



National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children

(NPA - VAWC II 2024/25 - 2028/29)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ASM	Annual Stakeholders' Meeting
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BEST	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania
BID	Best Interest Determination
CCI	Childcare Institutions
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CRC	Convention of the Rights of Children
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DC	District Commission
DCPTs	Committees, District Child Protection Teams
DEDs	District Executive Directors
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DPs	Development Partners
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMAP	Engaging Men Through Accountable Practices
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
FDC	Folk Development Colleges
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IP	Intimate Partner
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KIs	Key Informants
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGA	Local Government Agencies
LMIC	Low Middle-Income Country
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MIL	Media and Information Literacy
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries
MoCDGWSG	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups
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
MoITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MVCCs	Most Vulnerable Children Committees
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICMS	National Integrated Case Management System
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children
NPS	National Planning System
NPSC	National Protection Steering Committee
NPTC	National Protection Technical Committee
OCSEA	Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PGCD	Police Gender and Children's Desk
PLWD	Persons Living with Disability
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee
RS	Regional Secretariate
RITA	Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SIGI	Social Institution and Gender Index
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Services
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic Health Survey
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWGs	Thematic Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAC	Violence Against Children
VACiS	Violence Against Children in Schools
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS

A Child:	According to the Law of the Child Act, 2009, Section 4 (1) child is any person below the age of eighteen years.
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
Child Abandonment:	Failure of a child's parent or caregiver 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 a child from violence by parent, guardian, or childcare institution.
Child Early and Forced Marriage:	Any marriage carried out below the age of 18, before girls are physically, psychologically, and physiologically ready to bear the responsibility of marriage and childbearing. ¹
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.
Child Sexual Abuse Material:	Any representation, by whatever means, including but not limited to pictures, videos, comic books, cartoons, live streaming of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes.
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.
Digital Spaces:	Digital spaces encompass information and communications technologies, including digital networks, content, services, and applications, connected devices and environments, virtual and augmented reality, artificial intelligence, robotics, automated systems, biometrics and implant technology. ²
Family:	Parental father, mother, and children, adopted or blood related and other close relative including grandfather, grandmother uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews, and nieces who live in a household
Female Genital mutilation:	Also known as female genital cutting or circumcision, is any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or any other non-therapeutic reasons. ³
Gender-Based	Refers to any physical, psychological, sexual, or economic violence

Violence:	perpetrated by a person against another on account of gender.
Husband:	A man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.
Intimate partner:	A man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting.
Intimate Partner Violence:	Behavior 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 behaviors.
Online Child Abuse:	Sexual abuse of children facilitated by information and communication technologies and abuse committed elsewhere and then repeated by sharing it online. This includes when a child is sexual abused offline but photos or videos of the abuse constituting child sexual abuse material are then uploaded, distributed and accessed online.
Public Spaces:	Public spaces encompass areas accessible to the public, such as markets, roads, public transport, beaches, playgrounds, public squares, parks, gatherings, recreational spaces, orphanages, children’s homes, detention facilities, refugee settlements and camps, and workplaces, including factories, plantations, and mining sites. ⁴
Key populations:	Are defined groups who, due to specific higher-risk behaviors, are at increased risk of HIV, irrespective of the epidemic type or local context. Also, they often have legal and social issues related to their behaviors that increase their vulnerability to HIV.
‘Leave No One Behind:’	Is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity.
Marginalized groups:	These are communities, peoples or populations that experience discrimination and exclusion (social, political and economic) because of unequal power relationships across economic, political, social and cultural dimensions.
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.
Parent:	A biological father or mother, the adoptive father or mother and any other person under whose care a child has been committed.

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.
Positive Masculinity:	An innovative approach that engages and involves men, making them allies in efforts for gender equality and peace building in the context of conflict and/ or post-conflict. Positive masculinity an asset for the creation of a balanced society
Psychological Violence:	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.
Rape:	Unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representations as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband. ⁵
Safe environment:	Is characterized by a formal or informal setting where women and children feel both physically and emotionally secure, marked by the absence of trauma, stress, violence, or the fear of violence or abuse.
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.
Special groups:	Are ethnic minorities, refugees, migrant workers, women, children, people with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities and older persons.
Technology Facilitated GBV	An act of violence perpetrated by one or more individuals that is committed, assisted, aggravated and amplified in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies or digital media, against a person on the basis of their gender. ⁶
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
Trafficking in Persons/ human trafficking:	Is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women, and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world.

- 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
- 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
- Vulnerable group:** A population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a project. Groups of children and women with intersecting vulnerabilities include older persons, persons with disabilities, adolescent girls, internally displaced people and returning refugees, HIV/AIDS affected individuals and households, and ethnic minorities and, in some societies, women.

PREFACE

Ending violence against women and children is of utmost importance in Tanzania, and a top priority because violence has detrimental effects on various aspects of our society and hinders our development. The impact of violence diverts resources away from their most productive use and undermines the achievement of key national and international development goals.

Violence disrupts our path towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, the African Agenda 2063: "The Africa We Want," and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 targets, particularly those related to improving livelihoods, good governance, and the rule of law. It is a barrier to economic growth and poverty reduction initiatives, and it hinders our ability to fully realize our economic potential.

Over the past five years (2017/18 - 2021/22), the Government of Tanzania and its partners stakeholders have been working diligently to implement the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC). This plan focused on both preventing and responding to violence, recognizing that investing in prevention initiatives is crucial for inclusive growth.

The NPA-VAWC II builds upon the progress made during the phased-out plan, and considers the valuable insights, including achievements, gaps, challenges, lessons learned, and emerging issues that were captured in the evaluation of the first NPA-VAWC. It represents a coordinated and organized approach to address the significant issues and obstacles that affect women and children as victims, perpetrators, and witnesses of violence and abuse.

We must strengthen the impact of the diverse investments made by the government, development partners, and stakeholders in the lives of women, children, families, communities, and our nation.

To achieve this, it is essential to integrate interventions aimed at ending violence against women and girls into NPA-VAWC II. The successful implementation of this plan hinges on the commitment of all duty bearers to ensure the welfare of women and children is protected, and their rights are upheld, free from all forms of violence.

Let us work collectively to make Tanzania a place where every woman and child can live without the fear of violence and where their rights are respected and protected.

Hon Jenista J. Mhagama (MP)
Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office
(Policy, Parliamentary Affairs and
Coordination)

Hon. Dr. Dorothy O. Gwajima (MP)
Minister for Community Development,
Gender, Women and Special Groups

FOREWORD

In alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Commission's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and driven by the vision of a world where every child grows and thrives free from violence, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children was established. This partnership aims to unite countries in their efforts to combat violence, foster political commitment to end violence, harness the opportunities presented by the SDGs, and align partners in the fight against violence.

