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Ref. No: CAB.57/290/01B/14

4<sup>th</sup> June, 2010

UN Independent Expert on the Question of  
Human Rights and Extreme Poverty,  
UNOG – OHCHR,  
CH 1211,

**GENEVA 10**

**OHCHR REGISTRY**

16 JUN 2010

Recipients : SPD

**REF: SUBMISSION OF THE RESPONSE TO THE  
QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF  
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)**

Reference is made to the subject matter above.

We acknowledge receipt of your questionnaire on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2010, which requested the responding state to be submitted before 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2010.

It is our belief that the responses to the issues raised in the questionnaire will assist in the preparation of the report to the Sixty Fifth Session of the General Assembly. In case of any clarification or a need for further analysis please direct your attention to:

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Thank you for your cooperation

M. J. Mwaffisi

**/PERMANENT SECRETARY**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SIRI**

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MILLENIUM  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)**

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**JUNI, 2010**

**SIRI**

# QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDG ADDRESSED

NO	MDG GOAL	COUNTRY RESPONSE
1	<b>MDG 1- ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY</b>	
	<b>HUNGER</b>	
	1. Who are those in the country most likely to face food insecurity and why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women , Children, elderly and those who living with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• WHY .</li> <li>• Traditional believes and customs men are given the first priority in regard to food consumption at family level.</li> <li>• Poverty at the family level.</li> <li>• Unreliable weather conditions which affects the production of food.</li> <li>• Unreliable incomes for the people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>
	1. Specific Social policies and programmes that ensure those most vulnerable have access to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adoption of the revised employment policy of 2008 and launching of the National Employment Creation Program NECP 2007.</li> <li>• The Youth National Employment Action Plan 2007 which articulates the general and specific objectives and strategies of the Youth Employment Policy.</li> <li>• The National Employment Creation Program</li> </ul>

		<p>aims at creating over one million jobs by 2010 in the private sector and through increased public investment in construction and other employment generating activities such as mining and tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2009, the government launched the green revolution “Kilimo Kwanza” in order to boost growth of the economy and attain substantial reduction in poverty and increase food production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Response</b></p>
	2. What mechanism designed to ensure participation of Civil Society in decision-making as well as transparency and accountability have been most useful in improving access to adequate food for the most vulnerable, and which have been less useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing with MDAs and DPs through various channels on experiences of implementation of community-driven development (CDD) approach as a good delivery mechanism that empowers the poor and its contribution to expeditious eradication of poverty in Tanzania</li> </ul>
	<b>DECENT WORK</b>	
	1. Who are those most likely to be working poor or those who are engaged in vulnerable work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women, Girls and Children</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Employment Policy</li> <li>• Women and Gender Development Policy, 2000</li> </ul>



	<p>2. Please described specific policies and programmes that are designed to benefit the most vulnerable</p>	<p><b>Laws:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and Labour Relation Act,2004</li> <li>• Law of the Child Act no 21 of 2009</li> <li>• Land Court Disputes settlements Act,2002</li> <li>• Antitrafficking in Person Act of 2008</li> </ul> <p><b>Programmes;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of soft loans e.g Women Development Fund and Youth Development Fund which is a revolving funds targeting to benefit women and youth especially those living in rural areas</li> <li>• Establishment of Tanzania Women Bank with the aim of facilitating women access to soft loans and entrepreneurship education</li> <li>• Establishment of Economic empowerment Fund which benefits women men and youth.</li> <li>• Establishment of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) such as Saving and Credit Societies (SACCOS,), Rural Saving Societies ( VICOBA).</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of rural micro financial services e.g Community Banking and Savings and Credit Association (SACCOS)</li> <li>• The "Kilimo Kwanza campaign which aimed at prioritizing agriculture so as to increase productivity in Agriculture.</li> </ul>

