

TANZANIA
Office of the Secretary of the UNICEF Executive Board

Template for delegations commenting on the draft country programme documents

2022 annual session

Draft country programme document commenting period: 22 March to 11 April 2022

Delegations are kindly invited to use this to share their comments on the draft country programme document being presented to the Executive Board during the forthcoming session.

Delegation name: United States of America

Draft country programme document: Tanzania

In accordance with Executive Board decision [2014/1](#), draft country programme documents are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. All comments received by the Office of the Secretary of the Executive Board before the deadline stated above will be posted on the Executive Board website, and considered by the requesting country, in close consultation with UNICEF.

	Delegation's comments	Response(s)
General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains a serious concern in some regions although the practice is declining.● The Marriage Act of 1971 should be amended to end child marriages. The Marriage Act set the minimum age for boys to marry at 18 years old, but Sections 13 and 17 allowed girls to marry at 14 with the consent of the court, and at 15 with parental consent. The Court of Appeal in 2019 held that these provisions were unconstitutional, however, these provisions have not yet been amended by parliament.● The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Country Report for Tanzania was developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with UN Women Tanzania and the government of Ireland. The report noted that although	

	<p>child marriages are rampant in the rural areas, only 16 percent were married last year before attaining 18 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● President Samia Suluhu Hassan also reversed a controversial President Magufuli-era policy that banned pregnant schoolgirls and adolescent mothers from the formal education system, with pregnant girls and new mothers able to re-enter the school system in early 2022.● We encourage UNICEF to continue improving its data disaggregation and collection across the CPD’s key indicators. How does UNICEF plan to establish clear disaggregation of gender and age considerations to measure key areas of systematic gender inequality so all perspectives, needs, and resiliencies are reflected?● Focus should be placed on the interdependent relationship between WASH and nutrition with programs targeting childhood malnutrition. How does UNICEF plan to prioritize the essential role of clean drinking water in addressing childhood malnutrition?● We support UNICEF’s use of gender-transformative programming in treating/preventing HIV with an emphasis placed on reducing gender inequalities and targeting social norms that result in higher HIV infections among girls and women.● Post-neonatal mortality is up to 60,000 per year and accounts for 60% of under-five mortality. How does UNICEF plan to prioritize management of diarrhea and pneumonia, common causes of under-five mortality not mentioned in the CPD? Additionally, what is UNICEF’s plan to address the disruptions to routine immunizations due to the COVID-19 pandemic that continue to negatively impact newborn and child health in Tanzania?	
--	---	--

Comments on specific aspects of the draft country programme document	<i>Paragraph 5:</i> The SIGI Country Report (referenced above) also highlights the exposure of violence that women and girls are subjected to in Tanzania. Findings established that 48 percent of them have survived intimate-partner violence at least once in their lives, 23 percent in the past one year.	
---	--	--