Tanzania took a step as the first African country, to become a pathfinder country within the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children in July 2016. Subsequently, in 2016, Tanzania developed the National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 - 2021/22). This plan was designed to promote the use of evidence-based approaches to support the collective efforts of government, civil society, and the private sector in preventing and responding to violence against women and children. The plan's implementation commenced in 2017/18 and concluded in 2021/22, necessitating its revision to ensure the continuity of these critical efforts.

The conclusion of the implementation of NPA-VAWC 2017/18 - 2021/22 prompted the government and its stakeholders to assess its implementation, seeking to identify achievements, gaps, challenges, lessons learned, and emerging issues. The evaluation report highlighted the critical need to continue and expand the initiated efforts to achieve our desired goals. As a result, NPA-VAWC II was developed as a revised edition of the phased-out plan, aiming to provide a coordinated and organized approach to address the major concerns and obstacles faced by women and children as victims, survivors, and witnesses of violence and abuse.

Similar to NPA-VAWC 2017/18 - 2021/22, the new NPA-VAWC II will implement strategic interventions organized into the same eight thematic areas: 1) Household Economic Strengthening; 2) Norms and Values; 3) creating Safe Environments in Public and Digital Space; 4) Parenting, Family Support, and Relationships; 5) Implementation and Enforcement of Laws; 6) Responses and Support services; 7) Safe Education/Learning Environments and Life Skills; and 8) Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation. The NPA-VAWC II will also integrate HIV/AIDS and communication as cross-cutting areas of focus. Communication is indispensable in increasing awareness of the Plan, its interventions, and addressing the rising incidents of online VAWC - also known as technology-facilitated VAWC.

NPA-VAWC II aims to enhance coordination, deliver high-quality services, implement effective prevention and response measures, and apply innovative solutions to end all forms of violence against women and children. The institutional framework of NPA-VAWC II builds upon the lessons learned from the previous Plan and includes specific strategic interventions to create a unified protection system for women and children. Given the multi-faceted nature of this Plan, I urge all stakeholders to collaborate effectively in spearheading the implementation of the indicated interventions at various levels. A collective effort is instrumental in safeguarding the welfare and rights of women and children and expediting the realization of our shared goals.

Dr. Jim James Yonazi
Permanent Secretary
Prime Minister's Office (Policy,
Parliamentary Affairs and Coordination)

Dr. Seif A. Shekalaghe
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Community Development,
Gender, Women and Special Groups

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

Violence against women and children is a global issue that affects individuals, families, communities, and countries and has repercussions on physical health, mental health and developmental issues and comes along with high economic costs.⁷ In 2016, Tanzania developed the consolidated National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22). This plan was designed to promote the use of evidence-based approaches to support the collective efforts of government, civil society, and the private sector in preventing and responding to violence against women and children. The plan's implementation commenced in 2017/18 and concluded in 2021/22, necessitating its revision to ensure the continuity of these critical efforts.

The NPA-VAWC II has been developed as a comprehensive framework to tackle the pressing issues of VAWC in Tanzania. It builds on lessons from the previous plans. The plan outlines priority actions, expected outcomes, specified timeframes, and identifies key actors responsible for implementing these initiatives.

The plan retains the eight (8) thematic areas, integrating emerging issues such as HIV/AIDS, communication, and use of media across the thematic areas outlined:

1. Household Economic Strengthening
2. Norms and Values
3. Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space
4. Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships
5. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws
6. Response and Supportive Services
7. Safe education/learning environments and Life Skills; and
8. Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Goal: The Goal of the NPA-VAWC II remains **Eliminating violence against women and children in Tanzania. Key considerations in the NPA-VAWC II Approach**

- Theory of change: A clear human rights-based and gender-transformative theory of change rooted in the life cycle of women, girls, boys, and men.
- Scale up of political will to involve top political leaders, government officials, CSOs, and the private sector in the fight against VAWC.
- Promotion of gender parity in decision-making to increase women's participation in influencing decisions affecting their lives.
- Tailored interventions to the specific needs of different age groups and contexts for children, girls, boys, women, and men.
- Increased awareness and involvement of stakeholders, especially young women and girls, in implementing NPA-VAWC II. Focus on sensitization and education from primary schools to promote respectful behaviour.
- Special attention to regions with a high burden of VAWC and harmful practices based on census and survey data.
- Advocacy for budget allocations for VAWC interventions, coordinated financial resource mobilization, preparation of an investment case for NPA-VAWC II and improved and reliable government funding, for the coordination and implementation at lower levels.

- Strengthened collaboration, partnerships, and engagement with various stakeholders, including religious leaders, to continue effective community dialogues.
- Continuous capacity building at the local level, especially for grassroots committee members, to address issues related to violence against women, children, and special groups.
- Ensuring availability of quality and relevant data to support evidence-based decision-making and greater attention to research to inform more effective interventions based on sound evidence.
- Defined tailored interventions for special groups including people with disabilities, children living on street and people living with AIDS, people living in refugee settings.
- Involvement of men and boys as champions for addressing VAWC.
- Consideration of the intersectionality between VAWC and other issues like disability, HIV, age, etc., and building linkages with other government plans and programs.

Target Population: The target populations of the NPA, include women, children, marginalized groups, and vulnerable populations, including, refugees, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and children living on the streets.

The plan recognizes the established linkages between the cause and consequence of HIV and AIDS and VAWC and between violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC), or interpersonal violence. It addresses the need to integrate HIV and AIDS prevention and response interventions across thematic areas, so it is mainstreamed for overall sustained results. It also considers the importance of addressing the intergenerational cycle of violence.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The M&E system will track progress towards the objectives and delve into the nuanced realities faced by different demographic groups, including women, children, and vulnerable groups, considering factors such as age, gender, socio-economic status, and specific circumstances. The M&E system will be designed and supported by a comprehensive database, results framework, management structure, and requisite capacities. The framework will guide efforts, ensuring the effective collection, analysis, and utilization of disaggregated data. Annual reports will serve as vital touchstones, providing a detailed account of the NPA-VAWC II implementation progress and the prevailing state of violence faced by women and children across the nation. Periodic evaluations at both national and sector level will serve as crucial checkpoints, identifying bottlenecks, refining strategies, and accelerating progress toward the collective goal of eliminating VAWC in all its forms.

Coordination and collaboration: The success of this plan is hinged on multi-sectoral collaboration and coordination among government agencies, civil society organizations, international partners, and other stakeholders to leverage collective efforts and resources. There is need for sustainability and continuity which calls for the mainstreaming of gender equality and building resilience within systems and communities.

