



**NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO END
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND
CHILDREN IN TANZANIA
2017/18 – 2021/22**



December, 2016



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Violence Against Women
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
COP	Child Online Protection
CPT	Child Protection Team
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPEV	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children
HBS	Household Budget Survey
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGO	Local Government Officer
MDA	Ministry, Departments, and Agencies
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
MoICAS	Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports
MLHHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
NPSC	National Protection Steering Committee
NPTC	National Protection Technical Committee
PGCD	Police Gender and Children's Desk
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PS	Permanent Secretary
PO-PSM	President's Office – Public Service Management
RCDO	Regional Community Development Officer
REO	Regional Education Officers
RITA	Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency
RLO	Regional Labour Officer

RS	Regional Secretary
RSWO	Regional Social Welfare Officer
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TWG	Technical Working Group
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

Definition of Key Concepts

Child: A person below the age of eighteen years.¹

Child Abuse: Contravention of the rights of the child which causes physical, moral or emotional harm including beatings, insults, discrimination, neglect, sexual abuse and exploitative labour ²

Child Neglect: Failure of a child's parent or care giver to provide necessary care and means of sustenance to a child such as food, shelter, clothing, education, medical care etc. Or failure to protect such child from violence by parent, guardian or child care institution.³

Child Sexual Abuse: Contacts or interactions between a child and an older or more knowledgeable child or adult (a stranger, sibling or person in position of authority, a parent or a caretaker) when the child is being used as an object of gratification for the older child's or adult's sexual needs. These contacts or interactions are carried out against the child using force, trickery, bribes, threats or pressure.⁴

Child Labour: Any work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. ⁵

Family: Parental father, mother and children, adopted or blood related and other close relative including grandfather, grandmother uncles, aunties, cousins, nephews and nieces who live in a household.⁶

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Refers to any physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence perpetuated by a person against another on account of gender.⁷

Intimate Partner Violence: Behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.⁸

Physical Violence: Physical act of violence such as being slapped, pushed, hit with fist (punched), kicked, or whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun and knife. ⁹

Parent: A biological father or mother, the adoptive father or mother and any other person under whose care a child has been committed.¹⁰

Parenting: The process of helping and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood, it is about raising a child regardless of the biological relationship.

¹ The Law of the Child Act, 2009, Section 4 (1)

² Ibid, Section 3

³ Tanzania Multi Sector National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children, 2013-2016

⁴ The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 2003

⁵ Global Estimate of Forced Labour, ILO Factsheet, 2012

⁶ The Law of the Child Act, 2009, Section 3

⁷ Tanzania Multi Sector National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children, 2013-2016

⁸ Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, WHO, 2014

⁹ Report of the National Survey on Violence against Children in Tanzania, 2011

¹⁰ The Law of the Child Act, 2009, Section 3

Psychological Abuse: Verbal and non-verbal emotional abuse, which may be active or passive. This describes actions intended to inflict mental pain, anguish or distress on a person.¹¹

Sexual Violence: Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or acts to traffic for sexual purposes, directed against a person using coercion, and unwanted sexual comments, harassment or advances made by any person regardless of their relationship to the survivor/victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.¹²

Toxic Stress: Occurs when a person experiences strong, frequent, and/or prolonged adversity – such as physical or emotional abuse, chronic neglect, caregiver substance abuse or mental illness, exposure to violence, and/or the accumulated burdens of family economic hardship – without adequate adult support.¹³

Violence against Children: Is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.¹⁴

Violence against Women: All acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war.¹⁵

¹¹ Neglect, Abuse and Violence against Older Women, Division for Social Policy and Development, United Nations, 2013

¹² Tanzania Police Force Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse, 2012

¹³ Excessive Stress Disrupts the Architecture of the Developing Brain - Working paper 3, Center on the Developing Child – Harvard University, 2014

¹⁴ World Report on Violence and Health, WHO, 2002

¹⁵ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003

Preface

The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22), has been developed by consolidating eight different action plans addressing violence against women and children to create a single comprehensive, National Plan of Action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country.

Violence against women and children is a daily reality for large number of women and children. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, their families, communities and the nation. Violence prevents our economy from attaining its full economic potential as it is diverting resources from their optimal use and it has significant negative impact on attaining of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, African Agenda 2063:- The Africa We Want, and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 targets especially high quality livelihood and good governance and the rule of law. Violence also impacts negatively on economic growth and on poverty reduction initiatives. The National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children intends to reinforce the government commitment to provide effective leadership for eliminating violence.

The NPA-VAWC emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognizes that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive impact on inclusive growth. Thus, strengthening the impact of the diverse investments being made by government, development partners and stakeholders on the lives of women, children, families and subsequently on communities and Tanzania as a whole is of paramount importance.

Available resources need to be devoted toward ensuring that interventions to end violence in Tanzania are integrated into the NPA-VAWC and accelerate the country's progress as envisioned in the National Five Year Development Plan II (2016/17–2020/21).

It is the responsibility of duty bearers to ensure that all women and children enjoy their rights to an environment free from all forms of violence. Maximum result from this National Plan of Action requires strong partnerships and commitment.



Ummy A. Mwalimu (MP)

Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

Foreword

In pursuance of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Commission's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and in order to deliver on the vision of a world where all children grow and live free from violence, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children was launched to help countries to work together to tackle violence, build political will to end violence, seize the opportunities presented by the SDGs and align partners for preventing violence.

In this regard, Tanzania, along with Sweden, Mexico and Indonesia, has accepted the opportunity of becoming a pathfinder country in the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children as violence is a global issue. Tanzania is the first African country to showcase the initiative. The selection of Tanzania was based on our country's response to the findings of the Violence Against Children study carried out in 2009. Tanzania's NPA-VAWC seeks to contribute to the Global Partnership targets by promoting use of evidence-based approaches in supporting those committed to, and charged with, preventing and responding to violence against women and children from government to grassroots, from civil society to the private sector.

The National Plan of Action incorporates a selected group of strategies based on the best available evidence to help duty bearers, service providers, and communities intensify their focus on prevention and response services that have the greatest potential in reducing violence against women and children. The National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children is grounded in the Tanzanian context and envisages improved coordination, delivery of quality services, implementation of viable prevention and response measures and application of innovative solutions to end all forms of violence against women and children.

The institutional framework of the NPA-VAWC builds on the lessons learned from the past and includes specific strategic interventions that build a unified protection system for women and children.



S. Nkinga

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

Executive Summary

The Agenda 2030 makes an explicit, bold, and universal commitment to ending violence against women and children in all its forms as part of an integrated agenda for investing in the protection and empowerment of women and children. Prior to the development of this National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22), Tanzania had eight (8) different plans of action to address various aspects of preventing violence against women, violence against children, and gender based violence, each with their own unique coordination structures, activities, monitoring and evaluation structures, and communication strategies.

With the creation of this single, comprehensive, NPA-VAWC, Tanzania has consolidated the prevention of violence agenda into one document that recognizes that violence occurs on a continuum, that violence in childhood has an impact on a person's health and well-being well into adulthood, that violence is cyclical and that addressing violence in childhood will also reduce violence against women, that violence is interpersonal as well as intergenerational, and impacts individual, family, and community health and well-being. The NPA-VAWC envisions a Tanzania where women and children enjoy their right to an environment free from all forms of violence.

The NPA-VAWC was developed through a consultative and comprehensive process that galvanized stakeholders to conceive of an action plan that would consider the lessons learned, best practices, and new innovative measures to address violence against women and children in Tanzania. Stakeholders were taken through a series of discussions that looked at information garnered from desk reviews, evaluations of existing strategies, as well as new frameworks of thinking such as the seven (7) INSPIRE strategies set out by the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

With facilitation, stakeholders initially identified 18 issues specific to the Tanzanian context that they subsequently placed within eight thematic areas. Stakeholders then embarked on an intensive exercise of identifying activities and subsequently costing those activities, ultimately developing a five-year National Plan of Action with the ultimate goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women and children in Tanzania.

For Tanzania, the NPA-VAWC represents a strategic shift in thinking about how Tanzania will address the problem of violence against women and children. Instead of focusing on interventions that are issue based, Tanzania will now focus on building systems that both prevent violence against women and children in all its forms, and respond to the needs of victims/survivors. This undertaking is immense in that it requires not only a high level of coordination and cooperation among all duty bearers, but also entails taking concrete steps toward bridging the public and private spheres and reaching communities, families, and individuals – including children – and reshaping perceptions of violence as well as gender roles between men and women.



Photo by: UNICEF/Pudowski

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Tanzania Country Profile

Total population of Tanzania in 2012 was 44.9 million (Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2012). Basing on the population growth rate, population of Tanzania is approximately 50.6 million people whereby 24.6 million are male (48.7%) and 26 million female (51.3%) by 2016. Children under age of 18 constitute 50.1% of entire population of whom male are 48.6% and female are 51.4%. Life expectancy stands at 59.8 years (men) and 63.8 years (women). Agricultural sector which represents the main source of livelihood for vast majority (74%) of the poor grew by 2.3%, a lower rate than the overall economic growth of over 6% and population growth rate of 2.7% contributed 29% of GDP in 2015.

1.2 Socio-Economic Situation

Approximately 28.2 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2012, a reduction from 34 percent in 2007 (Population and Housing Census, 2012). Rural poverty was 33.3% and percentage of people who live in extreme poverty and deprivation was 11.3%. The national basic needs poverty line per adult is Tanzanian Shillings 36,482 per month while national food poverty line is Tanzanian Shillings 26,085 per adult per month (The 2011/12 HBS).

1.3 Situation Analysis

Violence is a daily reality for large numbers of women and children in Tanzania. According to the Global 2015 Human Development Report, 35% of women globally have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence, which impacts on women's empowerment. In Tanzania, almost four in ten women have experienced physical violence, and one in five women report experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (from the age of 15).¹⁶ Spousal abuse, both sexual and physical, is even higher (44%) for married women. According to the 2010 Demographic Health Survey, 39 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and almost one-third of women (33%) aged 15-49 experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Women's experiences of violence cuts across socio-demographic factors and the rates of physical, sexual, and psychological violence were higher in rural areas and among the less educated.¹⁷ Finally, there is growing evidence that sextortion - extorting sexual favors in return for rendering public services - is becoming more common in workplaces, especially in workplaces that have a sole proprietor. Sextortion is even found in primary and secondary schools, health centers, and public service offices.

In 2011, Tanzania released the findings of a Violence against Children (VAC) survey which found that nearly one in three girls and one out of seven boys experience some form of sexual violence before turning 18. Most children do not report their experience, few seek services, and even fewer actually receive any care, treatment, or support if they do report. Rates of physical and emotional violence are high: among girls, 72% experience some form of physical violence, while for boys the figure is 71%. Emotional violence affects approximately one quarter of boys and girls. In addition, corporal punishment is lawful in Tanzania and regarded by many as a normal means of disciplining children. Although it is seen as a common method of child rearing in

¹⁶ Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (2010).

¹⁷ The Tanzania Daily News 16 Oct. 2013

Tanzania, there is specific evidence that this widespread phenomenon results in the opposite of what is intended, i.e. anti-social rather than pro-social behaviour.¹⁸

Exposure to violence during childhood leaves physical marks on the brain that can impact a person for the rest of their life. The brain is most vulnerable to trauma in the first two years of life, when many new neural pathways are still being formed, and again in the teenage years – when adolescents learn complex analytical skills and mature emotionally.¹⁹

In addition to physical, sexual, and emotional violence, Tanzania also has traditional practices that harm children and women. Tanzanian women marry young - almost five years earlier than men - at about 19 years of age. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) exists in Tanzania, and in some communities as many as 70.8% are circumcised.²⁰ At least 7.9 million women and girls in Tanzania are estimated to have undergone FGM.²¹

Challenges faced by survivors in accessing essential services include a lack of effective police investigation, failure to prosecute and convict perpetrators, intimidation and discrimination. Access to justice is hampered by the cost, limited availability of legal aid, corruption, and in general, a lack of knowledge and awareness of human rights among law enforcers. Patriarchal norms have embedded gender discrimination within the very structures of society that should be providing avenues for justice, redress, and protection. These structures are allowing perpetrators to escape accountability for their crimes, especially with regard to poor investigation and evidence gathering, ineffective prosecution, and low sentences imposed for crimes of violence against women and children. These patriarchal beliefs lead to a lack of accountability in combating violence against women and children, with further negative consequences for the survivors.

1.4 National Efforts to Address Violence Against Women and Children

The process of developing the NPA-VAWC involved an exhaustive desk review of the expired and on-going eight (8) NPAs and consultative meetings with a wide array of stakeholders (Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Faith-Based Organizations (FBO), national and international Non-Government Organizations (NGO), development partners, and international organizations) to assess: lessons learned, best practices, major challenges, and recommendations on ways forward.

Looking at the existing NPAs enabled stakeholders to articulate a strategy for the NPA-VAWC 2017/18- 2012/22 and develop a set of guiding principles that would address both women and children, ultimately yielding the architecture and substance for the NPA-VAWC.

The first step of the process involved taking a critical look at the activities and effectiveness of the eight (8) NPAs and identifying a number of areas of progress in addressing violence against women and children, including, but not limited to:

- i. Enactment and operationalization of relevant policies and laws to enhance policy, legal and institutional framework including coordination mechanisms;

¹⁸ Hecker, et al., Corporal Punishment and Children's Externalizing Problems: A cross-sectional study of Tanzanian primary school aged children, *Child Abuse and Neglect: The International Journal* 38, Elsevier, 2013, pg. 889-890

¹⁹ Mead, Beauchine, Shannon, 'Neurobiological adaptations to violence across development' *Development and Psychopathology* 22 (2010), 1-22

²⁰ Tanzania Demographical and Health Survey, 2010

²¹ UNICEF Report, 2013

- ii. Child protection systems rolled out to 47 Local Government Authorities;
- iii. Child protection teams at the district and village level have been capacitated and equipped to respond to violence against children;
- iv. Frontline workers, such as Social Welfare Officers, police, and health care personal, have been capacitated to effectively manage and refer protection cases, as well as ensure appropriate documentation;
- v. Child Labour committees have been established at National and Council levels to monitor and identify exploitative situations and carry out inspections to identify hazardous types of work and unsafe work places that violate children's right to a safe environment;
- vi. The Tanzanian Police Force has embarked on an effort to establish Police Gender and Children's Desk (PGCD) throughout the country, as well as train officers in child abuse and gender based violence;
- vii. A national multi-sectoral committee on prevention and response to violence against women was established to advise the Minister responsible for women and children affairs on issues of violence against women and children;
- viii. A National Child Helpline (a toll-free telephone outreach service for children) was established in 2013, accessible across all networks on the Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar;
- ix. Four One Stop Centres have been established in Dar es Salaam (Amana Hospital), Shinyanga (Regional Referral Hospital), Mwanza (Sekou Toure Hospital) and Iringa (Regional Referral Hospital) for providing medical treatment, psychosocial guidance and counseling and legal assistance to survivors of violence;
- x. Efforts are under way to review the Education Act No. 25 (1978) to prohibit child marriage while at school and the Law of Marriage Act (1971) to raise the age of marriage of girls from 14 to 18; and
- xi. A system of gender focal persons in MDAs enhances gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, plans, budgets, and programmes, and supports development of interventions that are gender sensitive.

