and economic resources at the household, community, and district level
- To improve women’s status and household incomes through improved knowledge and opportunities

The expected outcomes include: women’s economic assets/return on assets improved; women’s involvement in and control over decision making in household and community increased; and local government and private sector capacity willingness to address gender equality improved.

Key expected results in 2014 include: farmers will be trained in 40 farmer field schools; 80 paraprofessionals will be trained and supported, and training will be provided to three quality seeds multiplication farms; 10 village land use plans (LUP) will be developed, district gender networks will be strengthened to advocate/influence the LGAs to meet the needs of marginalised groups, particularly women.

The programme will be implemented in partnership with KIMAS Consortium, and Caritas in Masasi, Kasulu and Kigoma rural districts respectively, and will directly benefit 252,989 people (137,463...
women) living in 40 villages. The indirect beneficiaries will be 1,800,659 people living in three districts.

2) **Health**

   a) **Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in rural Tanzania**

   Overall objective: To contribute to the improvement of the health and livelihoods of poor communities in Tanzania. Specific objective: To enhance community health through sustainable access to clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices in Ngara, Kibondo and Biharamulo Districts. The programme has the following outcomes:

   - Increased access to adequate, clean and safe water through provision of sustainable water supply infrastructure that are managed by target communities and supported by local authorities,
   - Improved household and school sanitation through community empowerment in construction of latrine facilities in target communities; and
   - Improved knowledge, attitude, and practices of good health and hygiene behaviour of targeted poor communities and school children through participatory methodologies in target communities.

   The programme is being implemented by three partners; Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) in Ngara, Community Based Health Care Council (CBHCC) in Biharamulo, and TWESA and Relief for Development Society (REDESO) in Kibondo in collaboration with relevant district departments.

   In 2014, a total of 80,733 community members will have access to safe, clean drinking water from 172 new and 65 rehabilitated water points. Hygiene will be promoted through community resource persons (CORPs). The lives of 9,244 schoolchildren and their teachers from 12 schools will be improved from a pair of new rainwater harvesting tanks and school latrines (with 10 drop-holes for pupils). Child-to-child (C2C) promotion activities will be implemented to maximize benefits from WASH facilities in target schools. A total of 161 water user groups and 11 associations (WUGs/WUAs) will be established in each improved water point to ensure their effective operation and sustainability.

   b) **Health Promotion for Impoverished Rural Populations in Tanzania**

   This research project to be implemented in Ngara seeks to find low-cost and appropriate interventions to prevent malaria and reduce waterborne disease. The research will have two components; the efficacy of *Moringa oleifera* seeds in purifying drinking water and the use of sterile *lantana camara* against malaria vectors. The latter component will be implemented in collaboration with Ifakara Health Institute and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

   The first component aims to improve drinking water quality at household level, through the use of *Moringa oleifera* seeds and will promote hand-washing with soap, to reduce the prevalence of diarrhoea diseases, with the following objectives:

   - To assess if *Moringa oleifera* seeds can improve drinking water quality in Kasulo village.
   - To assess if hand-washing with soap can improve household drinking water quality by preventing contamination in Kasulo village.
   - To evaluate the impact of using *Moringa oleifera* seeds or hand-washing with soap on incidence of diarrhoea in rural Tanzania.
   - To evaluate the acceptability and potential sustainability of both interventions in rural Tanzania.
The second research component in 2014 will investigate the repellent effect of the sterile and non-invasive form of lantana camara in keeping mosquitoes away from homes. It will involve experiments inside a large screen house to compare the efficacy of sterile Lantana vs. wild Lantana against malaria vectors. Three huts, similar to residential houses in the area, will be built inside the screen house. Effectiveness of the sterile and wild Lantana will be determined by counting the number of host-seeking mosquitoes caught inside and outside each house. Wild Lantana camara is a natural source of sugar for mosquitoes. It has been proven that mosquitoes feeding on Lantana camara have reduced fitness. The research will investigate if this effect is observable in the sterile form.

Findings of both researches will be published in a series of articles and will be disseminated among policy and decision-makers, and donors to justify the case for scaling-up positive and replicable results.

c) Bringing nutrition actions to scale in Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya regions

The Scale-Up-Nutrition (SUN) programme is implemented in three Regions (Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa). It promotes infant and young child feeding (IYFC) practices to prevent stunting; provides support through district and community health centres and health workers, and integrates growing nutritious food crops. The overall goal of the programme is to reduce the prevalence of chronic under-nutrition among young children in six districts of Tanzania by 10 percentage points. The programme aims to directly reach 74,000 children under two years and their caregivers and 25,000 pregnant women. A further 255,000 children under five and caregivers and 74,000 pregnant women will be reached indirectly. The programme will be implemented through District Councils by closely working with Regional and District Nutritionists, District Medical Officers and health staff in the health facilities in target villages and wards.

The programme has four key expected results;

- Regional and local government authorities effectively plan, budget, coordinate and monitor the delivery of nutrition services and nutrition sensitive interventions.
- Practice of nutrition-relevant behaviours and uptake of nutrition services by pregnant women and caregivers of children aged less than two years is improved.
- Availability and access to a diverse and micronutrient-rich plant and animal source foods at household level is enhanced.
- Evidence and learning from district and community programming on nutrition is documented and used to inform the scale-up of nutrition actions to reduce stunting.

In 2014, market analysis will be undertaken in six target districts to identify nutritious crops, vegetable gardens will be promoted, extension service will be strengthened, pregnant mothers will acquire knowledge and skills in child feeding practices and BCC messages on nutrition will be disseminated through community change agents.

d) Programme Quality

In 2014, the country programme will focus on improving programme quality. The Programme Quality Unit (PQU) working with the ACDP and programme managers will ensure that quality standards are met through coordinated planning, monitoring and the provision of timely advisory services. It is expected that the PQU will add value to programmes based on needs identified through joint assessment. In other words, the PQU level of effort will be determined by the programmes based on the principle and practice of managing for results.
In the first quarter of 2014, the PQU will focus on building a shared understanding of programme quality and its meaning for the programme. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation processes will provide the overall framework and the primary entry points for focusing on programme quality. Within this framework, a number of core issues affecting programme quality will be addressed. These will include, but not limited to, targeting, documenting lesson learned, communication, accountability (HAP) and mainstreaming. Mainstreaming will focus on land right issues, equality/gender and Disaster Risk Reduction. A strong focus on equality will continue to be a fundamental element of the programmes and lessons learned from this will be documented and shared locally and internationally.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2014, there will be a renewed focus on strengthening collaboration between programmes and PQU to improve the M&E systems and practices across the country programme.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Contextual Analysis</th>
<th>Survey (e.g. baseline/ mid line/ end line)</th>
<th>M T Review / Evaluation</th>
<th>Internal / External</th>
<th>Donor (if Applicable)</th>
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<td>FIM- WSER</td>
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<td>MTR July 2014</td>
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<td>FIM- GPAF</td>
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<td>Mid-term Review November 2014</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Annual review - October 2014</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Continuous review</td>
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