Conclusion: Violence is preventable; ending violence against women and children in Tanzania can only be achieved through expanded and better coordinated evidence-based prevention interventions, and improved responses, including increased access to quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation. Implementing a combination of strategies and addressing the root causes of violence can contribute towards breaking the cycle of VAWC and creating safer, more equitable communities for all.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Violence against women and children is a global issue that affects individuals, families, communities, and countries and has repercussions on physical and mental health and developmental wellbeing and poses significant economic burden.⁸

Violence is preventable; ending VAWC in Tanzania can only be achieved through expanded and better coordinated evidence-based prevention interventions, and improved responses, including increased access to information about rights, quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation. Implementing a combination of strategies and addressing the root causes of violence can contribute towards breaking the cycle of VAWC and creating safer, more equitable communities for all.

The National Plan of Action to Address Violence Against Women and Children II (NPA-VAWC II) has been developed as a comprehensive framework to tackle the pressing issues of VAWC in Tanzania. This plan outlines priority actions, expected outcomes, specified timeframes, and identifies key actors responsible for implementing these initiatives. The implementation of NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22 provided insights, highlighted gaps and opportunities and lessons on how best the strategy to prevent and respond to VAWC, could be strengthened. The evaluation results for the implementation of NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22, and consultative feedback provided by stakeholders suggest that for continuous progress and sustained results, the next strategic plan must retain the eight (8) thematic areas:

1. Household Economic Strengthening
2. Norms and Values
3. Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space
4. Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships
5. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws
6. Response and Supportive Services
7. Safe education/learning environment and Life Skills; and
8. Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

In addition, evidence points to well established linkages between the cause and consequence of HIV and AIDS and VAWC.⁹ It is imperative to integrate HIV and AIDS prevention and response interventions across the thematic areas for overall sustained results. Evidence also points to well established linkages between VAW and VAC, or interpersonal violence requiring focus on interventions that address both at the same time. In addition, it is critical to mainstream communication mechanisms (digital, broadcast and print media) to combat VAWC. New learnings point to the importance of addressing intergenerational cycles of violence. Gender equality and women's empowerment have a major influence on children's and women's own protection, with strongly evidenced links, for example, between violence against women – including intimate partner violence (IPV) – and violence against children.¹⁰

1.2 Tanzania Country Profile

According to the population and housing census (2022), the population of Tanzania was estimated at 61.7 million people of whom 51 percent are female and 49 percent are male.¹¹ The Tanzania population is relatively young, with 46 percent of the population under 15 years of age.¹² Tanzania's average annual population growth rate increased from 2.7 percent in 2012 to 3.2 percent in 2022.¹³ Children and women make up the largest population of Tanzania.

1.3 Situational Analysis

Violence is a global phenomenon whose impact is seen, in various forms, in all parts of the world.¹⁴ While men are more likely than women to suffer violence related to criminal activity and armed conflict, women are more likely than men to suffer physical and sexual IPV and sexual violence by any perpetrator.¹⁵ Most of the violence experienced by women and children happens within the private sphere,¹⁶ grounded in power imbalances.¹⁷

Evidence shows that up to 736 million (1 in 3) women¹⁸ and one billion (1 in 2) children (aged 2 - 17 years)¹⁹ globally, are affected by violence each year.²⁰ Violence negatively affects women and children's physical, mental sexual and reproductive health and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings.²¹ Exposure to violence at an early age can affect children's brain development and their ability to learn and can lead to a wide range of behavioral and emotional issues.



Figure 1: Source: UNODC, UN Women (2021)

Victims of childhood violence are more likely to come into conflict with the law and engage in high-risk behaviors (as adolescents and adults, such as alcohol and drug abuse and unsafe sexual behavior). Children who have witnessed or been victims of violence are more likely to grow up to become victims or abusers themselves.

In 2021, a documented 45,000 women and girls worldwide were killed by their intimate partners or family members, 17,200 in Africa.²² While most homicides worldwide are committed against men and boys (81%), women and girls are disproportionately affected by homicidal violence in the private sphere. Approximately 56% of all female homicides are committed by intimate partners or other family members, while only 11% of all male homicides are perpetrated in the private sphere.²³ Homicide, which often involves weapons such as knives and firearms, is among the top four causes of death in adolescents, with boys comprising over 80% of victims and perpetrators.

VAWC in refugee settings is a significant and deeply concerning issue that stems from various factors including displacement, instability, the breakdown of traditional support systems, reliance on aid and limited livelihood and economic opportunities. Refugees, particularly women and children, face heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse compounded by power imbalances²⁴. In addition, studies from low-income countries demonstrate that women with disabilities are 2.4 times more likely to experience IPV than their peers.²⁵ Physical violence may not occur in isolation, rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence.²⁶ Similarly, children who experience sexual violence also tend to report exposure to physical and emotional violence.²⁷ Global evidence suggests that children with disabilities²⁸ are at heightened risk of violence. They are 3.7 times more likely than children

without disabilities to be victims of any form of violence; 3.6 times more likely to be victims of any form of physical violence and 2.9 times more likely to be victims of sexual violence.²⁹

Worldwide, evidence shows that women and children are more susceptible to technology facilitated violence which may result in physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm and suffering. Disrupting Harm Report (2022) shows that in Eastern and Southern Africa and Southeast Asia up to 20% of children were victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse. This means that across 13 countries around 5 million internet-using 12–17-year-olds experienced online sexual abuse in 2021 alone. Physical violence and technology facilitated VAWC feed each other. Technology facilitated violence may act as a precursor to physical violence³⁰ and may contribute to mental health issues including depression and anxiety disorders.³¹

Violence causes individuals, families, communities, and countries to suffer and has high economic costs.³² The cost of VAWC can result in significant direct and indirect costs to the state, victims or survivors and communities. The global cost of violence against women has been estimated

conservatively to be 2% of the global GDP, or US\$1.5 trillion.³³ The economic cost of violence against children is estimated to be as high as 8% of global GDP or US\$7 trillion.³⁴ The cost of inaction is as high as the cost of violence.³⁵ Violence against women and children both negatively impact gender equity and economic growth at a population level.³⁶