To ensure effective implementation of the above initiatives, the government is working in partnership with development partners, NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs through a range of programmes and initiatives including public awareness activities, such as commemoration of 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, the International Day of Families, International Women's Day, the Day of African Child, and International Day of Girl Child.

That said, there is recognition that government efforts to address VAWC has been fraught with numerous challenges in all areas of programming, from national to sub-national, financial, administrative, as well as within communities, families, and individual's own capacity to address and respond to violence. When the eight (8) different plans of actions were all in place, coordination structures among critical MDAs and stakeholders were often fragmented or duplicative. Whereas some communities in Tanzania have effective services in place to respond to incidences of violence, in most Local Government Authorities (LGA) services are inadequate and or incapable of handling the needs of a survivor or victim. In a social norms context there is the perception that children belong to their parents and caregivers, rather than being rights holders in their own right, and therefore parents and caregivers can treat them as they please. In

terms of behavioral and societal norms, men are socially and economically dominant, resulting in perceptions that women are not equal making parity in the gender arena difficult to achieve. This is compounded by limited awareness and knowledge of the social, economic, and legal rights of women and men, girls and boys afforded by international, regional, and national laws. Finally, as is the case the world over, there is a culture of silence existing around reporting violence that is often associated with stigma, fear, and social alienation.

After evaluating the success and challenges, NPA-VAWC workshop participants identified 18 issues that needed to be included in the new comprehensive NPA (see Table 1), and then used the World Health Organization's (WHO) INSPIRE package to facilitate analysis of the 18 issues. The INSPIRE model is WHO's main contribution to the newly established Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and includes seven (7) strategies that when undertaken together, provide an evidence-based framework for ending violence against children.²² The seven (7) INSPIRE strategies are: (1) the implementation and enforcement of laws; (2) norms and values; (3) safe environments; (4) parent and caregiver support; (5) income and economic strengthening; (6) response and support services; and (7) education and life skills. As a Pathfinder Country, Tanzania has pledged to support actions to end all forms of violence against children, put that pledge to action through implementing the INSPIRE technical package at scale, and monitor its effects.²³

Given the NPA-VAWC focuses on women and children, stakeholder's were asked to consider four (4) criteria when analyzing and prioritizing the 18 issues in the context of the INSPIRE model: (1) whether a strong evidence-base for the proposed intervention exists, or needs to be developed; (2) whether the issue identified was relevant to both women and children; (3) whether there was scope for multi-sectoral engagement; and, (4) whether there is a strong focus on prevention programmes and services.

With these four (4) questions in mind, stakeholders analyzed the 18 issues and created eight (8) thematic areas that would provide the foundation for interventions in the NPA-VAWC, which would in turn, result in eight (8) key outcomes that will significantly contribute to realizing the goal of the NPA-VAWC. Each of the eight (8) thematic areas is accompanied by a strategic objective that makes explicit what the plan aims to achieve in terms of outcomes and outputs. The implementation plan, which is divided into two pillars of Prevention and Response, provides detailed activities to be undertaken in each thematic area.

1.5 Gaps/challenges in addressing common forms of violence against women and children

Despite government efforts to address VAWC, there are challenges at structural and community level which includes:

- i. Fragmentation and duplication of coordination structures among key players from MDAs and other stakeholders;
- ii. Inadequate service provision for survivors of violence, combined with myth on utilization of health services;
- iii. Social dominance of men in many settings intensified by their stronger economic position in society;
- iv. Limited parental care to support the costs of maintaining children financially at the family level;

²² World Health Organization, INSPIRE Strategy, Executive Summary, p. 4

²³ End Violence Against Children: A Global Partnership, p. 13.

- v. Limited awareness and knowledge on social, economic and legal rights among women and men; and
- vi. Existence of cultural of silence associated with stigma, fear and social alienation which discourage reporting of violence.

1.6 Justification for Developing a Consolidated NPA - VAWC

Addressing violence against women and children is a central development goal in its own right, and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, children, their families, communities, and nations. Efforts being taken at the global level to address and end violence against women and children are being bolstered by an ever growing body of evidence pointing to a public health crises of worldwide dimensions. At the international level, there is general recognition that ending violence against women and children is critical from a global development and right's attainment standpoint. The gravitas of the situation of women and children affected by violence is reflected by Agenda 2030: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which has 6 targets referencing the need to better prevent and respond to violence.

The crises of violence clearly have human costs – physical and emotional scarring impacting overall-quality of life. In addition, it also has a significant economic cost. Globally, the economic impact and cost of physical, emotional and sexual violence against children is between 3% and 8% of global GDP.²⁴ In Tanzania, containing violence in general is estimated to cost over USD 6.5 billion – 7% of the national GDP.²⁵ This massive cost is many times higher than the cost of preventing the violence.²⁶ Tanzania aspires to become middle income country by the year 2025. To achieve this, Tanzania will have to invest in preventing violence against women and children to allow the workforce to perform at the best potential, in addition to expanding opportunities for women to participate in economic endeavors (linked to SDG Goal 8 and 10).

Tanzania has committed itself to working towards Agenda 2030, and is party to numerous regional and international instruments and declarations on child rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)²⁷ and its individual complaints procedure²⁸, the Convention of the Rights of the Child²⁹ and its Optional Protocols³⁰, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Tanzania is equally committed to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and its 12 Areas of Critical Concern of which the government has concentrated efforts on four themes identified as country priorities: enhancement of women's legal capacity; economic empowerment of women and poverty eradication; women's political empowerment and decision making; and women's access to education and employment. The consolidated NPA-VAWC calls for centralizing information on violence against women and children and will facilitate better reporting on Tanzania's adherence to its international treaty obligations.

²⁴ Perezniето, Paola et al., *The Costs and Economic Impact of Violence against Children*, Overseas Development Institute, Child Fund Alliance, UK, September 2014, pg. 8

²⁵ Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Peace Index 2015: Measuring Peace, it's Causes and Economic Value*, IEP, New York, 2015, pg. 112

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Singature 17 July 1980; Ratification 20 August 1985

²⁸ Optional Protocol to CEDAW date of acceptance 12 January 2006

²⁹ Singature 1 June 1990; Ratification 10 June 1991

³⁰ Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Accession 11 November 2004) and Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography (Accession 24 April 2003).

For Tanzania, the ability to generate a consolidated National Plan of Action is predicated on the Tanzanian Government's recognition that not taking action is detrimental to Tanzania's progress towards achieving its own development goals, and that all Tanzanian citizens have a right to live free from violence. Tanzania has also generated the critical evidence necessary to inform stakeholders and citizens that violence is a problem in Tanzania, and through the implementation of the eight (8) foundational plans relevant to the protection of women and children that precede this comprehensive National Plan of Action, has a basis from which to determine what initiatives need to be implemented to succeed in this regard. As such, the new comprehensive National Plan of Action was not created in a vacuum, but through a critical lens that evaluated lessons learned and best practices.

Given that the eight (8) different plans of actions have either expired or are nearly expired, Tanzania was presented with a strategic opportunity to address duplication, overlap and inefficiencies by creating one comprehensive plan addressing violence against women and children. The Plan recognizes that the impact of violence is often felt throughout the lifespan of the survivor and that the dichotomy of separating girls and women in prevention and response is unhelpful. It is largely the same services (Police Gender and Children Desks, Social Welfare Officers and Health Workers) that respond to the needs of women and children survivors of violence. It would be unaffordable and inefficient to set up separate services for women and children. With the opportunity to create this plan also comes the opportunity to reflect on how to ensure the participation of men and boys in prevention and response, as there are strong linkages between gender norms and violence and between child victims of violence (particularly boys) repeating the cycle of violence they experienced, if response services are not provided.



PART II

VISION, MISSION, GOAL AND TARGETS OF THE NPA-VAWC

2.1 Vision

Tanzanian Women and Children live free from violence and enjoy their rights in safe communities.

2.2 Mission

Prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and children through comprehensive multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels.

2.3 Goal

Eliminate violence against women and children in Tanzania and improve their welfare.

2.4 Key NPA-VAWC Strategies

- (i) Strengthening the households by empowering men, women, girls and boys in the pursuit of social economic opportunities
- (ii) Norms and values that empower women and support non-violent, respectful, positive, nurturing and gender-equitable relationships
- (iii) Creating and sustaining safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout our communities
- (iv) Promote positive parent-child relationships and reduce violent parenting practices
- (v) A Tanzanian society that understands and embraces the changes in laws that are proposed and implemented, which protect and respond to violence
- (vi) A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence
- (vii) A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to girls and boys affected by violence
- (viii) A National comprehensive integrated, effective and efficient coordination mechanism and informs decision making on VAWC prevention and response intervention.

2.5 NPA-VAWC Impact Indicators

- (i) Eliminate violence against women by 50% in 2021/22
- (ii) Eliminate violence against children by 50% in 2021/22

2.6 NPA-VAWC Operational Targets by 2021/22

The following NPA-VAWC operational targets will be achieved by 2021/22. These include:

(a) Poverty Related VAW Operational Targets

- (i) Increase women accessing financial services from 51.2% to 65%
- (ii) Increase women groups graduated to SACCOS from 1% to 15%
- (iii) Increase women membership in VICOBA from 79% to 85%.

(b) Poverty Related VAC Operational Targets

- (i) Reduce 35,916 children living in street by half
- (ii) Reduce child labour from 29% to 9%
- (iii) Increase education support for girls from poor families from 23.4% to 53.4%.

(c) Norms and Values Related VAW Operational Targets

- (i) Increase the proportion of VAW survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event from 30% to 65%
- (ii) Increase the proportion of councils with active community based VAW prevention programmes from 0% to 20%
- (iii) Increase the proportion of household members aged 15-49 reached with VAW messages and IEC materials from 0% to 55%
- (iv) Reduce sexual violence from 17.2% to 8%
- (v) Reduce physical violence against women aged 15-49 from 39% to 10%
- (vi) Reduce emotional violence from 36.3% to 18%.

(d) Norms and Values Related VAC Operational Targets

- (i) Reduce teenage pregnancies from 27% to 5%
- (ii) Reduce FGM prevalence from 32% to 11%
- (iii) Reduce child marriages from 47% to 10%

(e) Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships Related VAWC Operational Targets

- (i) Increase parenting skills to parents and other care givers from 72 districts to 113 districts
- (ii) Increase under five early childhood development and stimulation programmes/services by 50% from 122,500 children.

(f) Implementation and Enforcement of Laws Related VAWC Operational Targets

- (i) Increase VAW cases convicted from 8% to 50%
- (ii) Increase VAC cases convicted from 7% to 50%
- (iii) Reduce length of VAW judicial proceedings from 4 years to 12 months
- (iv) Reduce length of VAC judicial proceedings from 4 years to 12 months.

(g) Response and Support Services Related VAWC Operational Targets

- (i) Increase One Stop Centres delivery of services from 4 to 26
- (ii) Increase the proportion of VAC survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event from 30% to 65%
- (iii) Roll out and operationalise Police Gender Children's Desk from 417 police stations to 600.

(h) Safe Schools and Life Skills Related VAC Operational Targets

- (i) Reduce dropout due to pregnancy cases by half from 251 and 3,439 in primary schools and secondary schools respectively
- (ii) Increase district Junior Councils from 108 to 185
- (iii) Increase children's clubs in schools from 398 to 13,200
- (iv) Maintain gender parity in schools' completion at 1:1
- (v) Increase schools teaching life skills from 0% to 70%
- (vi) Increase sanitary towels support to girls from poor families from 1% to 20%

(i) Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Related VAWC Operational Targets

- (i) Increase VAWC baselines and targets data for informed decision from 24% to 85%.

2.7 NPA-VAWC Implementation Approaches

The following approaches will be used in operationalizing the stipulated NPA-VAWC strategies:

Getting to the right legal framework

Legal reform priorities that contribute to ending violence against women and children include: the Law of the Marriage Act, to reduce the prevalence of child marriage; the Inheritance Law; amending the Law of the Child Act; and the classification of violence against children as a criminal offense. Changes in laws are to be supported by broad consultation and work to address social norms and strengthen alternative practices. There is also a need to address the broader question of ensuring the legal system is sensitive and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups such as children in contact or conflict with the law and women, children with disabilities or children with albinism.

Going to scale on response

The eight previous national action plans began the work of creating systems to respond to violence. The main challenge is to coordinate these efforts and take them to scale, building a comprehensive, integrated response system for all victims of violence and improving identification, services delivery and reporting. This calls for provision of good quality health, social welfare and criminal justice support services for women and children. Going to scale requires analysis of the capacity and ‘starting point’ for each district.

A greater focus on prevention

Tanzania is committed to expanding and intensifying efforts to prevent violence against women and children and intends to utilize the opportunities offered by the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and the Violence Prevention Framework for Women to draw on evidence of what works. The most important opportunities are for reinforcing work in the following areas: sustained work on norms and values, with a focus on empowering women and positive parenting (including engagement with men); providing parents with the support they need, with a focus on those whose children are at most risk, and to empower women; and ensuring children are safe at school.

Strengthen data collection, analysis and reporting

Until recently, it has not been possible to responsively track emerging trends on violence against women and children in Tanzania. The lack of baseline data and reliable and consistent measurement systems has limited the responsiveness and impact of interventions. There is an urgent need to develop indicators and tools for measuring trends in line with the new plans and agenda i.e, Target 16.2 of the SDGs, “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children;” Target 5.2 of the SDGs, “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;” and Target 16.1 of the SDGs, “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,” and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, aspiration 6 (51), which focuses on eliminating all forms of gender based violence and discrimination against women and girls. Systems for the development and use of evidence must build on existing data sources and ensure full integration with the work of all relevant sectors.

Strengthen the movement to end violence

It is necessary to enhance the role of all sectors in ending violence, with a focus on the role of the education and health systems, which have substantial contact with women and children on a day-to-day basis. Increase the quantity and diversity of people actively working to prevent

violence throughout society and most importantly at district and sub-district level. The power of civil society and children themselves at the local level can provide substantial impact.

Better co-ordination and collaboration at all levels

Strong co-ordination at the Permanent Secretary (PS) level, chaired by the Permanent Secretary – Prime Minister’s Office (PS-PMO) will ensure political will, accountability and unified coherence. Stronger coordination and collaboration within the LGAs in the regional, district and sub-district levels can link the national level to the local level through one unified committee structure as opposed to the myriad of structures promulgated by the previous eight (8) NPAs.

2.8 NPA Thematic Areas - Analysis and Focus

The process of developing the NPA-VAWC involved an exhaustive desk review of the previous eight (8) NPAs on ending VAW & VAC and consultative meetings with a wide array of stakeholders (Government, CSOs, FBOs, national and international NGOs, development partners and international organizations) to assess lessons learned, best practices, major challenges and recommendations on the way forward. The review of the previous plans enabled stakeholders to articulate a theory of change for the NPA-VAWC (2017/18-2021/22) and develop a set of guiding principles for addressing violence against women and children.

Guiding Principles

The review process identified 18 issues as shown in Table 1. In identifying the 18 issues, stakeholders applied a number of guiding principles as elaborated below.

