

**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 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.

	<b>Delegation's comments</b>	<b>Response(s)</b>
<b>General comments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains a serious concern in some regions although the practice is declining.</li><li>• 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,</li></ul>	<p>Thank you for the comments. UNFPA is the lead agency addressing FGM globally and in Tanzania, with UNICEF having a contributory role. In this function we are ensuring the issue is addressed through a child protection system as it has been observed that FGM is increasingly practiced on girls under the age of one.</p> <p>We fully agree. In the recent Universal Periodic Review Report the government has also accepted the recommendation on amending the age of marriage. Along with UNFPA and UNWOMEN and other partners, UNICEF will continue to advocate for the same.</p>

	<p>however, these provisions have not yet been amended by parliament.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 child marriages are rampant in the rural areas, only 16 percent were married last year before attaining 18 years.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• Focus should be placed on the interdependent relationship between WASH and nutrition with programs targeting</li> </ul>	<p>This is well noted and along with other partners UNICEF is also supporting the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey and the census which will provide more detailed and representative information on this important indicator.</p> <p>This is a welcome development and UNICEF is supporting the implementation of the inclusive education guideline that sets out this change</p> <p>The detailed results framework of the CPD contains gender disaggregated data for a number of results areas. Externally, working with UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, UNICEF will continue to support government's effort to strengthen data disaggregation, to develop and implement cost effective innovations to reduce the cost of data collection, whilst deepening geographic, gender specific, and socio-economic representation in national survey data.</p> <p>On gender, the UNICEF Tanzania Gender Action Plan provides a unique platform to promote and support comprehensive gender transformative programming initiatives at scale, multi-sectorally.</p> <p>This interdependent relationship between WASH and nutrition is well understood. Through the implementation of</p>
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	<p>childhood malnutrition. How does UNICEF plan to prioritize the essential role of clean drinking water in addressing childhood malnutrition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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?</li> </ul>	<p>the national sanitation campaign, in close collaboration with government, UNICEF will promote good practices on the use of appropriate household water treatment, safe storage and water handling options thereby ensuring safe drinking water is available for communities at large.</p> <p>To promote gender transformational change in HIV prevention/treatment/care, UNICEF will focus on changing unequal gender and social norms and increasing voice and agency of women and girls, including scaling up efforts to work closely with boys and men as champions of change, reduction of violence, promoting girls’ education, and increasing girls and women’s access to and use of resources. Strengthening government and civil societies institutional capacities, accountabilities and improved measurement frameworks will be part of this as well.</p> <p>UNICEF is fully committed to addressing the unacceptably high post-neonatal mortality in Tanzania. Through strengthening primary health care and community systems, we will contribute to achieving timely access to promotive, preventive and curative services of high quality for all children. The multisectoral nature of our work will help to ensure that the underlying factors of childhood mortality, including malnutrition and poor water and sanitation, are tackled. The observed disruptions in immunization programs will be addressed through an equity lens, focusing on districts that lag behind and on zero dose children.</p>
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<p><b>Comments on specific aspects of the draft country programme document</b></p>	<p><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.</p>	<p>UNICEF shares the concern on violence against women and children. UNICEF in coordination with involved UN agencies supports the Government to implement the National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC).</p>
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