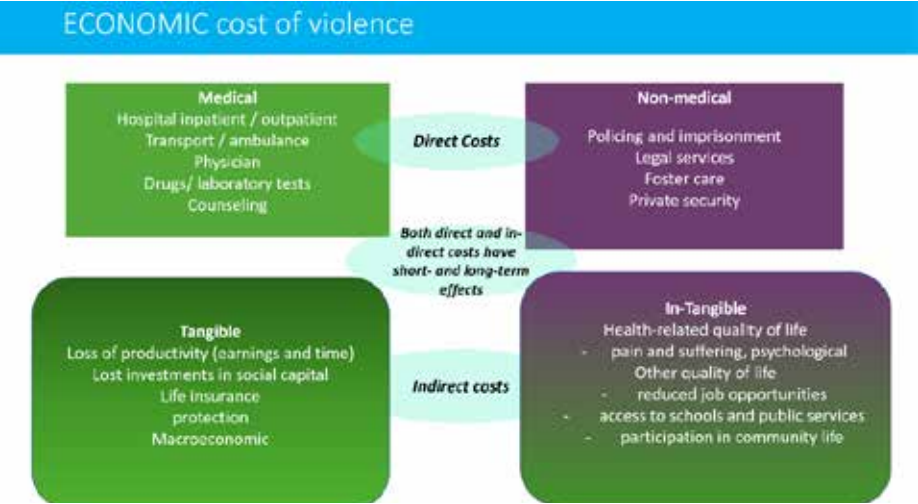


Figure 2: Economic Cost of Violence

1.3.1 Violence against Women and Girls in Tanzania

Like elsewhere in the world, violence remains pervasive in the lives of women and children in Tanzania. According to the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (2022): 30 percent of women and girls between the age of 15–49 years have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 19 percent who have experienced only physical violence, 4 percent who have experienced only sexual violence, and 8% who have experienced both physical and sexual violence.³⁷ 33 percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months (preceding the TDHS 2022 survey) by a husband or intimate partner. 24 percent experienced physical violence, 9 percent experienced sexual violence, and 22 percent experienced emotional violence. Forty-one percent of women and girls aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner reported injuries resulting from the violence. In the refugee settlement in Kigoma region, the most reported type of violence in 2023 was intimate spouse violence particularly physical assault and psychological abuse accounting for over 50% of reported violence affecting women and girls.³⁸ Women and girls’ experiences of violence cut across sociodemographic factors and the rates of physical, sexual, and psychological violence were higher in rural areas and among the less educated.³⁹

As suggested by global evidence and corroborated by the TDHS 2022 report, the most common perpetrators of physical or sexual assault are spouses or intimate partners.

- 63% of ever-married women in Tanzania who had ever suffered physical violence, identified their current or most recent husbands or partners as the aggressors, while 37% identified their previous husbands or partners as the aggressors.
- 48% of ever-married women who have suffered sexual assault identified their current or most recent husbands or partners as the culprits, while 40 percent identified their prior husbands or partners as the perpetrators.
- 44% of ever-married women have experienced physical and or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband or partner.
- 37% of ever-married women had experienced intimate partner violence in the last year.

Among ever-married women and girls, the prevalence of all forms of violence by their current or most recent husband/partner decreased in 2022 compared to 2015. The prevalence of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by women's current or most recent husband/partner declined from 50 percent in 2015 to 39 percent in 2022.

The median age at first marriage was indicated at 19.8 years among women aged 25-49 years with the likely hood of both women in rural areas marrying earlier. The age at first marriage as reported, is directly related to education and wealth.⁴⁰ For example, the median age at first marriage among women with no education is almost 6 years younger than that among women with a secondary or higher education (18.1 years versus 23.7 years).

In addition, although female genital mutilation (FGM) has progressively reduced, it remains prevalent within some regions of Tanzania. For example:

- The prevalence of FGM among women and girls aged 15-49 dropped slightly from 10 percent in 2015-16 to 8 percent in 2022 (a difference of about 136 of the population interviewed).
- In urban areas, the prevalence decreased from 5 percent to 4 percent (a difference of 27 of population interviewed), while in rural areas, it decreased from 13 percent to 11 percent (a difference of about 136 of the population interviewed).
- The general prevalence is now less than half of what was observed in 1996, indicating a slow but positive trend toward the abandonment of this harmful practice.

The TDHS survey (2022) also revealed that 8.3 percent of women and girls aged 15 - 49 have undergone FGM.

1.3.2 Violence against Children in Tanzania

Tanzania was the first country in Africa to undertake a National Study on Violence against Children.⁴¹ The study indicated that 28 percent of girls and 13 percent of boys suffered sexual violence, primarily in their homes. 73 percent of Tanzanian girls and 72 percent of Tanzanian boys have suffered physical abuse, most commonly in the form of being punched, lashed, or kicked, and the majority (60 percent) by a relative. One-fourth of Tanzanian children, including boys and girls, experienced various forms of emotional abuse (e.g., feeling unwanted, threatened, or abandoned). Similarly, three out of four children ages 2 to 14 are subjected to some form of violent treatment, more frequently psychological than physical. Three-quarters of children were subjected to psychological harassment, and around half were physically punished. Corporal punishment is lawful in Tanzania and regarded by many as a normal means of disciplining children. Although largely accepted as practice in 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.⁴² In the refugee context, children are more susceptible to child labour and the potential of trafficking to districts outside of the camps is

exacerbated by limited economic and livelihoods opportunities in the camps that compel parents to push their children out of the camp for child labour.

Children in Tanzania also face multiple risks. They are used in, and exposed to, child sexual abuse materials, online grooming, cyberbullying and live streaming of sexual acts, and other forms of violence. According to the Disrupting Harm study,⁴³ approximately 200,000 children in Tanzania were subjected to online sexual abuse and exploitation in 2021. Most child victims of online sexual exploitation are not aware that they were abused. In addition, according to the TDHS 2022, the age at which FGM was performed ranged from 34 percent before the age of 5 to 28 percent at age 10 - 14 years.

Child marriage is a prevalent form of gender-based violence and is a reality for many adolescent girls in Tanzania. As indicated in the TDHS 2022, 11.9 percent of girls and 0.7 boys aged 15 -19 were married.⁴⁴ Data trends on violence against girls under 14 and boys were not explicitly reflected in the TDHS 2022 report.

1.3.3 Social norms that drive violence against women and children

Social acceptance and customs often perpetuate various forms of VAWC. Cultural practices and social norms about gender concerns (e.g. equality, equity, power relations, biases, stereotypes) and the acceptability of VAWC play a great role in violence in communities. These cultural practices and social norms include the normalization of violence, the perception that violence is a family matter, and the justification of physical violence as an acceptable means of discipline. For example, according to the TDHS 2022 survey report, 48 percent of women and 32 percent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for a given reason or circumstances.⁴⁵ In addition, according to the 2011 violence against children survey (VACS) findings, approximately 60 percent of girls and more than 50 percent of boys aged 13 to 24 years believed that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances. In addition, social acceptance of child marriage plays a fundamental role in upholding this harmful practice, particularly in rural areas. The 2022 SIGI Country Report for Tanzania reports persistent discrimination in the family domain as evidenced by the 2022 TDHS which revealed the gender disparity in earnings with women less likely to receive cash earnings for the work they do (61 percent) compared to men (71 percent). Additionally, 45% of currently married women reported having little or no say in decisions concerning their own healthcare, major household purchases, or visits to family and relatives,⁴⁶ which impacts their civil and economic freedoms. Furthermore, entrenched social norms that curtail women's independence and decision-making power in marital choices contribute to an increased risk of child marriage.⁴⁷ All these speak to the continued need and focus on interventions targeting cultural beliefs, norms and societal values and empowerment of women and girls in decision making.