- 1. Universal coverage and equity:** Essential health services should be made available without risk of those needing services becoming impoverished or experiencing stigma or discrimination from health services, e.g. on the basis of sex, age, socioeconomic status, or ethnicity. Following the principle of health equity, efforts must be made to improve access to services for those groups that are marginalized, likely to be excluded, or face barriers to accessing services.
- 2. Human rights:** Human rights are guaranteed in international and regional treaties as well as in Tanzania’s Constitution and national laws. Programmes, laws, policies and services to prevent and respond to violence must be commensurate with the various international and regional human rights instruments.
- 3. Gender equality:** Eliminating gender-based discrimination, changing socio-cultural norms that tolerate violence and lead to unequal gender relations, and empowerment of women and girls are central to the prevention and response to violence against women and girls. Prevention of-, and response to-, other forms of violence must also address unequal gender roles and socio-cultural norms, in particular, constructions of masculinity as a determinant of violence, i.e. ideals of manhood that emphasize dominance and aggression. It is also important to address multiple forms of discrimination that contribute to increased vulnerability to violence on the basis of class, age, disability, gender identity and others factors.
- 4. Autonomy and empowerment:** Programming to prevent and respond to violence, including provision of health services, must respect the autonomy of individuals in making full, free and informed decisions regarding the care they receive and in the uptake of services. It must empower those who experience or are affected by violence by respecting their dignity, reinforcing their value as persons, and providing information, counseling and services that enable them to make their own decisions.

5. Community involvement: This refers to listening to the needs of community members – including those who are living with or have experienced violence – and involving them meaningfully in advocacy, policy development, planning and service provision, as well as in monitoring, research and evaluation.

6. Evidence-based practice: Programmes, policies and services to prevent and respond to violence must be based on scientific evidence and/or best practice consensus, and must take into account the specific social-cultural context.

7. Life-course approach: Violent behaviour in the present can be shaped by prior developmental stages and experience; therefore, programmes, policies and services for preventing and responding to violence should target children at an early stage and take into account the health and social needs at all stages of the life course including childhood, adolescence, adulthood and older age.

8. A multi-sectoral response: The national response to addressing violence against women and children needs to be comprehensive, coordinated and multi-sectoral. This requires partnerships of multiple sectors, including health, machineries for advancement of women and promotion of gender equality, child protection, education, law enforcement, judicial and social affairs. It also requires coordination and partnerships between the public and private sector, as well as civil society, professional associations and other relevant stakeholders.

The World Health Organization's (WHO) INSPIRE model was adopted in order to facilitate analysis of the 18 issues. INSPIRE is a main contribution to the newly established Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and includes seven (7) strategies (listed in the Table 1) that when undertaken together, provides a framework for ending violence against children.³¹

³¹ World Health Organization, INSPIRE Strategy, Executive Summary, p. 4

Table 1: INSPIRE Framework

Identified Issues from the eight (8) existing NPAs	INSPIRE Strategy	NPA-VAWC Thematic Area
1. Empower the family economically 2. Sex workers	Strengthening the households by empowering men, women, girls and boys in the pursuit of social economic opportunities	1. Household Economic Strengthening
3. Changing social norms and attitudes to protect women and children 4. Witchcraft and burning 5. Child marriage and FGM	Strengthen norms and values that empower women and support non-violent, nurturing and gender-equitable relationships	2. Social norms and values
6. Refugee women and children 7. Safe environments	Creating and sustaining safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout our communities	3. Safe Environment in Public Spaces
8. Teach positive parenting skills	Positive and equitable relationships between men and women, and between children and those who care for them	4. Parenting Family support and relationships
9. Legislation 10. Child Marriage	A Tanzanian society that endorses and supports the changes in laws that are proposed and implemented to protect and respond to violence against women and children	5. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws
11. Response and care 12. Refugee women and children 13. Street children 14. Child labor	A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence	6. Response and support services
15. Help children develop life skills and stay safe at school	Eliminate all forms of violence in formal and non-formal educational settings to allow all children and young people (including children with disabilities) to realize their full potential	7. Safe schools and life skills
16. Monitoring, reporting, research, and coordination 17. Budgeting 18. Human resources and institutional capacity building	A national, comprehensive, integrated, effective and efficient coordination mechanism exists and informs decision making on VAWC prevention and response interventions; decision-making on VAWC prevention and response interventions is informed by expert analysis of high quality data	8. Coordination



Photo by: UNICEF/KHolt

PART III

NPA-VAWC Implementation Plan

The NPA-VAWC has been developed to address violence against women and children issues in Tanzania by providing priority actions, expected output, timeframe, key actors provide indicators for tracking progress. The time-frame for implementation is categorized as short term (up to 2 years), medium term (2 to 5 years) and long term (5 years and above). The VAWC challenges addressed include; poverty, unsafe environment, child abuse in schools, harmful traditional practices in the society, ineffective coordination on women and child protection interventions, inadequate response services, conflicting laws, inadequate parenting skills among parents and guardians, unavailability of reliable data and information on VAWC.

Each of the eight (8) thematic areas is accompanied by a strategic objective that makes explicit what the plan aim to achieve in terms of outputs and outcomes. The implementation plan, which is divided into two pillars of Prevention and Response, provides detailed activities to be undertaken in each thematic area.

a. Household Economic Strengthening

Gender based violence impairs women's economic productivity in both the formal and informal sectors, often impacting their ability to care for their families, including the elderly. Economic insecurity is a powerful trigger that can lead to increased intimate partner violence and other abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, the gender power imbalance and limited reproductive and sexual decision-making power women have is often interrelated with economic dependence and skewed gender norms. In addition, poverty is a stress trigger that places women and children at higher risk of violence.

Social safety net programmes such as TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund) and other programs, such as microcredit and cash transfer are being increasingly applied nationally to particularly vulnerable households to mitigate the impacts of poverty and its associated negative outcomes. In these desperate contexts and circumstances there are a number of government and non-government programmes that have demonstrated improved well-being of members in the household. Hence the plan envisages mainstreaming gender dimensions in this thematic area so as to provide women opportunities for a better life including increased employment opportunities, access to revenue and expanded investment in the local community, while reducing the risk of violence on children.

b. Norms and Values

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 underlines the importance of peace and social tolerance and sets a goal for gender equality and empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political spheres. When there are failures of tolerance, i.e., when social norms allow or encourage violence and when norms perpetuate unequal relations based on gender, women and children are the primary victims. They become more vulnerable to physical, sexual and psychological violence in their homes and in their communities. They are more likely to be victims of abusive practices, such as female genital mutilation or child marriage.

A priority of the NPA-VAWC is to encourage and support women and children to stand against violence wherever and whenever they see it and effectively engaging men in this process is an important area of focus. Also, the plan seeks to modify harmful gender norms that perpetuate harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child marriage, as well as parenting norms that

condone physical and emotional violence against children or that results in violation cases going un-reported.

c. Safe Environment

The causes of violence in public spaces are multi-faceted. Thus, stopping violence in this environment requires multi-dimensional actions engaging all members of a community in a holistic manner. Parents, social workers, community leaders and institutions must work side-by-side with the private and public sector to work for change that is safe for all. The government recognizes:

- i. That all citizens should be able to move around public and private environments free from fear of violence;
- ii. That there needs to be increased institutional accountability to prevent and reduce violence against women and children;
- iii. That there needs to be increased enforcement of policies and laws in the labour, public and private sectors to prevent and reduce violence against women and children; and
- iv. That an increase of enforcement and accountability for the regulation of recreational spaces is critical to prevent and reduce violence against women and children.

d. Parenting, Family Support and Relationships

There is a growing body of evidence that parenting interventions across the child life-cycle enhance positive relationships between children and parents/caregivers as well as contributes to child development in terms of physical, health, emotional and behavioral as important ingredients in addressing physical, sexual and psychological violence³². Children from families with high incidences of violence tend to replicate interpersonal behavior models and coping strategies they have been exposed to early in life. As a result, these children are at a greater risk of being both victims and perpetrators of violence throughout their lives. These children also find it harder to form relationships that are equitable and respectful at home, at work and in their communities, and are less likely to become positive parents to their own children.

The government's investment in early childhood, adolescent and parenting programme including school readiness as well as strengthening family support is a priority under the NPA-VAWC.

e. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

The amendment or redrafting of laws and policies will be informed through broad consultation in order to ensure the legal system is responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, such as children in contact or conflict with the law, women and children with disabilities, children with albinism, refugee women and children, children working in exploitative situations and to address social norms and values deemed harmful to women and children. The NPA-VAWC prioritizes the: Law of the Marriage Act; Customary Declaration Order (Women Inheritance Law); review of the Law of the Child Act; and classification of violence against children as a criminal offense.

f. Response and Support Services

Every survivor of violence has the right to report and receive timely, appropriate and high quality services. The NPA-VAWC outlines key strategies for developing a system that prevents and responds to violence against women and children and thus looks at how to integrate existing interventions, such as those designed to address child protection and those targeted gender based violence into one system. Through integration, the NPA-VAWC eliminates overlapping initiatives and instead delivers a single protection system that streamlines service provision.

³² INSPIRE Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, WHO 2016

g. Safe Schools and Life Skills

Formal and non-formal education serves as a protection function and provides a powerful conduit for reaching communities on how to prevent and respond to violence. Additionally, every child and adult in educational settings must be able to participate in their learning without fear of violence.

The NPA-VAWC incorporates multiple strategies to address violence within educational settings. To effectively implement these strategies, the NPA-VAWC emphasizes fully engagement of school board members, administrators, parents, students, community members, emergency response personnel and law enforcers in finding collaborative solutions for prevention and response. Interventions under this thematic area include: enhancing teachers' skills in promoting positive discipline; helping children to learn discipline, skills to enhance their own protection and life skills; ensuring that schools have a referral system for children in need of response services; introducing the positive parenting curriculum; promoting child participation through establishing children's clubs in schools; and providing school hygiene.

h. Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The government recognizes that there are numerous coordination structures in existence as a result of the eight (8) separate NPAs that have, in effect, created confusion and inefficiencies in implementation. The NPA-VAWC calls for one coordination structure for which the most senior accountability lies with the Prime Minister's Office, guaranteeing the highest level of political commitment and oversight for greater efficiency in service delivery, transparency and coherence, leading to improvements in overall quality while reducing costs.

The proposed improved coordination will ensure that duty bearers at all levels will be committed to end violence against women and children, and that sectors will work together to deliver results.

3.1 NPA-VAWC Outcomes

Through implementing the prevention and response activities articulated under the eight (8) thematic areas, Tanzania will move forward realizing the following eight (8) outcomes:

1. Vulnerable household's income increased;
2. Women's ownership of properties and securities increased;
3. Norms and values that support non-violence practiced;
4. Security of women and children in public spaces improved;
5. Children well nurtured and protected from violence growing to realise their full human and moral potential;
6. Access and protection of women and children through legal services improved;
7. Services for survivors of VAWC improved; and
8. Learning environment for boys and girls that conforms to child's rights in place.

Annex I provides detailed NPA-VAWC, key pillars, planned activities to be undertaken, key expected outputs, outcomes and indicators.



Ward	Household ID	Name of Head of Household	Sex of Head of Household	Age of Head of Household	Number of Children	Number of Children under 5	Number of Children under 15	Number of Children under 18	Number of Children under 20	Number of Children under 25	Number of Children under 30	Number of Children under 35	Number of Children under 40	Number of Children under 45	Number of Children under 50	Number of Children under 55	Number of Children under 60	Number of Children under 65	Number of Children under 70	Number of Children under 75	Number of Children under 80	Number of Children under 85	Number of Children under 90	Number of Children under 95	Number of Children under 100
Ward 1	1001	John Doe	M	45	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward 2	1002	Jane Smith	F	35	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ward 3	1003	John Doe	M	55	4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ward 4	1004	Jane Smith	F	40	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward 5	1005	John Doe	M	60	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ward 6	1006	Jane Smith	F	50	4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ward 7	1007	John Doe	M	70	6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ward 8	1008	Jane Smith	F	65	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ward 9	1009	John Doe	M	80	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ward 10	1010	Jane Smith	F	75	6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

PART IV

Costing of NPA-VAWC

The NPA-VAWC has been costed to determine the amount of funding needed to implement the prevention and response activities delineated under the eight (8) thematic areas. The overall cost of the plan, as indicated in Table 2, is estimated to be Tanzanian shillings 267.4 billion over five years³³ and the proportion of spending across the thematic areas is shown in Table 3.

The NPA-VAWC will be financed by the government, with contributions from the private sector, international organizations and development partners. An annual work plan will be prepared at the beginning of last quarter of each year, with the Policy and Planning Department of the MoHCDGEC in consultation with stakeholders, identifying which activities in the multi-year NPA-VAWC that will be implemented in the following year. Activities will be prioritized and funding sources for each activity identified to determine what will be available for the year, with formal commitments for each activity obtained from each government entity and participating development partners and implementing agencies. Based on the available funding, the budget will be allocated across the strategic objectives and interventions.

Table 2: NPA – VAWC Costs (in Tshs)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	TOTAL
Recurrent Costs	25,208,954,500	86,832,213,080	64,257,378,080	37,236,736,080	33,901,748,080	247,437,029,820
Capital Costs	4,167,240,000	4,031,160,000	4,268,660,000	3,888,860,000	3,647,860,000	20,003,780,000
TOTAL COST	29,376,194,500	90,863,373,080	68,526,038,080	41,125,596,080	37,549,608,080	267,440,809,820

The detailed costing is shown in Annex II.

Table 3: Proportion of Spending across the Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREA	TOTAL	% TOTAL	ANNUAL BUDGET DISTRIBUTION				
			FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22
Household Economic Strengthening	60,923,200,000	22.8	13,404,676,000	12,983,976,000	12,603,246,000	11,118,656,000	10,812,646,000
Norms and Values	97,704,380,000	36.5	330,300,000	49,058,320,000	28,859,500,000	11,299,860,000	8,156,400,000
Safe Environment	2,404,642,500	0.9	381,402,500	555,200,000	627,360,000	423,640,000	417,040,000
Parenting, Family Support and Relationships	7,127,160,000	2.7	1,283,840,000	1,332,240,000	1,532,760,000	1,367,840,000	1,610,480,000
Implementation and Enforcement of Laws	6,441,002,000	2.4	172,040,000	1,400,166,000	2,331,696,000	1,245,464,000	1,291,636,000
Response and Support Services	27,391,620,000	10.2	5,368,356,000	5,117,356,000	5,920,716,000	5,706,996,000	5,278,196,000
Safe Schools and Life Skills	34,846,992,320	13.0	213,972,000	8,827,480,080	9,047,680,080	8,449,080,080	8,308,780,080
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	30,601,813,000	11.4	8,221,608,000	11,588,635,000	7,603,080,000	1,514,060,000	1,674,430,000
GRAND TOTAL	267,440,809,820	100	29,376,194,500	90,863,373,080	68,526,038,080	41,125,596,080	37,549,608,080

³³ All costs of the NPA-VAWC are based on 2016/17 prices.



PART V

VAWC Institutional and Coordination Structure

The National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) provides a unified multisectoral body to oversee implementation of the plan aimed at tackling VAWC. It will also enhance opportunities within the country for sharing knowledge and good practices and enhance synergies.