	<p>3. What mechanism designed to ensure participation of Civil Society in decision-making as well as transparency and accountability have been most useful in improving decent work for the most vulnerable and which have been less useful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy, laws and Programmess are developed in a consultative ways and the participation of relevant stake holder in each issue is underscored from all stages</li> <li>• These programmes are integrated in all sectors and stress for cross sector collaboration and Public &amp; Private Partnership</li> </ul>
2	<b>MDG2: Achieve universal Primary Education</b>	
	<p>1. People from population group are most likely to drop out of primary school in your country and why?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girls</li> <li>• Children from Pastoralist Community</li> <li>• Children from the poor families.</li> <li>• Orphans</li> </ul> <p>WHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early pregnancies and marriage at tender age</li> <li>• Traditional customs which favors men and boys access to education compared to women and girls especially from the poor families.</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Please describe specific social protection policies and programmes that have been put in place to prevent school drop-outs among the most vulnerable. Are there any social protection policies that have had an impact on the withdrawal rate of children from primary and secondary education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instituting monitoring and legal instruments at the local level.</li> <li>• Primary and Secondary schools Development programmes which reduced school Fees and other contributions.</li> <li>• School food programmes especially in the areas</li> </ul>

		<p>which experiencing food shortage and in the pastoralists communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Ward Secondary School</li> <li>• Establishment of Boarding Schools and provision of development grants to secondary schools for rehabilitations of their infrastructures.</li> <li>• Financial and material support to the orphans from LGAS, CSO, FBO and NGOS.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of school fees at Secondary Level.</li> <li>• The Education and Training Policy (1995) for the mainland, the Zanzibar Education Policy</li> <li>• Child Development Policy</li> <li>• Women and Gender Development Policy</li> <li>• Women and Gender Development Strategy (2005)</li> <li>• A National Social Protection Framework has been developed. The COBET program allows Previously un enrolled children to attend school.</li> <li>• The government also supports costs of primary education for orphans and children from households with proven needs, e.g. disabilities, elderly parents who have low income.</li> </ul>

	<p>3 What mechanism designed to ensure participation of Civil Society in decision-making as well as transparency and accountability have been most useful in preventing school drop-out of the most vulnerable and have been less useful?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization Mechanism to ensure that all school aged children are enrolled.</li> <li>• Prohibition of School fees in Government Primary School</li> <li>• Allowing intervention of non-governmental institutions and Faith Based Organization have boosted access and improved Country equity in access to education.</li> <li>• Financial and material Support to the orphans and to the children who are living in the streets.</li> </ul>
3	<b>MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women</b>	
	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>
	<p>1.From which population groups are girls and women least likely to attend secondary or tertiary education and to work in wage employment</p>	<p>Women and girls from the poor families pastoralists communities and rural areas due to the following reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Tradition and customs which favors men and boys to attend secondary and tertiary education.</li> <li>• Women and girls are vulnerable due to asymmetric relation in decision-making powers</li> <li>• Poor families cannot afford school and tuition fees.</li> </ul>
	<p>2.Please describe social protection policies and programmes that</p>	<b>Policies</b>



	<p>facilities access for the most vulnerable women to secondary or tertiary education and wage employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Education Policy which aims at equal access to education and training.</li> <li>• Women and Gender Development Policy aims at reducing inequalities between men and women and specifies issues for particular action, including education of the girl child, ownership and inheritance of property, unbearable cultural prejudices related to nutrition, violence, genital mutilation, as well as job and pay discrimination.</li> <li>• The National Employment Policy of 2007 and the Employment Policy 2008 emphasize equal access to employment opportunities of men and women.</li> <li>• The National Employment Creation Program and the Youth Employment Action Plan also aim at ensuring gender balance.</li> <li>• The Primary and Secondary Development programmes</li> <li>• Vacation Development Programme</li> <li>• Folk Development Programme</li> <li>• The government continues to strengthen its capacity to implement National Policies and Plans of Action on gender equality.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Zanzibar, Includes Child Survival Protection and Development Policy(2001), The Women and Development Policy (2001), the Zanzibar Youth Development Policy (2005), the Education Policy (2006),</li> <li>• Child Development Policy (2008).</li> </ul> <p><b>Laws</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Service Policy and Act,2002</li> <li>• Employment and Labour Relation Act,2004</li> <li>• The Child Act 2009.</li> </ul>
	3.What process and mechanisms to ensure participation of women in decision making as well as transparency and accountability have been most effective	<p><b>Affirmatives Action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendment to the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977 in 2004 to provide for the 30% of women in Parliament</li> <li>• The Process of Developing the Country 50:50 strategy is in Progress aiming at attaining the equal representation and participation of women and men at all level of Decision making positions.</li> </ul>
	MDG:4(reduce Child Mortality),MDG5(Improve maternal health)and MDG 6(Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	