1.4 National Efforts to Address Violence Against Women and Children

The government of Tanzania has made strides in addressing VAWC as depicted in the data trends from the TDHS 2022 report and VACS report. The government has demonstrated its commitment to protect the rights of its citizens particularly women and children through strategic steps to reduce VAWC as discussed.

Tanzania is party to numerous human rights instruments that deal with gender equality, women and children's rights, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)⁴⁸ and its individual complaints procedure⁴⁹; the

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) of 2003; the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁵⁰ and its Optional Protocols⁵¹, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC).

At the regional level, Tanzania signed the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in 1997, and in 1998, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) heads of state and government signed "The Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children" an addendum to the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development. Each Member State provided the SADC Secretariat with a report on the implementation of the Addendum. In 2000, during a conference of ministers in Lesotho, it was resolved that each member state should develop a national plan of action to implement the commitments.

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. These are: 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.

Tanzania is represented in various partnerships to end VAW and VAC including Together for Girls; Girls Not Brides; the Global Partnership for Education; Global Partnership on ending VAC; Every Woman Every Child; the Early Childhood; Development Action Network; the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action; Pathfinding Country Initiative, the WeProtect Global Alliance and the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. The country is also a member of various continental and regional campaigns and networks, including the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage, the African Union Saleema Initiative to Eliminate FGM and The African Partnership to End Violence Against Children. The participation in these initiatives and platforms is critical to multiplying their many actions and ultimately improving outcomes for women and children.

At national level, the government of Tanzania has developed laws and policies incorporating some of the gender and child related international, regional, and subregional commitments. For example, the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which recognizes that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to protection without any discrimination.⁵² The Law of the Child Act 2009⁵³ which consolidates child specific provisions⁵⁴ from a range of national laws into one document. The Tanzania Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, the 1998 amendment to the Penal Code, prohibiting FGM on girls under the age of 18 years,⁵⁵ The Trafficking of Persons Act 2008 as amended in 2021 criminalizing sex trafficking and labour trafficking with increased penalties.

In addition, the government developed strategic plans to eradicate VAWC including the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017/2018-2021/2022) and the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021-2024). The government significantly increased dedicated funding for the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat (ATS) and anti-trafficking activities to implement the 2021-2024 national action plan (NAP).⁵⁶

To consolidate efforts and strengthen an integrated coordination and implementation of VAWC strategies, the first consolidated national plan of action to end violence against women and children NAP-VAWC (2017 18 - 2021/22) was developed in 2016.

The NPA-VAWC has been implemented through different programmes that have progressively addressed VAWC. They include:

- a. Operationalizing relevant policies⁵⁷ and laws to enhance policy, legal and institutional framework including coordination mechanisms.
- b. Strengthening the capacity of frontline workers, such as Social Welfare Officers, police, and health care personnel, to effectively manage and refer protection cases, as well as ensure appropriate documentation.
- c. Functionalizing the child protection systems rolled out to 47 Local Government Authorities and equipping child protection teams at the district and village level to respond to violence against children. In the refugee hosting districts in Kigoma Region, the government in collaboration with UNHCR and NGO partners established community child protection mechanisms to prevent and protect children against child abuse and neglect. Other programs included psychosocial support including child friendly spaces and interventions, child protection case management including BIA and BID for all at risk children and access to legal services and justice for children in conflict with the law in refugee camps.
- d. Establishing the National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labour 2022/23 – 2026/27, to monitor and identify exploitative situations and carry out inspections to identify hazardous types of work and unsafe workplaces that violate children’s right to a safe environment. This strategy uses NPAVAWC protection committees to implement related interventions at decentralized levels.
- e. Establishing specific Police Gender and Children’s Desks (PGCD) throughout the country and training the officers on prevention and response to child abuse and gender-based violence.
- f. Establishing a national multi-sectoral committee on prevention and response to violence against women to advise the Minister responsible for women and children affairs on issues of violence against women and children.
- g. Establishing (in 2013) a National Child Helpline accessible across all networks on the Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar.
- h. Establishing One Stop Centers across regions to provide medical treatment, psychosocial guidance and counseling and legal assistance to survivors of violence.
- i. Revision of the Education Act No. 25 (1978) to prohibit child marriage while at school.
- j. Establishing a system of gender focal persons in MDAs to enhance gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, plans, budgets, and programmes, and supports development of interventions that are gender sensitive.
- k. GBV prevention and risk mitigation for refugee women and girls.
- l. Implementing social norms transformative programme using SASA! Engaging Men Through Accountable Practices (EMAP) and Girl’s shine to improve gender equality, thus reducing GBV in refugee settings.

1.5 Achievements of NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22

The National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children NPA-VAWC 2017/18 to 2021/22 achieved significant progress across eight thematic areas. The plan was designed to address the pressing need to combat violence against women and children and improve their well-being. The inclusion of the Inspire strategy, along with the domains of interventions, played a pivotal role in guiding and shaping these achievements.

Rationale of the NPA-VAWC 2017/18-2020/22: The first NPA-VAWC was initiated to address the critical issue of violence against women and children, aiming to create safer environments for them, at home, in public spaces and digital spaces in one consolidated plan. This comprehensive plan sought to empower individuals and communities, transform harmful norms and values, and enforce laws to protect women and children.

INSPIRE Strategy inclusion: The Inspire strategy was integrated into the NPA-VAWC, focusing on seven strategic intervention areas to prevent violence against women and children. This approach provided a framework for implementing evidence-based strategies, mobilizing resources, and strengthening the response to violence.

1.5.1. Highlights of the achievements across eight thematic areas

In 2022, the Tanzania Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG) conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the NPA-VAWC 2017/18-2021/21. This evaluation highlighted several key achievements - across thematic areas - that can be attributed to the successful implementation of the plan. The achievements are attributable and should be viewed in tandem with the VAWC related TDHS findings discussed in the previous chapters, for impact.