The NPA-VAWC is organized in two main levels since it is both multi-sectoral and cross jurisdictional: (i) National level, which include; Prime Minister's Office (PMO), President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA - Police, Prison and Immigration - Human trafficking), Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP - Commissioner of Budget), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries (MoALF), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MoITI), the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency (RITA), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and representatives of development partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs); and (ii) Local level, which includes regions, districts, wards and villages.

There will be an Annual Stakeholders' Meeting (ASM) at national level chaired by Permanent Secretary - Prime Minister's Office. The Annual stakeholders' meeting is a forum that brings together all players of the NPA countrywide to review the progress and challenges faced during implementation of the plan. The consultative meeting will develop way forward on addressing the challenges faced; also the current/emerging VAWC issues and future plan will be comprehensively discussed including endorsement of thematic studies and reviews conducted during the period that are relevant to the implementation. Proceedings of the annual consultative meeting will be recorded by the secretariat.

At national level, the leading implementing agencies and support agencies will work in collaboration. The leading agencies are responsible for all aspects of technical implementation of the plan, while the support agencies will work collaboratively with respective key implementing ministry in executing various VAWC interventions.

At Local Government Authorities, primary responsibility for implementation will rest with the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government. Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will implement their part of the programme under the leadership of the District Executive Directors (DEDs) in accordance with existing LGAs' financial and other regulations and rules. Day to day management, facilitation and backstopping will be the responsibility of the District Community Development Officer and District Social Welfare Officer. The reporting mechanism will follow the existing government structure whereby the LGAs submit through Regional Secretariats their quarterly and annual financial and physical reports to PO-RALG. The PO-RALG will consolidate the reports and table to the NPA-VAWC Secretariat.

Implementation of the NPA-VAWC is grounded in two main principles: greater control by lead agencies in cooperation with support agencies;³⁴ and alignment with government systems and procedures, especially those systems governing planning and budgeting.

The coordination structure of the NPA-VAWC will operate at both the national and local level. At national Level, there will be an NPA-VAWC National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC), NPA-VAWC National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC) and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs). The government will merge pre-existing committees at the regional and district levels focusing on violence prevention and response, including the Child Labour Committees, the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Committees, District Child Protection Teams (DCPTs) and Most Vulnerable Children Committees (MVCCs). The composition of members, their roles and meeting schedule are outlined below.

National Level

(i) National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC)

The NPSC will be chaired by Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office and the secretariat will be under the MoHCDGEC. The NPSC will provide overall policy guidance and coordination of the NPA-VAWC. The composition of the committee, which will meet bi-annually, includes: Permanent Secretaries from PMO; PO-RALG; MoFP; MoHCDGEC; MoITI; MoALF; MoCLA; MoHA; MoEST; and representatives from development partners and CSOs.

The NPSC mandate is to:

- a) Ensure implementation of the NPA-VAWC conforms to Tanzania's international treaty and convention obligations, government policies, laws and guidelines;
- b) Ensure the NPA-VAWC is mainstreamed into government plans and strategies at all levels;
- c) Ensure adequate resources are allocated for NPA-VAWC activities;
- d) Liaise with DPs for fund raising to support NPA-VAWC implementation;
- e) Review and approve NPA-VAWC annual plans;
- f) Provide policy guidance in overall coordination and implementation of the NPA-VAWC;
- g) Establish sub-committees, task forces and commissions when required; and
- h) Provide oversight on reaching targets set in the plan.

(ii) National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC)

The NPTC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary (MoHCDEC) and the Secretariat will be under the same Ministry. Membership of the NPTC will include: Commissioners/Directors and heads of government departments and units from: PMO (Labour, Youth Development, Employment and Disabilities); PO-RALG; MoHA (Police, Prison and Immigration - Human trafficking); MoFP (Commissioner of Budget); MoHCDGEC; MoCLA; MoEST; MoALF; MoITI; MEM; TACAIDS; TASAF; CHRAGG; RITA; TFNC; NBS; and representatives of development partners, CSOs and FBOs. Thematic working group leaders will provide progress reports on NPA-VAWC implementation. The NPTC will meet quarterly and will perform the following functions:

- a) Disseminate the NPA-VAWC;

³⁴ The lead agencies or support agencies can be government institutions at national or local level, family, community, private, NGOs, or FBOs depending on the interventions in each thematic area.

- b) Coordinate, support and jointly monitor implementation of NPA-VAWC at all levels;
- c) Review and approve thematic working group annual plans and provide guidance on improvement of NPA-VAWC implementation;
- d) Review sector and thematic working groups' progress reports and provide recommendations for improvement;
- e) Advocate for the allocation of national resources to women and children related programmes and interventions;
- f) Liaise with DPs and other stakeholders for resource mobilization to support NPA-VAWC implementation;
- g) Analyze the implementation of NPA-VAWC initiatives and recommend on the integration of positive lessons learnt into various sectoral plans for scale up;
- h) Ensure regional and international treaty obligations related to addressing violence against women and children are integrated into national development plans and programmes;
- i) Plan and organize biannual NPSC meetings; and
- j) Report quarterly, semi-annually, and annually on implementation, including physical and financial status to NPSC through the NPA-VAWC National Coordinator.

(iii) Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)

There are eight (8) thematic working groups (TWGs): Household Economic Strengthening; Norms and Values; Safe Environment; Parenting, Family Support and Relationship; Implementation and Enforcement of Laws; Response and Support Services; Safe Schools and Life Skills; and Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation. The composition of the TWGs includes relevant partners implementing NPA-VAWC. The TWGs will meet on a monthly basis to discuss and set the way forward on the implementation of NPA-VAWC interventions. The chairperson of each TWG will be the director/commissioner of the respective sector ministry or department. The main roles of the TWGs will be:

- a) Analyzing, presenting and discussing progress reports on the implementation of NPA-VAWC interventions on their respective thematic areas;
- b) Linking and facilitating communication between the various partners' efforts to implement the NPA-VAWC so as to avoid needless duplication and overlap;
- c) Mapping and coordinating all partners working on the same thematic areas in the country; and
- d) Providing technical support to NPA-VAWC implementers.

Leads for each TWG

- i) Household Economic Strengthening - MoHCDGEC (Community Development)
- ii) Norms and Values - MoHCDGEC (Gender)
- iii) Safe Environment - PO-RALG (Local government)
- iv) Parenting, Family Support and Relationships - MoHCDGEC (Child Development)
- v) Implementation and Enforcement of Laws - MoCLA (Public Legal Services)
- vi) Response and Support Services - MoHCDGEC (Social Welfare)
- vii) Safe Schools and Life Skills - MoEST
- viii) Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation - PMO (Coordination)

(iv) NPA-VAWC Secretariat

The NPA-VAWC Secretariat will be formed by members from the implementing ministries and led by the Director of Policy and Planning of the Ministry responsible for Women and Children affairs. The Secretariat will:

- a) Serve as a secretary to all national technical and steering committee meetings;
- b) Consolidate and prepare reports to be tabled before the steering and technical committees;
- c) Coordinate reviews, joint monitoring and evaluation, studies and research;
- d) Provide technical advice to the National Protection Technical Committee;
- e) Prepare guidelines to facilitate operation and implementation of the NPA-VAWC at all levels; and
- f) Coordinate day to day implementation of the NPA-VAWC.

Coordination at PO-RALG

The coordination of NPA-VAWC at local levels is key for effective implementation of the NPA-VAWC. The PO-RALG is responsible for coordination of all issues related to NPA-VAWC at regional, council, ward and village/mtaa level.

PO-RALG will perform the following roles:

- a) Strengthen the reporting and communication mechanism at local level;
- b) Submit consolidated reports of LGAs on NPA-VAWC implementation to the NPSC and the NPTEC;
- c) Ensure integration of the NPA-VAWC interventions into LGAs and implementing partners' plans and budget;
- d) Liaise with development partners and other stakeholders on resources mobilization and utilization;
- e) Convene stakeholders council forum at least once in a year to provide feedback on NPA-VAWC implementation;
- f) Conduct joint monitoring and evaluation visits at LGAs Level;
- g) Attend NPA-VAWC annual consultative meetings; and
- h) Provide technical backstopping to LGAs on the implementation of NPA-VAWC.

Regional Secretariat Level

The Regional Secretariat will coordinate all NPA-VAWC interventions at regional level and will be chaired by the Regional Administrative Secretary. The Regional NPA-VAWC Committee includes the Regional Community Development Officer, the Regional Social Welfare Officer, the Regional Police Commander, the Regional Local Government Officer, the Regional Education Officer, the Regional Medical Officer, the Regional Planning Officer, the Regional Legal Officer, the Regional Immigration Officer, the Regional Prison Officer, the Regional Labour Officer, the Resident Magistrate-In-Charge, representatives from umbrella CSOs and networks, FBOs and representatives from women groups.

The committee will meet quarterly to discuss progress, challenges and lesson learned on NPA-VAWC. Specific roles of the committee are to:

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of NPA-VAWC in all Councils in the region;
- b) Ensure that all Council plans and budgets include NPA-VAWC interventions;
- c) Provide technical backstopping to LGAs on effective implementation of NPA-VAWC;
- d) Consolidate regional NPA-VAWC progress reports and submit to PO-RALG for further consolidation; and
- e) Convene the regional stakeholders' biannual meeting.

Council Level

At the Council level, the NPA-VAWC Protection Committee will be chaired by the Council Director and will include the District Community Development Officer, the District Social Welfare Officer, the District Planning Officer, the District Education Officer, the District Medical Officer, the District Police Commander, the District Resident Magistrate, the District Prison Officer, the Council Legal Officer, the Labour officer, representatives of CSOs, FBOs, Junior Councils, Women Groups and community leaders. This committee will meet quarterly to discuss progress reports from implementing partners at Council level and provide guidance on improving implementation.

The committee will submit NPA-VAWC progress reports to Social Service Committee in a Council. The roles of the NPA-VAWC Protection Committee will be to:

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of NPA-VAWC in all wards and villages;
- b) Ensure budget allocations for coordination and implementation of NPA-VAWC interventions;
- c) Provide timely reports on NPA – VAWC progress to the Regional Secretariat (RS);
- d) Support the development of a well-trained NPA-VAWC workforce across the council;
- e) Support and monitor the development and implementation of NPA-VAWC annual plans at council levels;
- f) Keep records of VAWC related initiative, incidences and actions taken;
- g) Raise the profile of NPA-VAWC with LGA leadership and other key stakeholders through targeted advocacy and regular reporting;
- h) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for NPA-VAWC implementation; and
- i) Facilitate joint supervision of the implementation of NPA-VAWC.

Ward Level

The NPA-VAWC Protection Committee at ward level includes: Community Development Officer; Social Welfare Officer; Ward Education Coordinator; Ward Executive Officer; Clinical Officer; Police; Magistrates; representatives of CSOs and FBOs, women's economic groups, representatives of Junior Councils and influential people. The committee will submit NPA-VAWC progress reports to Ward Social Service Committee. This committee will meet quarterly to discuss the progress, challenges and lessons learned through implementation of the NPA-VAWC.

Specific roles of the Protection Committee at ward level will be to:

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of NPA-VAWC at ward level;
- b) Identify, compile and update a list of CSOs, FBOs and other key stakeholders at ward level supporting NPA-VAWC interventions;
- c) Develop and implement NPA-VAWC interventions in villages;
- d) Ensure NPA-VAWC interventions are integrated into village/mtaa development plans;
- e) Raise the profile of VAWC within the ward and village leadership and other key stakeholders through advocacy and regular reporting;
- f) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for NPA-VAWC in the ward;
- g) Mobilize resources to support NPA-VAWC activities;
- h) Keep records of VAWC related initiative, incidences and actions taken;
- i) Timely report on NPA-VAWC progress to the Council Director; and
- j) Provide joint supervision on NPA-VAWC at ward level.

Village/Mtaa Level

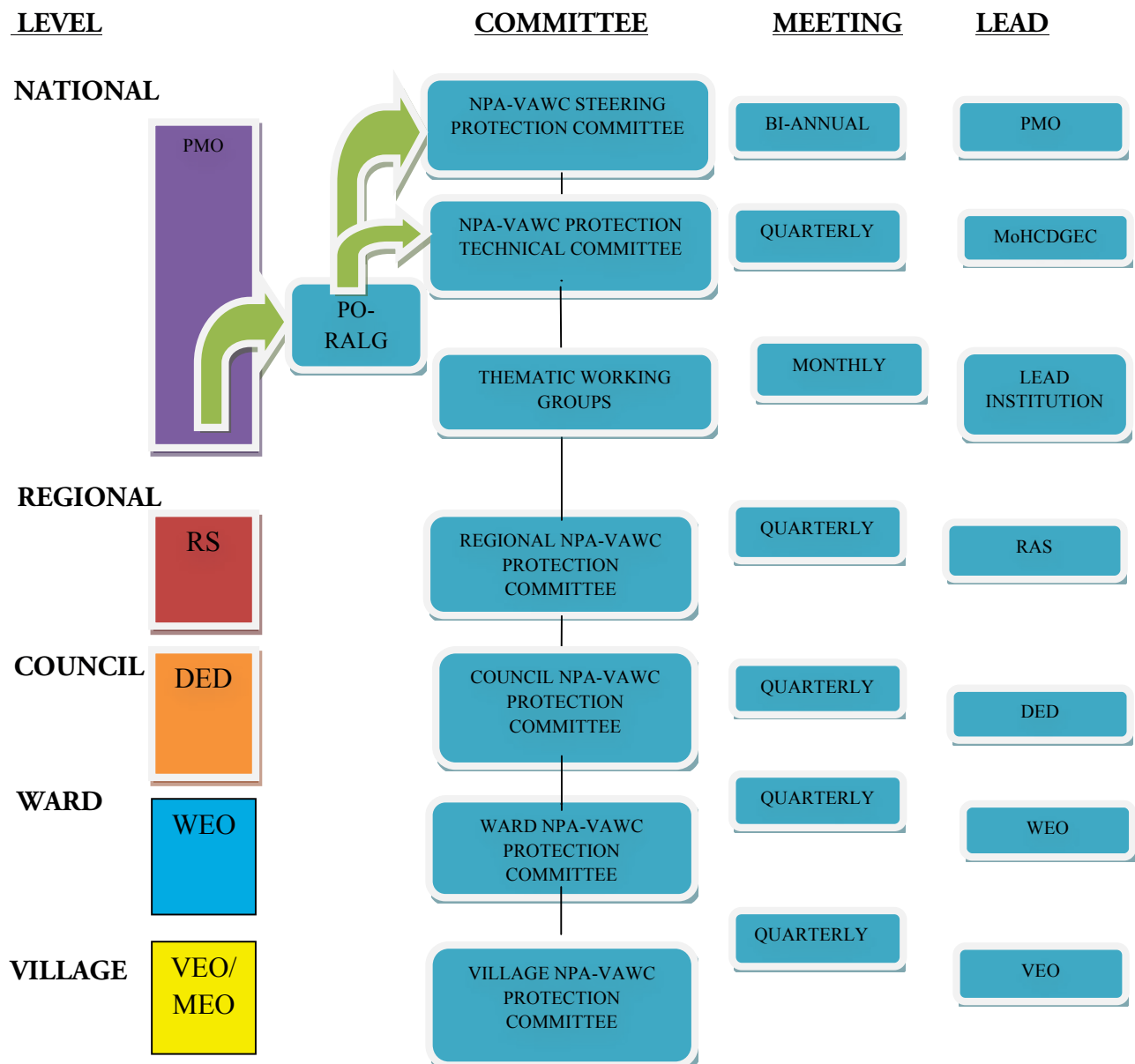
The Women and Children Protection Committee at this level include: the village/mtaa executive officer, health workers, counseling and guidance teachers, community police (Polisi Jamii), religious leaders, influential people (men and women), extension staff, two children representatives from Junior Council and two women groups' representatives. The committee members will meet quarterly to discuss NPA-VAWC issues and concerns, and provide way forward on how best VAWC issues can be adequately addressed.