4	Questions	Responses
	1) Which Population group has the highest child and maternal mortality rates and the highest prevalence of major diseases?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children of 0-5, and malaria is a leading diseases' which cause about 37.7% of their death</li> <li>• Women between 18-49 years</li> </ul>
	2) Please describe specific policies and programmes that ensure access to health care services for those most vulnerable. In particular provide information on how social protection mechanisms have directly impacted Child Mortality rates and maternal health, especially amongst vulnerable groups, and how social protection systems have lessened incidence of preventable diseases through improving access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Population Policy, 2000</li> <li>• The National Health Policy, 2004</li> <li>• Reproductive and Child Health Policy guideline (2003)</li> <li>• National Package of Essential Reproductive and Child Health Interventions</li> <li>• Reproductive and Child Health Strategy: 2005-2010</li> <li>• Adolescent Health and Development Strategy: 2004-2008</li> <li>• Adolescent Friendly Service Standards</li> <li>• Road Map for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Morbidity and Mortality: 2008 -2015</li> <li>• National Plan of Action: 2001-2015 to accelerate the elimination of FGM and harmful traditional practices.</li> <li>• Development of the Reproductive and Child Healthy strategy (2004-2008)</li> <li>• The National Malaria Medium Term Strategic Plan 2002-2009</li> </ul>

		Responses
		<p><b>Programmes;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Road Map for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Morbidity and Mortality: 2008-2015 was launched on 22 April 2008. The roadmap has explicit emphasis on the provision of emergency obstetric care at health centre level and fast-tracking the employment of skilled staff at all levels with specific focus on the remote rural areas.</li> <li>• The Intervention to Combat HIV and Aids by Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission</li> <li>• Mass media Campaign on behavior change</li> <li>• Campaign of Counseling and Voluntary Testing</li> <li>• Establishment of Voluntary and Testing (VCT) centres have been established throughout the country.</li> <li>• Provisions of Antiretroviral therapy free of Charge by the Government to HIV/AIDS Infected people</li> </ul>
MDG7	3) What processes and mechanisms to ensure participation of beneficiary in decision making as well as transparency and accountability have been most vulnerable and which have been less useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Public &amp; Private Partnership in Health Sector; which has invited cooperation e.g. in running of Hospital and Health Centre's</li> </ul>



	Questions	Responses
	<b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
	1) Which population groups are most affected by biodiversity loss, have least access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and are most likely to live in slums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and children from rural (Peasants Families) areas and Pastoralists Society</li> </ul>
	2. Please describe specific policies and programmes for the benefit of the most vulnerable to; reduce biodiversity loss; increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation to ensure safe shelters. Please detailed how social protection mechanism have directly improved the vulnerability of Slum dwellers and helped provide secure access to adequate housing	<p><b>Policy;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the National Environmental Action Plan 1994,</li> <li>• the National Environmental Policy (1997)</li> </ul> <p><b>Laws</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environmental Management Act (2004) This is a comprehensive umbrella</li> </ul> <p>Act that includes provisions for institutional responsibilities with regard to environmental Management, environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessment, pollution prevention and control, waste management, environmental standards, state of environment reporting.</p>

	Questions	Responses
	2) What process and mechanism to ensure participation of those most vulnerable in decision-making as well as transparency and accountability have been most effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and protection of ecological systems and wetlands through both public awareness and law enforcement</li> <li>• Ensuring fair and equitable access to and allocation of water resources to all social and economic demands so that they are able to maximize their capacities in contributing to the Tanzanian economic development;</li> </ul>
MDG	<b>Official Development Assistance</b>	
	1. Please describe how ODA is impacting the MDG results in your country. Are the quantity and quality, transparency and predictability of aid appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Tanzania varies between 25–45 percent of the total government budget. Furthermore, 80 percent of the development budget is financed through foreign resources in the form of grants, concessional loans and debt relief. These resources are channeled through three modalities, namely: General Budget Support (GBS), Basket Fund and Direct Project Funds. Of the three GBS, which is about 55 percent of the total official development aid, is the most preferred mode because it is more readily aligned to national processes and priorities than other modalities.</li> </ul>