Table 1: Highlight of NPA-VAWC 2017/18-2021/22 Achievements

Thematic area	Key Achievement	Interventions/Reach contributing to outcomes
Household economic strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced extreme and household poverty. ▪ Increased participation in agricultural activities and improved productivity. ▪ Enhanced school enrolment and attendance among children from poor households. ▪ Improved access to health services and healthcare attendance for children aged 0-24 months from poor households. ▪ Increased household savings and disaster resilience. ▪ Upgraded housing for poor households. ▪ Facilitated transitions from labourers to self-employment for beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial inclusion increased 65% 2017 to 76% 2023 - Fin scope Report 2023 - Through Council own source, soft loan provision to youth, women and person with disability increase from Tsh.15.6 billion 2017 to Tsh.37.59 billion 2021 - Through TASAF III, 5,180,684 programme beneficiaries were registered from 184 PAA councils – HH eligible to receive subsidies. (56% women). - Grants of TSH. 854,059,751,272 issued to poor HH between July 2017 and June 2022. - Through collaboration between Tanzania AIDS commission and TASAF, subsidies to achieve goals for young women and girls, amounting to Tsh. 7,442,100,000 issued to HH including 16,011 beneficiaries in 364 villages across 10 districts between 2017 – 2022. - Beneficiaries in 110 areas received training on formation of groups to save and invest in Phase 1&2. 32,333 groups with 432,653 members (% women). TSH. 6.2B saved with 2.5B loaned to members at low interest rate. - Through SIDO⁵⁸ and NEDF⁵⁹ 2,446 loan applications worth TSH. 5.745B received from entrepreneurs. 3.405B granted. 48% to women. 3,291 jobs created, 53% for women. - Through procurement Act, Chap 410 of Laws of Tanzania, 30% of government procurement allocated for special groups including women.
vicoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trained women and men on the harmful effects of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and reduced child marriage rates. ▪ Increased women's rights to control over land and inheritance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaigns to end VAWC e.g. <i>'Twende Pamoja Ukatili sasa Basi'</i> the action Slogan <i>'Mabadiliko Yanaanza na Mimi'</i> and in 2021 the action slogan <i>'Ewe Mwananchi Tokomeza Ukatili wa Kijinsia Sasa'</i> which have increased awareness. - Establishment of National Anti-FGM Strategy (2020/21-2024/25) which provides guidance to

Thematic area	Key Achievement	Interventions/Reach contributing to outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased awareness of reporting channels e.g. child helpline and gender desks. ▪ Growing awareness on causes and impacts of VAWC through the training conducted to schoolteachers, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and the community on the impact and causes of VAWC. ▪ Increase in confidence and recognition of women in leadership and politics 	<p>accelerate the end of FGM and a coordination framework to increase impact interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government issued 916,765 Certificates of Rights of Occupies (24.9% of the title deeds issued to women, 2017 -2022). - Development of a comprehensive National Communication and Outreach Strategy supporting multimedia initiatives aligned with NPA-VAWC goals, and National Guidelines for Community Dialogues. - Increase in awareness reflected in conducted studies on norms and values and the TDHS 2022 survey as discussed under section 1.4.1.
Safe environment in public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted advocacy meetings and sensitized individuals. ▪ Enacted by-laws in local councils. ▪ Established land use plans in numerous villages. ▪ Implemented sensitization campaigns in markets. ▪ Raised awareness through banners and flyers. ▪ Set land use plans for community activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization in 64 markets (16,984 individuals sensitized. 14,000 banners and 2,000 flyers issued across the country. - 105 By-laws on safe environments in public spaces enacted in 105 councils. - Land use plans in 6,618 villages set areas for children sports and 6,470 villages set areas for community activities.
Parenting, family, support and relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registered Early Childhood Development Centers in 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland. ▪ Constructed Community ECD centers. ▪ Launched the National Multi-Sectoral ECD Programme. ▪ Conducted on-the-job training for caregivers in ECD centers. ▪ Developed and launched a National Facilitators Guide for Responsive Parenting and Family Care. ▪ Increased positive parenting training reach leading to the creation of positive parenting groups, contributing to improved parenting skills and fostering better parent-child relationships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,649 ECD centres were established in 26 regions: expanding from 72 to 113 districts. - 225 Community ECD centres constructed: Dar Es Salaam - 35, Dodoma - 20, Mwanza – 30, Coast – 55, Tanga 30, Mbeya – 30, Temeke - 5, Kigamboni - 5, Kondoia - 5, Bahi - 5, and Kongwa – 5; on job trainings to the caregivers in 1566 ECD centers. Among them, males are 431 and females are 1,135). Creating access for parents, caregivers, and infants to ECD facilities within their localities and enhancing early childhood development and galvanizing programs and services for children under five including healthcare, nutrition, responsive caregiving, opportunities for early learning and security and safety.⁶⁰ - Increase in number of parents, caregivers and government officials receiving training on positive parenting. From 110,805 in 2019/20 to 187,721 in 2020/2021. - The responsive parenting intervention enabled effective engagement of parents/ caregivers in protecting children and adolescent to reach their full potential through three pillars - care, protect and communicate.
Enforcement and implementation of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated juvenile courts. ▪ Analyzed laws and policies to protect women and children. ▪ Enforced fast-tracking of VAWC cases. ▪ Enacted the Legal Aid Act 2017. ▪ Established Justice Integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 133 Juvenile courts – improved services provided to children in conflict with the law. - Laws including Law of the Child Act, 2009, Penal Code Cap 16, National Education Act, Magistrate Court ACT, Law of Marriage Act, Birth and Death Registration Act, CAP 18, Inheritance Laws, Legal

Thematic area	Key Achievement	Interventions/Reach contributing to outcomes
	<p>Centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity-building for Para-Legals, Prison Officers, and Community Police Officers. ▪ Registered legal services providers. ▪ Established mechanisms to enable detainees access to legal aid while in detention. 	<p>Aid Act 2017 reviewed and analyzed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-Case management system established to fast track (number of fast-tracked cases not provided) - 204 providing legal services registered during implementation period implying easier mapping for case referrals.
Response and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed and reviewed Regulations and Guidelines ▪ Provided capacity-building to frontline workers. ▪ Established various services for VAWC victims. ▪ Improved alternative care and child protection. ▪ Launched the National Integrated Case Management System (NICMS). ▪ Developed National Psychosocial Support Guidelines. ▪ Developed and rolled out the district case management monitoring system (DCMS) in almost all Local government authorities on the mainland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed regulations and guidelines helped to foster the provision of services to address violence against women and children. - Capacity of 23,171 frontline workers built to improve service provision. - Services established and or improved: 420 Police Gender Desk, 21 One Stop Centres in 12 Regions, 22 Gender Desks at Middle and Higher Learning Institutions, 10 Safe House at 6 Regions Community Rehabilitation Centre and 116 free Helpline mobile services. - Establishment and registration of Children Homes including establishment of Kikombo National children home. 295 people identified and vetted for provision of Adoption and fostering service. Identification, reunification of Most Vulnerable Children including children living and working on the street. - Improved identification and provision of services to the VAC cases and most vulnerable populations through the NICMS and NPSG⁶¹
Safe schools and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased pupil enrolment. ▪ Tracked truancy and dropout rates. ▪ Enhanced youth skills development. ▪ Identified children with special needs. ▪ Established guidelines and seculars for safe schools. (Guidance, Counselling and Child Protection Guide for Schools and Teacher Colleges) ▪ Developed Education Government Circular No.2 of 2021 which aims to re-enrol select students who dropout of from school to re-enter formal schooling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrolment of pupils in STD 1-VII increased from 9,317,791 in 2017 to 11,196,788 in 2021 with in trend yearly increase, e.g. enrolment of Pupils in STD I-VII increased by 2.8% (2019 to 2020) and by 2.5% (2020 to 2021). - 47,585 youth trained on apprenticeship skills by 2019. 14,432 reached through Recognition of Prior Learning Skills Program aimed at upgrading skills and recognition in formal settings of vocational skills.⁶² - 16,463 children with special needs identified through the action plan for implementing the National Strategy for Inclusive Education. To ensure safe, quality and friendly learning environments for children with special needs, model primary schools were established in Lukuledi (Mtwara), Masai and Patandi secondary schools in Arusha; creating safe spaces for 185 children – 136 were enrolled.
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation of Women and Child Protection Committees from national to village levels. ▪ Inclusion of NPA-VAWC interventions in budget plans. ▪ Strengthened collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the planned 20,750 Women and Child Protection Committees, 88% (18,186) were formed to ease coordination of services up to grass root levels. - To facilitate financial resources, the Ministry of