The roles of the village NPA-VAWC Protection Committee will be to:

- a) Identify NPA-VAWC high risk areas in the village and develop strategies/plans to reduce VAWC;
- b) Report and refer VAWC cases that occur in the village;
- c) Provide initial support to victims of VAWC;
- d) Sensitize community members on effects and impacts of VAWC;
- e) Educate community members on women's and children's rights;
- f) Raise the profile of VAWC with village and hamlet leadership and other key stakeholders through advocacy and regular reporting;
- g) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for preventing and responding to VAWC in the village/mtaa including schools;
- h) Support NPA-VAWC activities in area of jurisdiction;
- i) Mobilize resources to support NPA-VAWC activities;
- j) Keep records of VAWC related initiative, incidences and actions taken;
- k) Timely report NPA-VAWC progress to the ward level; and
- l) Conduct joint supervision on NPA-VAWC implementation in all the hamlets.

NPA-VAWC Institutional and Coordination Structure is summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1: NPA-VAWC INSTITUTIONAL AND COORDINATION STRUCTURE





PART VI

Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPA-VAWC

The thematic area of coordination, monitoring and evaluation will strengthen both national and local level mechanisms for planning, implementing and reporting of the NPA-VAWC. Monitoring and evaluation of the NPA-VAWC will ensure effective and efficient implementation of various priority actions/interventions will be carried out at all levels of NPA implementation and will inform whether changes need to be made to strategic areas of intervention and their respective activities.

6.1 Objectives of NPA-VAWC Monitoring

The general objective of NPA-VAWC monitoring is to provide room for dialogue and decision making based on evidence-based data collected from programme interventions.

The specific objectives of NPA-VAWC monitoring are:

- i. To ensure timely availability of reliable and adequate data on VAWC;
- ii. To carry out research, studies and reviews for providing more evidence-based data and information;
- iii. To enhance storage, retrieval, access, and use of data by government and stakeholders; and
- iv. To promote evidence-based planning, implementation and reporting.

For these objectives to be realized, the existing monitoring systems need to be strengthened and aligned with MDAs and LGA strategic plans and monitoring, including harmonization with sectoral monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The coordination team and technical ministry will ensure efficiency and effectiveness in NPA-VAWC monitoring through:

- a) Development of monitoring guidelines;
- b) Provision of capacity building to key stakeholders in NPA-VAWC implementation and data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting;
- c) Facilitation of joint monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NPA-VAWC; and
- d) Consolidate monitoring and evaluation reports to be tabled and discussed at the national level and annual consultative meetings.

In addition, there will be quarterly, semi-annual and annual monitoring to assess performance and provide opportunity to reflect on best practices, challenges and lessons learned. The NPA- VAWC evaluation will be conducted in two phases: at the mid-term of the plan; and at the end of the plan.

6.2 The Results Framework Matrix

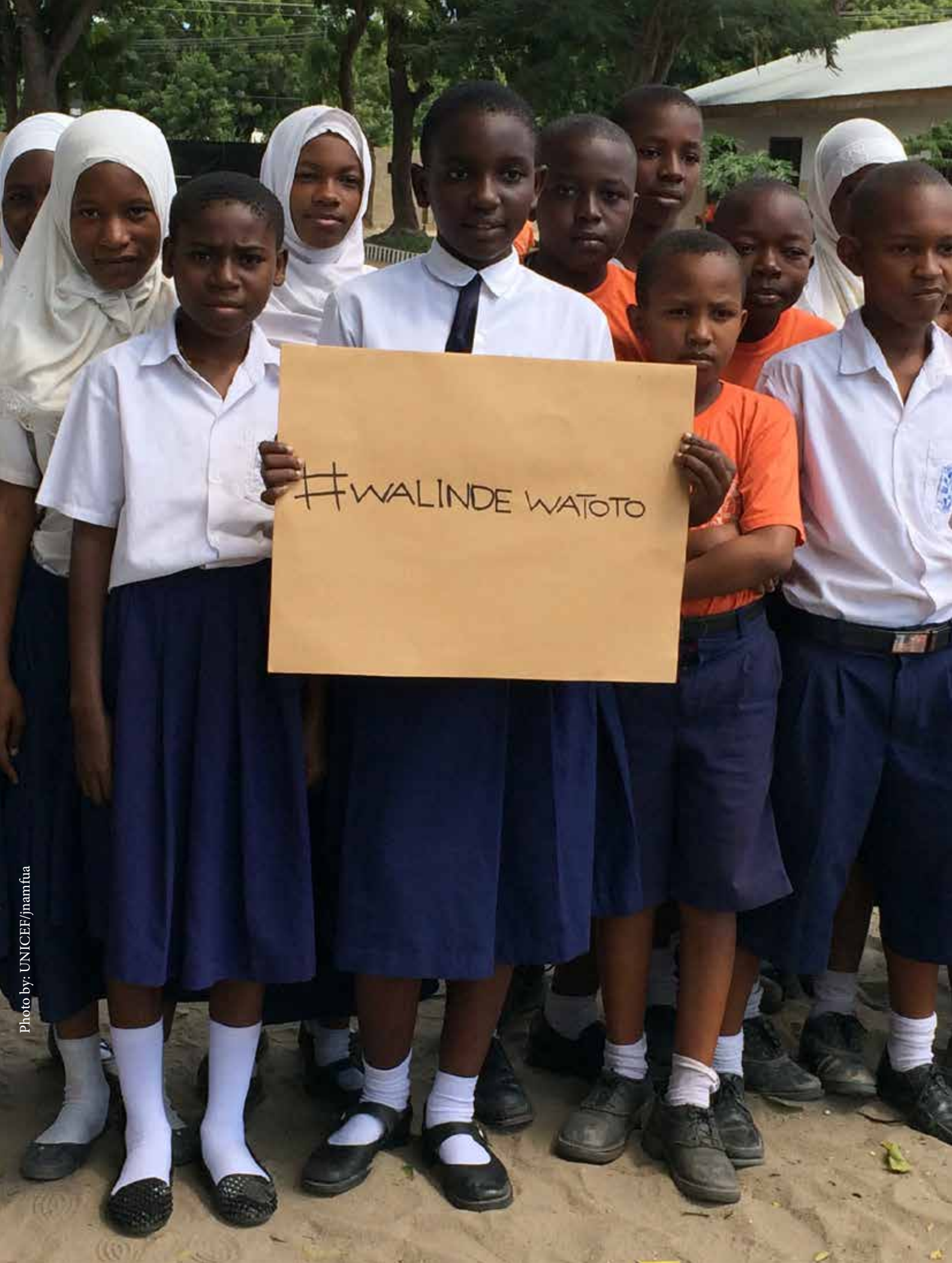
The NPA-VAWC Results Framework Matrix contains information on result areas with impact descriptions at output and outcome level, a list of indicators to be measured, the baseline information, targets, frequency of data collection and reporting and responsible agency or agencies for data collection.

6.3 Indicators and Targets

In order to measure progress towards specific initiatives, a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators have been prepared for each thematic area. Baseline surveys will be conducted to establish missing data for indicators with no baseline data.

6.4 M&E Data Flow

The flow of data and information from the village up to the national level through PO-RALG will follow the system articulated in the institutional arrangement. The detailed NPA-VAWC Results Framework is shown in Annex III.



PART VII

Major Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation

The NPA-VAWC is a comprehensive plan that involves several actors to implement the interventions for violence prevention and response. Given the level of detail and number of actors, carries with it inherent risks. Its implementation depends on political will, advocacy, transparency and involvement of all levels in decision making through a new coordination structure which will serve to mitigate some of the risks related to the inefficiencies and overlapping initiatives evidenced in the eight (8) previous NPAs. A major risk is that portions of the NPA-VAWC will not be funded, or that some activities will be funded for some years and not others, thus compromising the NPA-VAWC's effectiveness in eliminating all forms of violence against women and children. Implementation of the plan depends commitments for each activity from government, donors and other implementing partners. As such, the plans success is hinged on the following assumptions:

- 1) It is expected that the government is committed to implementing the NPA-VAWC as it is going to contribute to achievements of Target 16.2, Target 5.2 and Target 16.1 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Aspiration Six (6) of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, and the National Five Year Development Plan II (2016/17 – 2020/21);
- 2) It is expected that development partners will remain committed to the priorities of the NPA-VAWC; and
- 3) It is expected that the integration of the prevention and response activities into the new government planning process will be effected and effective.

ANNEX I: DETAILED NPA-VAWC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Goal: Eliminate violence against women and children in Tanzania and improve their welfare.

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Strategy: Strengthening the households by empowering men, women, girls and boys in the pursuit of social economic opportunities

Strategic Objective: Women economic empowerment in households strengthened.

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Access to financial supportive services to vulnerable and marginalized women	Prevention	Map existing women economic groups and assess challenges for access of WG to financials Services	- Women economic groups formed, strengthened and accessibility of financial resources improved - Catalytic fund for provision of hands-on technical expertise in entrepreneurship, business and credit management skills and market advisory services established	Households income increased	- Percent of women accessing financial services - Percent of women membership in VICOBA	Households poverty level
		Promote and support formation of women economic groups, SACCOS and VICOBA/ (COMSIP - Community Savings and Investment Programme)				
		Facilitate establishment of Business support Services, business skills and credit counseling facilities				
		Support value addition to women micro-economic activities				
		Conduct community awareness meetings on mainstreaming of VAWC issues in the village empowerment fund (50 million shillings for every village) programme.				
		Review and simplify business registration processes				
		Develop expand and promote women's led SMEs in potential areas such as extractive industries, oil and gas, mining, horticulture, aquaculture and poultry				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		keeping and services. Establish grant for children from poor families to access ECD services and education grants for girls from poor families				
2. Women's awareness on right to property, inheritance rights and protection from gender based violence	Prevention	Engage men and traditional and religious leaders to promote women's rights to own land and other productive resources	Women, widows and Children groups empowered to demand their rights to inherit properties	Women properties' ownership and securities increased	- Percent of women, widows owning land and other properties - Inheritance cases reported and disposed	Share/proportion of women among property owner by age and location
	Response	Conduct awareness raising sessions to women on the right to property and inheritance rights				
		Strengthen and scale up livelihood enhancement opportunities for out of school adolescent to facilitate their transition to adulthood Support interventions that address households economic empowerment				

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values

Strategy: *Norms and values that empower women and support non-violent, respectful, positive, nurturing and gender-equitable relationships*

Strategic Objective: society that respects gender equality, equity and protection of women and children increased to take action against all forms of violence.

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Existence of harmful traditional cultural practices	Prevention	Collate and analyze existing data on norms, values and initiatives that have delivered attitudinal, gender norms and behavioral change and monitor implementation.	Women and men trained on the effects of FGM and child marriages in 10 regions	Norms and values that support non-violence practiced	FGM prevalence	Social consensus that violence in any form and any setting is unacceptable
		Develop Communication Strategy to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities				
		Conduct advocacy campaign to religious and influential leaders and policy makers to promote positive norms and values that protect Women and Children for social transformation.				
		Engage police force and LGAs to respond sensitively and appropriately to the women and children who are victims of violence				
2. Institutionalized gender inequality		Facilitate community dialogues on perceptions of violence and harmful practices	Mechanism for addressing gender based inequality at workplace established		Prevalence of sexual violence	
		Address gender inequality at work place				
3. Capacity and resilience of women and children to violence		Review existing VAC communication toolkit to include women and men	Women and children are empowered on how to stay safe			• Prevalence of teenage pregnancies • Prevalence of child marriages • Percent of women
		Equip children and women with the relevant knowledge and capacities to protect themselves and their peers				
		Strengthen and scale up Junior Council and clubs to enhance children's participation in decision making at local and national level				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		Mobilize private sector in financing VAWC interventions Support interventions that address norms and values affecting women and children			having equal rights to control over land and inheritance of properties • Proportion of household members aged 15-49 reached with VAW messages and IEC materials • Proportional of VAW survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event • Prevalence of physical violence against women aged 15-49	

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment

Strategy: *Creating and sustaining safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout our communities*

Strategic Objective: Risks of violence in public spaces minimized.

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Institutional accountability to prevent violence against women and children in public spaces and work places	Prevention	Conduct dialogues and engage religious leaders, political leaders, influential leaders, hotels' and bars' owners association and transportation associations on laws related to safety for women and children in work and public spaces	LGAs/MDAs/ institutions included VAWC components in governing public spaces	Security of women and children in public spaces improved.	• LGAs/MDAs /institutions that have integrated VAWC issues in their by-laws/regulations • Service providers who adhere and comply to child safeguarding policy and procedures public spaces • VAC incidences in environment where children and youth gather and spend time • VAW incidences in public and private spaces • Political, religious and influential leaders engaged in the dialogues	VAWC cases occurred in public spaces
		Develop an advocacy strategy for promotion of safe environment for women and children in public spaces in town and cities				
		Review of regulations and by laws in all public spaces (market, transportation system and recreational areas)				
		Conduct stakeholders' annual consultative meetings on the effectiveness of the new by laws and regulations				
		Support the review of labor inspection tools to include VAWC issues				
		Advocate with trade unions and employers' association on issues of VAWC as outlined in the existing laws and regulations				
2. Disaster preparedness	Prevention	Increase safe spaces for women and children in camp settings and those displaced by conflict/ natural disaster	Improved preparedness		• Safe spaces established for	Effective and

and enhanced strategy to respond in emergencies and protracted situations to prevent and reduce violence against women and children	Support interventions that promote safer environment for women and children	and enhanced response to emergencies and protracted situations to VAWC	women and children in camp settings and those displaced by conflict/natural disaster	immediately support delivery for Victims of VAWC in the emergency situation
			VAWC components are included in national disaster action plan	

Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships

Strategy: Promote positive parent-child relationships and reduce violent parenting practices.