Thematic area	Key Achievement	Interventions/Reach contributing to outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> among VAWC stakeholders. Monitored and consolidated mid-year and annual reports of the NPA/VAWC 	Finance and Planning included directives of the inclusion of NPA-VAWC interventions in the budget plans for all MDAs and LGAs through the BPG from 2018/19 to 2022/23 implying an increase in support for VAWC interventions.

According to the TDHS 2022, there was a decrease in the percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey from 84% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 68% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. However, the percentage of married women receiving cash earning steadily increased, from 45% in the 2010 TDHS to 56% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 61% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS, while the percentage of women who were not paid for their work has steadily declined, from 53% in the 2010 TDHS to 42% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 38% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. This provides an indication of the noted achievements in HH economic strengthening. The achievements across thematic areas have significantly contributed to advancing the goal of creating a safer environment for women and children in Tanzania, addressing and preventing violence, and promoting their well-being.

Despite the considerable progress there are still challenges that exceed the capacity of the system to fully meet. These challenges are multi-faceted and affect various aspects of the government's efforts to combat VAWC, including law enforcement, policy and plan implementation, coordination, and programming at different levels. The challenges are evident at both the national and sub-national levels, with financial, administrative, and community-level issues impacting the overall response to VAWC.

1.6. Gaps, challenges, and key emerging issues from the first NPA-VAWC, addressed in NPA-VAWC II

Addressing gaps, challenges and key emerging issues highlighted in the evaluation of NPA-VAWC 2012/18 – 2021/22 will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and the community at large. It will also necessitate ongoing commitment to policy and programmatic improvements, as well as a focus on changing societal attitudes and norms that tolerate violence against women and children. Below are the key issues addressed in the NPA-VAWC II across the eight thematic areas.

Table 2: Key emerging issues addressed in NPA-VAWC II

Issues across Thematic Areas	
Household economic strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the link between poverty and vulnerability to violence.
Norms and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deeply entrenched cultural norms and practices that perpetuate VAWC which are resistant to change. Combating harmful traditional practices including child marriage and FGM that underpin violence and discrimination against women and children. Persistent gender inequality and power imbalances perpetuate VAWC.⁶³
Safe environment in public and Digital Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing safety and security for women and children in various public settings including in workplaces and public institutions. Addressing technology facilitated violence for children and women. Protection of women and children in digital spaces from exposure to risks which may cause significant emotional and psychological impacts.⁶⁴

Issues across Thematic Areas	
Parenting, family, support and relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting positive parenting skills among parents and guardians Addressing Corporal punishment
Enforcement and implementation of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonizing and updating legal frameworks to better protect women and children. Application and implementation of the updated legal framework Managing challenges in accessing justice, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups, and holding perpetrators accountable⁶⁵ Strengthening witness protection with adequate safe spaces for their safety.
Response and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited human and financial resources allocated to VAWC programs and initiatives hindering effectiveness.⁶⁶ Strengthening the availability and quality of support services for victims and survivors. Educating the public, including women and children, about their rights and available support services.
Safe education/learning environment and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing issues of abuse and violence at school including Corporal punishment Focusing on the prevention of VACiS, and improving the reporting, tracking, referral, and response to VAWC in educational institution settings.
Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring effective coordination among different stakeholders, both at the national and sub-national levels, which is crucial for a holistic response to VAWC. Improving accurate and timely data collection and information for reliable data to inform programming.⁶⁷ Continued research and data collection to better understand the evolving nature of VAWC and to inform evidence-based interventions.
Crosscutting issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative barriers and challenges within government agencies can impede the smooth implementation of policies and programs aimed at addressing VAWC. Adequate human and financial resources allocated to VAWC programs and initiatives is essential for comprehensive and sustainable efforts to address VAWC. Strengthening capacity at various levels, including law enforcement agencies, service providers, and community leaders, to improve their ability to effectively address and respond to incidents of VAWC needs improving. Human rights education, and awareness raising about support services available need to be continued to ensure wider coverage. Integration of media and communication is crucial for raising awareness, changing attitudes and providing support to survivors. Continuously adapt and evolve media and communication strategies to respond to emerging challenges, changing social norms and evolving media landscapes. HIV/AIDS and VAWC linkages. 	

1.7 Justification for Developing NPA-VAWC II

The development of the NPA-VAWC II is justified for several important reasons:

Violence elimination: Despite some progress, Tanzania still faces significant challenges in reducing VAWC including within refugee settings. The prevalence of violence remains a concern necessitating continued efforts to combat it effectively.

High social and economic costs of violence: These costs include healthcare expenses, lost productivity, and the long-term impacts on survivors' well-being. Eliminating violence is not only a moral imperative but also an economic one.

Meeting international commitments: Tanzania is committed to achieving the SDGs, including SDG goals 5, 10 and 16 related to the prevention and response to violence. Addressing violence is crucial for Tanzania's progress toward becoming a middle-income country by 2025, as it

impacts workforce performance and the economic participation of women (linked to SDG Goal 8 and 10).

NPA-VAWC 2017/18–2021/22 achievements and lessons: The first NPA-VAWC demonstrated the government's commitment to eliminating VAWC. It achieved notable successes but also identified challenges and gaps in implementation. The second NPA-VAWC builds on the lessons learned and achievements of the first plan.

Accelerated investments: NPA-VAWC II seeks to accelerate investment and scale up efforts to strengthen national capacities to prevent and respond to violence. It recognizes the need to expand and build upon successful initiatives while addressing challenges and gaps.

The plan focuses on two main domains of action:

- Prevention: Addressing the root and underlying social drivers of violence to prevent its onset.
- Response: Providing services and support to victims/survivors of violence.

NPA-VAWC II will continue to implement the INSPIRE strategies. Additionally, it will incorporate the 'RESPECT Women: Preventing violence against women' strategies and integrate HIV and AIDS, disability inclusiveness, and communication across all strategies and interventions. The plan will prioritize inclusivity by considering the needs of all segments of the population, including people living with disabilities and those affected by HIV and AIDS. Effective communication strategies will be employed to ensure that the message reaches all segments of the population.