Strategic Objective: Positive Parenting skills among Parents, Care givers and Community members enhanced

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Parenting skills among Parents, guardians, family members, Caregivers and Community members	Prevention	Develop National Parenting Framework, guidelines and family Care Action Plan	- Male and female Parents, guardians, Caregivers, families and Community members enabled with positive parenting knowledge and skill - Access to quality ECD and crèches increased	Children with moral values growing to their full potentials and well nurtured	- Actors involved in positive parenting - Parenting skills to parents and other care givers - Under five early childhood development and stimulation programmes/ services	Proportion of actors practicing positive parenting.
		Review the national Parenting Education Manual to include special group needs to prevent Violence against children				
		Train Community Facilitators on the reviewed manual (DCDOs, DEO, SWOs, and RCDOs)				
		Mainstream positive parenting skills in training curriculum for social workers, health workers, teachers, lawyers, Police and community development workers institutions				
2. Positive behavior among		Facilitate establishment/ strengthening Community owned ECDs and crèches in working places.				
		Orient decision makers, Religious leaders, Local leaders and Private sectors in parenting skills in respective modules				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
children, Parents, families and Community Members		Strengthening sensitization sessions through Media in designing and broadcasting Gender sensitive and children programmes on positive parenting				
		Integrate parenting education in existing community resource centers.				
		Revise Sermon's Guide to accommodate issues of women				
		Develop Women and Child Online Protection programme				
		Create awareness to domestic workers, Caregivers and families on proper use of technology to children and positive parenting.				
		Conduct visits to families and communities groups and sensitization on positive parenting				
		Support interventions that promote positive parenting at family and community levels				

Thematic Area 5: Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Strategy: A Tanzanian society that understands and embraces the changes in laws that are proposed and implemented, which protect and respond to violence **Strategic**

Objective: Laws relating to rights of women and children reviewed and enforced

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Existing laws in addressing VAWC	Prevention	Analyze gaps in the existing legal frameworks that perpetuates violation of women and children's rights (Employment and Labour Relations Act, Law of the Child Act, 2009 Penal Code; Cap 16, National	Laws addressing VAWC are harmonized	Access and protection of women and children	- Laws harmonized to address VAWC - Length of VAWC	% of women and children

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		Education Act Magistrate Courts, Law of Marriage Act, Birth and Death Registration Act, Cap 108, Inheritance laws, Evidence Act, Enactment of Legal Aid Laws) Ratify and domesticate relevant international and regional instruments relating to protecting rights of women and children from violence.		through legal services improved	judicial proceedings • Percent of women and children awareness on their legal rights	accessing and protected by the legal services
2. Legal system are not responsive to needs of women and children	Response	Assess capacity needs of the legal institutions to respond to VAWC	Accountability of the legal system to respond to VAWC through better services improved.		% of VAWC cases convicted	
		Build the capacity of legal sector institutions (LSIs), professional associations, and paralegal groups to respond to VAWC at all levels to act also as child supporters				
		Conduct national consultation on the need to fast-track cases related to family matters.				
		Create public awareness on the revised laws				
		Conduct targeted awareness campaigns to VAWC prone areas such as artisanal mining sites, commercial plantation, and domestic sectors				
3. Access to legal services	Response	Enact and operationalise Legal Aid Act	Legal Aid Act enacted		- Districts with provision of legal aid services - People receiving legal aid services	
		Establish pilot model paralegal services in a selected region in line with Legal Aid Act				
		Develop and adopt Legal Aid Policy				
		Mainstream VAWC in subsidiary legislation Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to Children and Women				

Thematic Area 6: Response and Support Services

Strategy: A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence

Strategic Objective: Response and support services for VAWC strengthened.

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outcomes	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Resources, tools and infrastructures to respond to VAWC services		Review and develop response guidelines and tools for first responders, duty bearers and service providers on VAWC	Capacity of LGAs and other stakeholders to provide services to women and children victims improved	Services for survivors of VAWC improved	- LGAs with minimum recommended number of staff - VAWC reported cases - Roll out and operationalise Police Gender Children's Desk - Proportion of VAC survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event - One Stop Centres delivery of services	Proportion of VAWC cases handled by police, SWOs and courts disposed (closed)
		Orient on developed guidelines and tools (including effective reporting mechanisms between duty bearers - including social welfare, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking, prisons and civil society at District, Ward and Village)				
		Training front line workers (SWOs, Police, Health Workers, Teachers, Magistrates, Anti-Human Trafficking Officers) on their specialized technical packages (CP, GBV, Court proceedings)				
		Strengthen and institutionalize child helpline and available referral mechanism				
		Scale up One Stop Centers to provide holistic and quality response services for survivors of violence				
		Roll out and operationalise PGCD in all police stations				
		Establish retention homes for children in conflict with the law (costing not yet done ref Mtwara experience)				
		Allocate separate and equipped Social Welfare Offices to ensure quality provision of social welfare services for victims/survivors of VAWC				
		Develop, translate and disseminate simplified guide/Job Aid on referral, guidance and counseling				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		for duty beaters on VAWC				
		Establish a pilot emergency safe home for women at risk and victims in a selected region				
		Advocate for and empower religious institutions/Houses of Worship to establish safe homes for women victims/at risk of violence				
		Recruit and capacitate fit persons to provide emergency alternative care for children victims or at risk of violence. (Inputs for costing – conduct five day zone TOT training, training of 10 staff from each district as TOTs for three days, facilitate TOTs to train fit persons/fit families in Wards/Villages – ref ground travel)				
		Support LGAs to strengthen community rehabilitation services for children and women victims or at risk of offending in line with national guidelines				
		Establish accessible, child-friendly and quality juvenile courts in every region				
		Mainstream VAWC in curriculum/training manuals for social work, Community Development, and police, teachers and Labour Officers				
		Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to women and children including children living and working in the street, women and children with albinism, elderly suspects with witchcraft and child labour.				

Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills

Strategy: A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to girls and boys affected by violence

Strategic Objective: Safe, inclusive and accessible learning environment for girls and boys improved.

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Knowledge of Child Rights to both teachers and students	Prevention	Conduct national campaigns that highlight VAWC targeting teachers and students through media.	Understanding of VAWC issues and effects among teachers and student increased	Learning environment for boys and girls that conforms with child's rights improved	- Schools with trained counselling and guidance teachers - Children's clubs in schools - Dropout rate due to pregnancy cases in primary and secondary schools % of teachers trained on child rights and responsibilities and VAWC issues - District Junior Councils	VAC cases in school settings
		Identify and train Counseling and Guidance teachers on VAWC issues and their responsibilities using VAWC Communication tool kit.				
2. Knowledge on Life skills and Reproductive Health, Child Protection, , for girls and boys	Prevention	Consolidate and standardize existing positive discipline and alternative discipline initiatives in schools and pilot in districts to be selected.				
		Review, integrate and orient children on VAC and reproductive health issues in school club learning materials				
		Print and distribute the life skills based Training Manual for both formal and informal youth education, adult learning and specialized learning centers				
		Advocate for the LGAs, CSOs, FBOs, NGOs and private sector to provide shelter, scholastic materials, food, clothing to MVCs and sanitary towels to girls from the most vulnerable families				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		Print and disseminate Teachers National Code of Conduct, Education Policy, and Revised Education Act.				
3. Reporting and referral mechanism of violence against children in school settings	Prevention	Raise awareness on VAWC reporting mechanism in schools	•	One Social Welfare Officer per district dedicated to school for Social Welfare Services		
		Review and rollout schools' inspection tools to include VAWC issues				
		Support interventions that address safer schools				

Thematic Area 8: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategy: *A National comprehensive integrated, effective and efficient coordination mechanism and informs decision making on VAWC prevention and response intervention.*

Strategic Objective: **Comprehensive VAWC coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms developed and institutionalized**

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
1. Coordination of GBV/VAC programmes and interventions at all levels	Response and Prevention	Develop guidelines on Operationalisation of VAWC coordination structures including M&E at all levels.	Harmonized structures for coordination of VAWC interventions at national and LGA levels established	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of VAWC strengthened	LGAs with functioning VAWC coordination structures	• % of annual NPA VAWC targets reached • % of LGAs with active VAWC committees at all levels
		Establish Regional and District VAWC protection committees and train on their roles and responsibilities as trainers of ward and village/mtaa VAWC protection committee				
		Train and equip the VAWC protection committees at Ward and Village/Mtaa level				
		Support VAWC National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC), national protection technical committee (NPTC), and thematic working groups (TWGs) to coordinate NPA VAWC interventions at national level				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
2. Human and financial resources for GBV and VAC programmes	Prevention	Support VAWC Secretariat to coordinate implementation of NPA VAWC interventions at all levels	Human and financial resource capacity for VAWC strengthened			
		Support the VAWC protection committees at Regional and LGA levels to coordinate, monitor and report on the NPA implementation in their region				
3. Data generation, demand and use	Prevention	Conduct comprehensive human resource capacity needs assessment on the implementation of the NPA VAWC	Systems and tools for data collection, analysis and monitoring VAWC strengthened		Percent of VAWC baselines and targets data	
		Develop and implement human capacity development strategy/ plan for VAWC				
		Mapping of financing gaps and opportunities for VAWC and develop and implement resource mobilization strategy				
		Advocate for prioritization of public financing for VAWC in national budgeting instruments				
		Build capacity to plan, budget, manage and advocate for strong and effective VAWC protection systems.				
		Carryout annual public expenditure reviews on VAWC				
		Develop M&E plan, including M&E framework to facilitate monitoring and reporting on NPA VAWC				
		Establish baseline data for key indicators				
	Response	Review data collection and analysis systems to identify sources of data for NPA VAWC and gaps				
		Develop M&E plan, including M&E framework to facilitate monitoring and reporting on NPA VAWC				
		Establish baseline data for key indicators				
		Review data collection and analysis systems to identify sources of data for NPA VAWC and gaps				
		Develop/align data capturing systems (MIS, Database) and				

Issues	Intervention		Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Indicators	
	Target Intervention	Priority Action			Output	Outcome
		data collection tools for monitoring and reporting on VAWC Develop and utilize innovative approaches to data collection using mobile phone applications Support the piloting and rolling out of the developed data systems and tools, including training Coordinate joint multi-sectoral monitoring visits and reviews to the LGAs Support documentation and dissemination of M&E products and material including lessons and best practices in the implementation of VAWC interventions Support (formative/ operational/Action) research on targeted and emerging issues from thematic/programme areas Facilitate integration of key VAWC indicators into periodic studies and surveys (THIS, DHS, VACS) Facilitate routine monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of NPA-VAWC				

ANNEX II: DETAILED NPA-VAWC COSTING

THEMATIC AREA 1: HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Strategic Objective: Women economic empowerment in households strengthened

Activities	Cost per Year					Total Costs (In TZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9
Issue 1: Access to financial supportive services to vulnerable and marginalized women								
Map existing women economic groups and assess challenges for access of WG to financial Services	124,200,000	-	-	-	-	124,200,000	PO-RALG	MoHCDGEC
Promote and support formation of women economic groups, SACCOS and VICOBA/ (COMSIP - Community Savings and Investment Programme)	2,748,530,000	2,725,660,000	2,719,880,000	2,715,480,000	825,480,000	11,735,030,000	PO-RALG	MoHCDGEC, NEEC, TWCC, LGAs, MoITI, MoALF
Facilitate establishment of Business support Services, business skills and credit counseling facilities	53,040,000	53,040,000	53,040,000	53,040,000	53,040,000	265,200,000	MoITI	MoHCDGEC, MoFP, PO-RALG, VETA, CBE, SIDA, BRELA, TANTRADE, TBS, TFDA, TWCC
Support value addition to women micro-economic activities	724,200,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	3,124,200,000	MoITI	LGA SIDA, VETA, TWCC, MEM, TBS, TFDA
Mainstreaming VAWC in TASAF social protection programmatic area, tools and VAWC indicators in their M&E Framework	274,580,000	-	-	-	-	274,580,000	MoHCDGEC	President's Office, LGAs
Conduct community awareness meetings on mainstreaming of VAWC issues in the village empowerment fund (50 million shillings for every village) programme.	-	400,000,000	-	-	-	400,000,000	MoHCDGEC	President's Office, LGAs
Review and simplify business registration processes	-	-	12,100,000	-	-	12,100,000	BRELA	MoITI, LGA
Develop, expand and promote women s led SMEs in potential areas such as extractive industries, oil and gas, mining, horticulture, aquaculture and poultry keeping and services.	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	540,000,000	2,340,000,000	MoITI	President's Office, LGAs, MoALF, MEM

Establish grant for children from poor families to access ECD services and education grants for girls from poor families	1,887,950,000	1,900,900,000	1,913,850,000	1,926,800,000	1,939,750,000	9,569,250,000	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, MoFP, MoHCDGEC, LGA, FBO
Issue 2: Women's awareness on the existing link between property, inheritance rights and gender based violence								
Engage men and traditional and religious leaders to promote women's rights to own land and other productive resources	1,717,548,000	1,688,148,000	1,688,148,000	207,108,000	1,688,148,000	6,989,100,000	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG
Conduct awareness raising sessions to women on the link between property, inheritance rights	1,717,548,000	1,688,148,000	1,688,148,000	1,688,148,000	1,688,148,000	8,470,140,000	MoCLA	MoHA, MoHCDGEC
Strengthen and scale up livelihood enhancement opportunities for out of school adolescent to facilitate their transition to adulthood	3,562,080,000	3,478,080,000	3,478,080,000	3,478,080,000	3,478,080,000	17,474,400,000	MoCLA	MoHA, MoHCDGEC
Support interventions that address households economic empowerment	145,000,000	-	-	-	-	145,000,000	MoHCDGEC	
Sub-Total	13,404,676,000	12,983,976,000	12,603,246,000	11,118,656,000	10,812,646,000	60,923,200,000		

THEMATIC AREA 2: NORMS AND VALUES

Strategic Objective: Society that respects gender equality, equity and protection of women and children against all forms of violence

Activities	Cost per Year					Total Costs (In T'ZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9
Issue 1: Existence of harmful traditional cultural practices								
Collate and analyze existing data on norms, values and initiatives that have delivered attitudinal, gender norms and behavioral change and monitor implementation	30,600,000	-	27,600,000	-	27,600,000	85,800,000	MoHCDGEC	MoICAS, MoFP, PO-RALG,
Develop Communication Strategy to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities	74,700,000	39,112,260,000	23,548,400,000	7,892,700,000	7,892,700,000	78,520,760,000	MoHCDGEC	MoICAS, LGAs, MoFP, FBOs, CSOs
Conduct advocacy campaign to religious and influential leaders and policy makers to promote positive norms and values that protect Women and Children for social transformation.	-	152,100,000	155,400,000	-	-	307,500,000	MoHCDGEC	MoFP, MoICAS, MoHA, LGAs, PO-RALG, CSOs
Engage police force and LGAs to respond sensitively and appropriately to the women and children who are victims of violence	-	94,500,000	94,500,000	-	-	189,000,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, CSOs
Facilitate community dialogues on perceptions of violence and harmful practices	16,000,000	5,686,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	5,750,000,000	MoHCDGEC	PO RALG, LGAs
Issue 2: Institutionalized gender inequality								
Address gender inequality at work place.	12,600,000	1,048,960,000	2,068,400,000	2,074,760,000	8,400,000	5,213,120,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, PMO-LEVD
Issue 3: Capacity and resilience of women and children to violence								
Review existing VAC communication toolkit to include women and men	-	963,200,000	764,300,000	-	-	1,727,500,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoEST, MoHA, MoFP, LGAs
Equip children and women with the relevant knowledge and capacities to protect themselves and their peers	-	-	80,000,000	80,000,000	110,000,000	270,000,000	MoHCDGEC	LGAs, MoEST

Strengthen and scale up Junior Council and clubs to enhance children's participation in decision making at local and national level	28,000,000	1,964,800,000	2,063,700,000	1,236,400,000	101,700,000	5,394,600,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, LGAs, TACAIDS, VICE President's Office, PMO-LE, MoEST
Mobilize private sector in financing VAWC interventions	23,400,000	36,500,000	41,200,000	-	-	101,100,000	MoHCDGEC	MoFP, PMO
Support interventions that address norms and values affecting women and children	145,000,000	-	-	-	-	145,000,000	MoHCDGEC	
Sub-Total	330,300,000	49,058,320,000	28,859,500,000	11,299,860,000	8,156,400,000	97,704,380,000		

THEMATIC AREA 3: SAFE ENVIRONMENT

Strategic Objective: Risks of violence in public spaces minimized

Activities	Cost per Year					Total Costs (In TZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9
Issue 1: Institutional accountability to prevent violence against women and children in public spaces and work places								
Conduct dialogues and engage religious leaders, political leaders, influential leaders, hotels' and bars' owners association and transportation associations on laws related to safety for women and children in work and public spaces	-	307,200,000	307,200,000	307,200,000	307,200,000	1,228,800,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoCLA, PMO –LEYD, MoICAS, CSOs, Private Sector
Develop an advocacy strategy for promotion of safe environment for women and children in public spaces in town and cities	111,902,500	-	-	-	-	111,902,500	PO - RALG	MoLHHSD, MoWTC, MoHA and MoHCDGEC
Review of regulations and by-laws in all public spaces (market, transportation system and recreational areas)	126,000,000	-	46,200,000	46,200,000	39,600,000	258,000,000	PO-RALG	MoLHHSD
Conduct stakeholders' annual consultative meetings on the effectiveness of the new by-laws and regulations	-	-	132,040,000	70,240,000	70,240,000	272,520,000	PO-RALG	LGAs
Support the review of labor inspection tools to include VAWC issues	9,500,000	-	-	-	-	9,500,000	PMO –LEYD	PO-RALG and MoHCDGEC
Advocate with trade unions and employers' association on issues of VAWC as outlined in the existing laws and regulations	134,000,000	103,000,000	103,000,000	-	-	340,000,000	PMO –LEYD	MoHCDGEC, MoITI
Issue 2: Disaster preparedness and enhanced strategy to respond in emergencies and protracted situations to prevent and reduce violence against women and children								
Increase safe spaces for women and children in camp settings and those displaced by conflict/ natural disaster	-	-	38,920,000	-	-	38,920,000	PMO	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoHCDGEC
Support interventions that promote safer environment for women and children	-	145,000,000	-	-	-	145,000,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG
Sub-Total	381,402,500	555,200,000	627,360,000	423,640,000	417,040,000	2,404,642,500		

THEMATIC AREA 4: PARENTING, FAMILY SUPPORT AND RELATIONSHIPS

Strategic Objective: Positive Parenting skills among Parents, Care givers and Community members enhanced

Activities	Cost per Year				Total Costs (In TZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22		
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Issue 1: Parenting skills among Parents, guardians, family members, Caregivers and Community members							
Develop National Parenting Framework, guidelines and family Care Action Plan.	47,000,000	-	-	-	-	MoHCDGEC	MoEST
Review the national Parenting Education Manual to include special group needs to prevent Violence against children	-	-	35,360,000	-	-	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, PMO-LE, PO-RALG
Train Community Facilitators on the reviewed manual (DCDOs, DEO, SWOs, and RCDOs)	-	273,300,000	587,800,000	587,800,000	870,890,000	MoHCDGEC	PMO-LEYD, MoEST, PO -RALG
Mainstream positive parenting skills in training curriculum for social workers, health workers, teachers, lawyers, police and community development workers institutions	-	40,400,000	40,400,000	40,400,000	-	MoEST	PMO-LEYD, MoHCDGEC, MoHA, PO-RALG
Facilitate establishment/ strengthening community owned ECDs and crèches in working places.	-	-	6,360,000	-	-	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, LGAS
Issue 2: Moral behaviour among children, Parents, families and Community Members							
Orient decision makers, Religious leaders, Local leaders and Private sector in parenting skills in respective modules	-	62,000,000	-	-	-	MoHCDGEC	LGAs
Strengthening sensitization sessions through media in designing and broadcasting gender sensitive and children programmes on positive parenting.	-	20,640,000	20,640,000	20,640,000	20,640,000	MoHCDGEC	MoICAS, MoWTC
Integrate parenting education in existing community resource centers	-	-	5,200,000	3,100,000	3,050,000	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, PO-RALG
Revise Sermon's Guide to accommodate issues of women	804,980,000	700,780,000	709,380,000	700,780,000	700,780,000	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, PO-RALG

Develop Women and Child Online Protection programme	409,240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,240,000	MoHCDGEC	MoWTC, MoHA, DPs, CSOs
Create awareness to domestic workers, Care Givers and families on proper use of technology to children and positive parenting	15,120,000	15,120,000	15,120,000	15,120,000	15,120,000	15,120,000	15,120,000	75,600,000	MoHCDGEC	MoICAS, PO-RALG, PMO-LE, LGAs, MoEST
Conduct visits to families and communities groups and sensitization on positive parenting	7,500,000	75,000,000	112,500,000	-	-	-	-	195,000,000	PO-RALG	MoHCDGEC, CSOs
Support interventions that promote positive parenting at family and community levels	-	145,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	145,000,000	MoHCDGEC	
Sub-Total	1,283,840,000	1,332,240,000	1,532,760,000	1,367,840,000	1,610,480,000	7,127,160,000				

THEMATIC AREA 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

Strategic Objective: Laws protecting women and children reviewed and enforced

Activities	Cost per Year				Total Costs (In TZS)		Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9
Issue 1: Existing laws in addressing VAWC								
Analyze gaps in the existing legal frameworks that perpetuates violation of women and children's rights (Employment and Labour Relations Act, Law of the Child Act, 2009 Penal Code; Cap 16, National Education Act Magistrate Courts, Law of Marriage Act, Birth and Death Registration Act, Cap 108, Inheritance laws, Evidence Act, Enactment of Legal Aid Laws)	172,040,000	271,940,000	86,600,000	19,800,000	-	550,380,000	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, RITA, MoEST PMO-MOLE, AGC, Judiciary, Parliamentary Committees
Ratify and domesticate relevant international and regional instruments relating to protecting rights of women and children from violence	-	19,920,000	-	6,300,000	-	26,220,000	MoHCDGEC	MoCLA, AGC
Issue 2: Responsiveness of legal system to needs of women and children								
Assess capacity needs of the legal institutions to respond to VAWC	-	25,890,000	-	-	-	25,890,000	MoCLA	Judiciary, MoHA, MoHCDGEC, DPP
Build the capacity of legal sector institutions (LSIs) to respond to VAWC (LSI: LEA, Juvenile Courts) and professional associations (including paralegals) at all levels to act also as child supporters	-	1,044,000,000	1,043,960,000	1,043,960,000	1,046,060,000	4,177,980,000	MoHCDGEC	Judiciary, MoHA
Conduct national consultation on the need for the establishment of Special Court for family matters.	-	-	-	-	38,600,000	38,600,000	MoHCDGEC	MoCLA, Judiciary
Create public awareness on the revised legal frameworks	-	-	1,161,320,000	17,320,000	8,660,000	1,187,300,000	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, CSOs

Conduct targeted awareness campaigns to VAWC prone areas such as artisanal mining sites, commercial plantation and domestic sectors	-	-	-	-	34,800,000	26,100,000	60,900,000	PMO-LEYD	PO-RALG MoHCDGEC, CHIRAGG, CSOs
Issue 3: Access to legal services									
Enact and operationalise Legal Aid Act	-	38,416,000	27,216,000	27,216,000	27,216,000	27,216,000	120,064,000	MoCLA	Judiciary, MoHCDGEC, LGAs and CSOs
Establish pilot model paralegal services in a selected region in line with Legal Aid Act	-	-	-	-	29,200,000	-	29,200,000	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, TLS, CSOs
Develop and adopt Legal Aid Policy	-	-	-	-	57,068,000	-	57,068,000	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, Judiciary, CSOs
Mainstream VAWC in subsidiary legislation	-	-	12,600,000	-	9,800,000	-	22,400,000	PO-LARG	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, MoCLA, AGC
Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to Children and Women	-	-	-	-	-	145,000,000	145,000,000	MoHCDGEC	
Sub-Total	172,040,000	1,400,166,000	2,331,696,000	1,245,464,000	1,291,636,000	6,441,002,000			

THEMATIC AREA 6: RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Strategic Objective: Response and support services for VAWC strengthened

Activities	Cost per Year					Total Costs (In T'ZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9
Issue 1: Resources, tools and infrastructures to respond to VAWC services								
Review and develop response guidelines and tools for first responders, duty bearers and service providers on VAWC	-	-	195,820,000	-	-	195,820,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary & PMO-LEYD, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Orient on developed guidelines and tools (including effective reporting mechanisms between duty bearers - including social welfare, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking, prisons and civil society at District, Ward and Village)	117,600,000	113,400,000	113,400,000	113,400,000	113,400,000	571,200,000	MoHCDGEC (national level) & PO-RALG (sub-national level)	MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, PMO-LEYD
Training front line workers (SWOs, Police, Health Workers, Teachers, Magistrates, Anti-Human Trafficking Officers) on their specialized technical packages (CP, GBV, Court proceedings)	988,800,000	988,800,000	988,800,000	988,800,000	988,800,000	4,944,000,000	MoHCDGEC	MoHA, MoEST, Judiciary, MoCLA, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Strengthen and institutionalize child helpline and available referral mechanism	135,696,000	129,096,000	118,536,000	111,936,000	111,936,000	607,200,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, LGAs, Mo WTC, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector (incl. Telecom companies)
Scale up One Stop Centers to provide holistic and quality response services for survivors of violence	-	-	293,400,000	293,400,000	282,600,000	869,400,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoCLA, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Roll out and operationalise PGCD in all police stations	2,035,000,000	2,035,000,000	2,035,000,000	2,035,000,000	2,035,000,000	10,175,000,000	MoHA	MoHCDGEC, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Establish retention homes for children in conflict with the law in four zones	324,000,000	324,000,000	524,000,000	524,000,000	400,000,000	2,096,000,000	MoHCDGEC	MoHA, MoCLA, PO-RALG, DPs & Private Sector

Develop, translate and disseminate simplified guide/Job Aid on referral, guidance and counseling for duty bearers on VAWC	2,800,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	-	-	-	16,000,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Support front line workers (SWOs, Police, Health, CDOs, Legal Officers, Magistrate, Teachers, Anti-Human Trafficking Officers, etc) to manage VAWC cases	784,400,000	784,400,000	784,400,000	784,400,000	784,400,000	784,400,000	3,922,000,000	MoHCDGEC	MoHA, PMO, MoCLA, PO-RALG, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Establish a pilot emergency safe home for women at risk and victims in a selected region	-	-	-	119,000,000	-	-	119,000,000	MoHCDGEC	MoHA, PMO, MoCLA, PO-RALG, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Advocate for and empower religious institutions/Houses of Worship to establish safe homes for women victims/at risk of violence	164,800,000	185,400,000	280,100,000	94,700,000	94,700,000	94,700,000	819,700,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, FBOs & DPs
Recruit and capacitate fit persons to provide emergency alternative care for children victims or at risk of violence. (Inputs for costing – conduct five day zone TOT training, training of 10 staff from each district as TOTs for three days, facilitate TOTs to train fit persons/fit families in Wards/ Villages – ref ground travel)	351,300,000	289,500,000	289,500,000	289,500,000	289,500,000	289,500,000	1,509,300,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, FBOs & DPs
Support Local Government Authorities to strengthen community rehabilitation services for children and women victims or at risk of offending in line with national guidelines	158,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	-	-	-	316,000,000	PO - RALG	MoHCDGEC LGAs, LGAs, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Establish accessible, child-friendly and quality juvenile courts in every region	210,560,000	182,160,000	182,160,000	177,860,000	177,860,000	177,860,000	930,600,000	Judiciary	MoHCDGEC, MoCLA, MoHA, CHRAGG, LGAs, PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Mainstream VAWC in curriculum/training manuals for social work, Community Development, and police, Teachers and Labour Officers	95,400,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-	155,400,000	MoHCDGEC	NACTE, TCU, Academic Institutions, MoEST, PMO, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector

Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to children and women including children living and working in the street, women and children with albinism, elderly suspects with witchcraft and child labour.	-	-	-	-	145,000,000	-	145,000,000	-	145,000,000	MoHA, MoCLA, Judiciary, PORALG, LGAs, CSOs, DPs & Private Sector
Sub-Total	5,368,356,000	5,117,356,000	5,920,716,000	5,706,996,000	5,278,196,000	27,391,620,000				

THEMATIC AREA 7: SAFE SCHOOLS AND LIFE SKILLS

Strategic Objective: Safe, inclusive and accessible learning environment for girls and boys improved.

Activities	FY 2017/18	Cost per Year				FY 2021/22	Total Costs (In TZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
		FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2+3+4+5+6	8	9	
Issue 1: Knowledge of Child Rights to both teachers and students									
Conduct national campaigns that highlight VAWC targeting teachers and students through media.	132,940,000	126,240,000	126,240,000	126,240,000	125,840,000	637,500,000	MoEST	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, MoICAS	
Identify and train Counseling and Guidance teachers on VAWC issues and their responsibilities using VAWC Communication tool kit.	61,800,000	4,140,600,000	4,243,600,000	4,140,600,000	4,078,800,000	16,665,400,000	MoEST	MoHCDGEC, LGAs	
Issue 2: Knowledge on Life skills and Reproductive Health education for girls and boys									
Consolidate and standardize existing positive discipline and alternative discipline initiatives in schools and pilot in districts to be selected.	-	39,254,040	259,354,040	6,854,040	6,854,040	312,316,160	MoEST	MoHCDGEC, CSOs	
Review, integrate and orient children on VAC and reproductive health issues in school club learning materials	-	4,328,100,000	4,140,600,000	4,140,600,000	4,078,800,000	16,688,100,000	MoEST	PO-RALG, MoHCDGEC, CSOs	
Print and distribute the life skills based Training Manual for both formal and informal Youth education, adult learning and specialized learning centers	-	81,950,000	81,950,000	-	-	163,900,000	MoEST	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, PMO-LEYD, CSOs	
Advocate for the LGAs, CSOs, FBOs, NGOs and private sector to provide shelter, scholastic materials, food, clothing to MVCs and sanitary towels to girls from the most vulnerable families	-	76,100,000	-	-	-	76,100,000	MoHCDGEC	MoEST, LGAs, CSOs	
Print and disseminate Teachers National Code of Conduct, Education Policy and Revised Education Act.	-	16,750,000	32,450,000	16,300,000	-	65,500,000	MoEST	PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs	

Issue 3: Reporting and referral mechanism of violence against children in school settings									
Raise awareness on VAW/C reporting mechanism in schools	12,232,000	6,232,000	6,232,000	6,232,000	6,232,000	6,232,000	37,160,000	MoEST	MoHCDGEC PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs
Review and rollout schools' inspection tools to include VAW/C issues	7,000,000	12,254,040	12,254,040	12,254,040	12,254,040	12,254,040	56,016,160	MoEST	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs
Support interventions that address safer schools	-	-	-	145,000,000	-	-	145,000,000	MoEST	PO-RALG, LGAs
Sub-Total	213,972,000	8,827,480,080	9,047,680,080	8,449,080,080	8,308,780,080	34,846,992,320			

THEMATIC AREA 8: COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Strategic Objective: Comprehensive VAWC coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms developed and institutionalized

Activities	Cost per Year				Total Costs (In TZS)	Lead Agency Responsible	Collaborating Agency
	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22		
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Issue 1: Coordination of GBV/VAC programmes and interventions at all levels							
Develop guidelines on Operationalisation of VAWC coordination structures including M&E at all levels	32,683,000	-	-	-	-	PMO	PO-RALG, MoHCDGEC, CSO, DPs
Establish Regional and District VAWC protection committees and train on their roles and responsibilities and as trainers of ward and village/mtaa VAWC protection committees	104,880,000	106,020,000	-	-	-	MoHCDGEC (National level) PO-RALG (Sub national level)	LGA, CSOs, DPs.
Train and equip the VAWC protection committees at Ward and Village/Mtaa level	2,824,600,000	2,854,900,000	-	-	-	LGAs	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Support VAWC National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC), national protection technical committee (NPTEC), and thematic working groups (TWGs) to coordinate NPA VAWC interventions at national level	49,200,000	49,200,000	49,200,000	49,200,000	49,200,000	PMO (Coordination)	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Support VAWC Secretariat to coordinate implementation of NPA-VAWC interventions at all levels	296,620,000	31,620,000	31,620,000	31,620,000	31,620,000	MoHCDGEC	PMO, PO-RALG, MoHA, MoCLA and MoEST, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Issue 2: Human and financial resources for GBV and VAC programmes							
Conduct comprehensive human resource capacity needs assessment on the implementation of the NPA-VAWC	31,600,000	-	-	-	-	PMO	MoHCDGEC, PO-PSM, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, Judiciary, LGAs, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector

Mapping of financing gaps and opportunities for VAWC and develop and implement resource mobilization strategy	5,600,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	16,800,000	MoHCDGEC	MoFP, PMO, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, Judiciary, LGAs, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Advocate for prioritization of public financing for VAWC in national budgeting instruments	18,400,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	75,200,000	MoHCDGEC	MoFP, PMO, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, Judiciary, LGAs, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Build capacity to plan, budget, manage and advocate for strong and effective VAWC protection systems.	151,000,000	151,000,000	151,000,000	151,000,000	151,000,000	151,000,000	151,000,000	755,000,000	PO-RALG	MoFP, MoHCDGEC
Carryout annual public expenditure reviews on VAWC	125,700,000	125,700,000	125,700,000	125,700,000	125,700,000	125,700,000	125,700,000	628,500,000	MoHCDGEC	MoFP, MoHCDGEC, PMO, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, Judiciary, LGAs, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Issue 3: Data generation, demand and use										
Develop M&E plan, including M&E framework to facilitate monitoring and reporting on NPA-VAWC	31,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,200,000	MoHCDGEC	PMO, PO-RALG
Establish baseline data for key indicators	22,860,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,860,000	MoHCDGEC	PMO, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, NBS, CSOs, DPs and Private
Review data collection and analysis systems to identify sources of data for NPA-VAWC and gaps	13,730,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,730,000	MoHCDGEC	PMO, PO-RALG, MoEST, MoCLA, MoHA, NBS, CSOs, DPs and Private

Develop/align data capturing systems (MIS, Database) and data collection tools for monitoring and reporting on VAWC	38,600,000	18,900,000	-	-	-	57,500,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, PMO, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Develop and utilize innovative approaches to data collection using mobile phone applications	-	330,700,000	-	-	-	330,700,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, TCRA, PMO, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Support the piloting and rolling out of the developed data systems and tools, including training	3,307,500,000	6,353,900,000	5,631,000,000	-	-	15,292,400,000	MoHCDGEC (National Level) PORALG (Sub-national level)	MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, TCRA, PMO, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Coordinate joint multi-sectoral monitoring visits and reviews to the LGAs	761,290,000	761,290,000	769,630,000	757,120,000	777,970,000	3,827,300,000	PMO	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Support documentation and dissemination of M&E products and material including lessons and best practices in the implementation of VAWC interventions	24,500,000	46,760,000	46,760,000	46,760,000	46,760,000	211,540,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, PMO, CSOs, DPs, Media and Private Sector
Support (formative/ operational/Action) research on targeted and emerging issues from thematic/programme areas	69,600,000	73,800,000	75,900,000	75,900,000	76,400,000	371,600,000	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, PMO, CSOs, REPOA, ESRF, DPs and Private Sector
Facilitate integration of key VAWC indicators into periodic studies and surveys (THIS, DHS, VACS)	2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	14,800,000	MoHCDGEC	PO - RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, TACAIDS, PMO, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector

Facilitate routine monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of NPA-VAWC	263,685,000	263,685,000	301,110,000	235,600,000	374,620,000	1,438,700,000	PMO	MoHCDGEC, PO-RALG, MoHA, MoEST, MoCLA, Judiciary, NBS, UDSM, TCRA, CSOs, DPs and Private Sector
Sub-Total	8,221,608,000	11,588,635,000	7,603,080,000	1,514,060,000	1,674,430,000	30,601,813,000		
GRAND TOTAL	29,376,194,500	90,863,373,080	68,526,038,080	41,125,596,080	37,549,608,080	267,440,809,820		

ANNEX III: DETAILED NPA-VAWC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

THEMATIC AREA 1: HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key implementer	Collaborators	
IMPACT	End violence against women and children by 50% in 2021/22														
OUTCOME 1															
	Households income increased		2016						Households Budget Survey (HBS) records	Five years	Households Budget Survey (HBS) records	Five years	MoFP (NBS)	MoITI, NEEC, PO-RALG, TASAF, NBS, CSOs, DPs, Private sector, MoALF	
OUTPUT 1.1	Women economic groups formed, strengthened and accessibility of financial resources improved		2016	51.2	53	57	60	63	65	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDG EC	MoITI, MoALF, MoFP
OUTPUT 1.2	Catalytic fund for provision of hands-on technical expertise in entrepreneurship, business and credit management skills and market advisory services established		2016	79	80	82	83	84	85	Tanzania Cooperative Commission (TCC) and Banks records	Annually	Tanzania Cooperative Commission and Banks' records	Annually	MoALF	MoHCDGEC
OUTCOME 2															
Women properties' ownership and securities increased (land and properties)	Share/proportion of women among property owners by age and location	2016	TBD							MoLHHSD records	Annually	BRELA, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) records	Annually	MoLHHS D	MoHCDGEC, TPSF, MoITI

OUTPUT 2.1 Women, widows and children groups empowered to demand their rights to inherit properties	Percent of women, widows owning land and other properties	2016	TBD							MoLHSD records	Annually	MoLHSD records	Annually	MoLHSD	MoHCDGEC
	Inheritance cases reported and disposed	2016	TBD							MoCLA records	Annually	MoCLA records	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC

THEMATIC AREA 2: NORMS AND VALUES

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 3														
Norms and values that support non-violence practiced	Social consensus that violence in any form and any setting is unacceptable	2016	TBD						MoHCDGEC records	Five years	Research and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCD GEC	MoICAS
	OUTPUT 3.1 Women and men trained on the effect of FGM and child marriages in 10 regions	2010	32	29	25	21	16	11	Monitoring reports	Annually	Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG
	OUTPUT 3.2 Mechanism for addressing gender based inequality at workplace and accessing services established	Prevalence sexual violence	2010	17.2	15.1	13	11.1	9	8	Monitoring reports	Annually	Monitoring reports	Annually	PO-RALG
OUTPUT 3.3 Women and children are empowered on how to stay safe	Prevalence of child marriages	2010	47	40	33	20	15	10	APR	Annually	APR	Annually	MoHCD GEC	MDAs
	Prevalence of teenage pregnancies	2010	27	22	17	14	10	5	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG
	Prevalence of physical violence against women aged 15-49	2010	39	30	23	18	13	10	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG

	Proportional of VAW survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event	2016	30	36	45	54	60	65	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG
	Proportion of councils with active community based VAW prevention programmes	2016	0	3	8	12	17	20	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG
	Proportion of household members aged 15-49 reached with VAW messages and IEC materials	2016	0			25		55	APR and Evaluation reports	Annually	APR and Evaluation reports, TDHS	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG, MICAS
	Percent of women having equal rights to control over land and inheritance of properties	2016	TBD						APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	APR and Monitoring reports	Annually	MoHCD GEC	PO-RALG

THEMATIC AREA 3: SAFE ENVIRONMENT

RESULTS		Indicators		Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
				Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 4																
OUTPUT 4.1 LGAs/MDAs/Institutions included VAW/C components in governing public spaces	Security of women and children in public spaces improved.	2016	TBD							MoHA reports and APR	Five years	MoHA reports and APR	Five years	MoHA	MoHCDGE C	
	LGAs/MDAs /institutions that have integrated VAW/C issues in their by-laws/regulations	2016	TBD							Monitoring reports and APR	Annually	Monitoring reports and APR	Annually	PO-RALG	MDAs	
	Service providers who adhere and comply to child safeguarding policy and procedures in public spaces	2016	TBD							APR	Annually	APR	Annually	MoHCDGE C	MDAs	
	VAC incidences in environment where children and youth gather and spend time	2016	TBD							VAWC reports	Annually	VAWC reports	Annually	MoHA	MoHCDGE C, LGAs	
	VAWC incidences in public and private spaces	2016	TBD							VAWC reports	Annually	VAWC reports	Annually	MoHCDGE C	LGAs	
	Political, religious and influential leaders engaged in the dialogues in VAW/C on public spaces	2016	TBD							CSOs reports	Annually	CSOs reports	Annually	CSOs	MoHCDGE C	

OUTPUT 4.2 Improved preparedness and enhanced response to emergencies and protracted situations to VAWC	Safe spaces established for women and children in camp settings and those displaced by conflict/natural disaster	2016	TBD							PMO and MoHA reports	Annually	PMO and MoHA reports	Annually	PMO	MoHA, CSOs
	VAWC components are included in national disaster action plan	2016	TBD							PMO reports	Annually	PMO Reports	Annually	PMO	MoHCDGE C

THEMATIC AREA 4: PARENTING, FAMILY SUPPORTS AND RELATIONSHIPS

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 5														
Children with moral values growing to their full potentials and well nurtured	Proportion of actors practicing positive parenting	2016	TBD						Research and Evaluation reports	Five years	Research and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCDG EC	PO-RALG, CSOs
	Actors involved in positive parenting	2016	TBD						Research reports and APR	Annually	Research reports and APR	Annually	MoHCDG EC	PO-RALG, CSOs
	Parenting skills to parents and other care givers	2016	72	80	88	101	105	113	Research reports and APR	Annually	Research reports and APR	Annually	MoHCDG EC	PO-RALG, CSOs
OUTPUT 5.2 Access to quality ECD and crèches increased	Under five early childhood development and stimulation programmes/ services	2016	122,500	134,500	146,000	166,500	175,500	183,750	Research reports and APR	Annually	Research reports and APR	Annually	MoHCDG EC	PO-RALG, CSOs

THEMATIC AREA 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline						Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 6													
Access and protection of women and children through legal services improved.	% of women and children accessing and protected by the legal services	2016	TBD						Five years	PMO, PO-RALG, MoCLA Reports	Five years	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, MoHCDGEC, LGAs
OUTPUTS 6.1 Laws addressing VAWC are harmonized	Laws harmonized to address VAWC	2016	TBD						Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs
	Percent of women and children awareness on their legal rights	2016	TBD						Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs
	Length of VAWC judicial proceedings	2016	48 months	15	36 months	25 months	18 months	12 months	Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs
OUTPUTS 6.2 Accountability of the legal system to respond to VAWC through better services improved.	Percent of VAWC cases convicted	2016	7	23	35	38	50		Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs
OUTPUTS 6.3 Legal Aid Board established	Districts with provision of legal aid services	2016	TBD						Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs
	People receiving legal aid services	2016	TBD						Annually	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA	MoHCDGEC, LGAs, CSOs

THEMATIC AREA 6: RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 7														
Services for survivors of VAWC improved	Proportion of VAWC cases handled by police, SWOs and courts disposed (closed)	2016	TBD						MoHA, APR and Evaluation reports	Five years	APR and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHA	PO-RALG, MoCLA
	LGAs with minimum recommended number of staff	2016	TBD						PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG Reports	Annually	PO-RALG	MoHCDGEC
	One Stop Centres delivery of services	2016	4	9	14	20	23	26	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	LGAs	MoHCDGEC
	Proportion of VAC survivors who experienced any violence and reported within 72 hours after an event	2016	30	37	44	56	60	65	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	LGAs	MoHCDGEC, MoHA, CSOs
	Roll out and operationalise Police Gender Children's Desk	2016	417	454	491	538	548	602	MoHA reports	Annually	MoHA reports	Annually	MoHA	LGAs, CSOs
	VAWC reported cases	2016	TBD						MoHA reports	Annually	MoHA reports	Annually	MoHA	MoHCDGEC, CSOs (C-SEMA)

THEMATIC AREA 7: SAFE SCHOOLS AND LIFE SKILLS

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 8														
Learning environment for boys and girls that conforms to child's rights improved	VAC cases in school settings	2016	TBD						PO-RALG, MoEST, Monitoring reports	Five years	PO-RALG, MoEST, Monitoring reports	Five years	PO-RALG	MoEST, MoHCDGEC
	Schools with trained counseling and guidance teachers	2016	TBD						PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG	MoEST, MoHCDGEC
OUTPUTS 8.1 Understanding of VAWC issues and effects among teachers and students increased	Children's clubs in schools	2016	398	700	2,200	5,050	10,600	13,200	PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG	MoEST, MoHCDGEC
	Dropout rate due to pregnancy cases in primary and secondary schools	2016	251	226	201	161	151	125	BEST	Annually	BEST	Annually	MoEST	PO-RALG, LGAs
		2016	3,439	3,099	2,759	2,399	2,159	1,720	BEST	Annually	BEST	Annually	MoEST	PO-RALG, LGAs
	District Junior Councils		2016	108	124	140	164	174	185	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	LGAs
	% of teachers trained on child rights and responsibilities and VAWC issues	2016	TBD						PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG	MoEST, MoHCDGEC
	One Social Welfare Officer per district dedicated to school for Social Welfare Services	2016	TBD						PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG reports	Annually	PO-RALG	MoEST, MoHCDGEC

THEMATIC AREA 8: COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

RESULTS	Indicators	Baseline		Targets					Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Means of Verification	Frequency of Reporting	Responsible Agencies	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Key Implementer	Collaborators
OUTCOME 9														
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of VAWC strengthened	% of annual NPA-VAWC targets reached	2016	TBD						MoHCDGEC and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCDGEC and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCDGEC	PMO
	% of LGAs with active VAWC committees at all levels	2016	TBD						MoHCDGEC and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCDGEC and Evaluation reports	Five years	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, PMO
OUTPUTS 9.1	Harmonized structures for coordination of VAWC interventions at national and LGA levels established	2016	TBD						MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC	PO-RALG, PMO
OUTPUTS 9.2	Human and financial resource capacity for VAWC strengthened	2016	TBD						PMO, PO-RALG, reports	Annually	PMO, PO-RALG, reports	Annually	PMO	MDAs
OUTPUTS 9.3	Systems and tools for data collection, analysis and monitoring VAWC strengthened	2016	24	50	65	85			MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC reports	Annually	MoHCDGEC	PMO, MoHA, MoEST, LGAs

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