In summary, the development of NPA-VAWC II is driven by the need to continue addressing and reducing violence against women and children in Tanzania. It builds on the achievements and lessons of the previous plan, aiming to accelerate progress, improve coordination, and ensure that all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances, can live free from violence and its devastating consequences.

CHAPTER 2

VISION, MISSION AND GOALS

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 adequately resourced, evidence based and comprehensive interventions that are well coordinated across sectors.

2.3 Goal

Eliminating violence against women and children in Tanzania

2.4 NAP-VAWC II Impact indicators:

- Eliminate violence against women by 50% in 2028/29
- Eliminate violence against children by 50% in 2028/29

2.5 NAP-VAWC II Operational Targets:

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

a. Poverty Related VAW Operational Targets

- i. Reduce Household basic need poverty level from 26.4 to 15% and Household Food Poverty from 8% to 2%
- ii. Increase proportion of women with ownership of land from 34% to 50%

b. Norms and Values Related VAW Operational Targets

- i. Reduce prevalence of physical violence to women 27% to 14%
- ii. Reduce prevalence of sexual violence to women 12% to 6%
- iii. Reduce FGM prevalence from 8% to 4%

c. Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space Operational Targets

- i. Reduce Prevalence of VAWC in public spaces
- ii. Reduce Prevalence of VAWC in digital spaces

d. Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships Related VAWC Operational Targets

e. Reduce Prevalence of VAWC in public spaces

- i. Increasing positive parenting groups from 3,963 to 24,638

- ii. Increasing formulation of Community Day Care Centers from 225 to 13,000
- f. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws Related VAWC Operational Targets**
- i. Increase VAWC cases convicted
 - ii. Reduce length of VAW judicial proceedings of VAWC cases
- g. Response and Support Services Related VAWC Operational Targets**
- i. Increase One Stop Centers delivery of services from 26 to 52
 - ii. Increase Safe houses from 15 to 52
 - iii. Establish Gender desks in all market places
 - iv. Establish Gender Desks in all Middle and Higher Learning Institutions
 - v. Roll out and operationalize Police Gender Children’s Desk from 420 to all qualified police stations.
- h. Safe Schools and Life Skills Related Operational Targets**
- i. Reduce dropout cases by half from 204,600 and 13,0647 in secondary schools respectively
 - ii. Roll out Child Protection Desks in all primary and secondary schools
- i. Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Targets**
- iii. Roll out formulation of Women and Children Protection Committee from 88% to 100%
 - iv. Increase budget allocation to VAWC interventions at all levels

2.6 NPA-VAWC II Guiding Strategy

The NPA -VAWC II takes a systematic and comprehensive approach to protect women and children by emphasizing prevention and response that are evidenced-based. The NPA-VAWC II is informed by achievements and lessons learned from NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22 and incorporates the INSPIRE⁶⁸ seven (7) strategies for prevention and respond to violence against children and RESPECT Women seven (7) strategies for ending violence against women and girls. The identified INSPIRE strategies that have shown success in reducing VAW are: implementation and enforcement of laws; norms and values; safe environments; parent and caregiver support; income and economic strengthening; response and support services; and education and life skills. Alongside the seven strategies delineated in INSPIRE, the NPA-VAWC II incorporates the seven evidence-based strategies and approaches of the RESPECT Women framework: Relationships skills are strengthened; Empowerment of women; Services are ensured; Poverty is reduced; Environments are made safe; Child and adolescent abuse is prevented; attitudes, beliefs and norms are transformed.

The implementation of the initial NPA-VAWC saw various activities executed, but challenges arose due to the complexity of social issues. Success depended on factors like local capacity, financial availability, effective coordination, and political will and commitment from key stakeholders. These recommendations and lessons learned will guide the development of NPA-VAWC II for a more effective and impactful program in addressing VAWC.

2.7 Guiding Principles for Effective Implementation of the NPA-VAWC II

The implementation of NPA-VAWC II will incorporate nine (9) guiding principles aimed at enhancing both efficiency and effectiveness. These principles serve as crucial directives for all implementing partners, aiding in the identification of priorities and the creation of action plans grounded in best practices to achieve impactful outcomes. The guiding principles are:

- i. **Universal coverage and equity (Leave No One Behind):** Essential social services must be universally accessible without discrimination based on sex, gender, disability, age, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, race or ethnicity. Vigorous efforts should be undertaken to enhance access to social services for marginalized and excluded groups, particularly those in rural areas.
- ii. **Rights Based Approach:** Our commitment to human rights, as enshrined in international and regional treaties, Tanzania's Constitution, and national laws, should be reflected in all policies, laws, programs, and services aimed at preventing and addressing VAWC.
- iii. **Victim/survivor centred approach:** The NPA-VAWC II will place the rights, needs and desires of women and girls as the centre of focus of response and support services. This requires consideration of the multiple needs of victims and survivor, the various risks and vulnerabilities, the impact of decisions and actions taken, and ensures services are tailored to the unique requirements of each individual woman and child. Services should respond to their wishes, with attention to safety and do-no-harm as paramount considerations.
- iv. **Gender Transformative Approach:** Central to our mission is the eradication of gender-based discrimination, the transformation of socio-cultural norms that perpetuate violence and gender inequality, and the empowerment of women and girls. It is imperative that our efforts also confront the construction of masculinity that fosters violence, challenging ideals of manhood that emphasize dominance and aggression.
- v. **Community engagement:** The active voice and involvement of community members including survivors of violence, in advocacy, policy development, planning, service provision, monitoring, research, and evaluation is indispensable for the successful implementation of NAP-VAWC II.
- vi. **Women and children participation:** The informed, active, and meaningful participation of women and children is the foundation of NAP-VAWC II, guiding every step towards progress and inclusivity.
- vii. **Evidence-based practices:** Programmes, policies, and services to prevent and respond to violence must be grounded in evidence and best practices, considering the unique social and cultural context.
- viii. **Multi-sectoral approach:** Addressing VAWC necessitates a comprehensive, coordinated, and multi-sectoral approach. This requires strong partnerships across various sectors, including MDAs, LGAs, CSOs, the private sector, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders.
- ix. **Resource mobilization from diverse sources:** To implement this plan successfully, we commit to mobilizing human and financial resources from multiple sources, including

MDAs, LGAs, CSOs, the private sector, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders. This approach will inform our resource mobilization strategy.

2.8. Theory of Change

This theory of change outlines relationships between different elements of the NAP-VAWC II. It provides an outline of anticipated pathways towards achieving changes that are anticipated by the plan. A narrative of the theory of change is outlined below:

IF Tanzania invests in household economic strengthening; and **IF** there are interventions to transform norms and values that promote VAWC; and **IF** Tanzania creates a safe environment for women and children; and **IF** there are programmes that encourage positive parenting, family support and relationships; and **IF** there is implementation and enforcement of laws; and

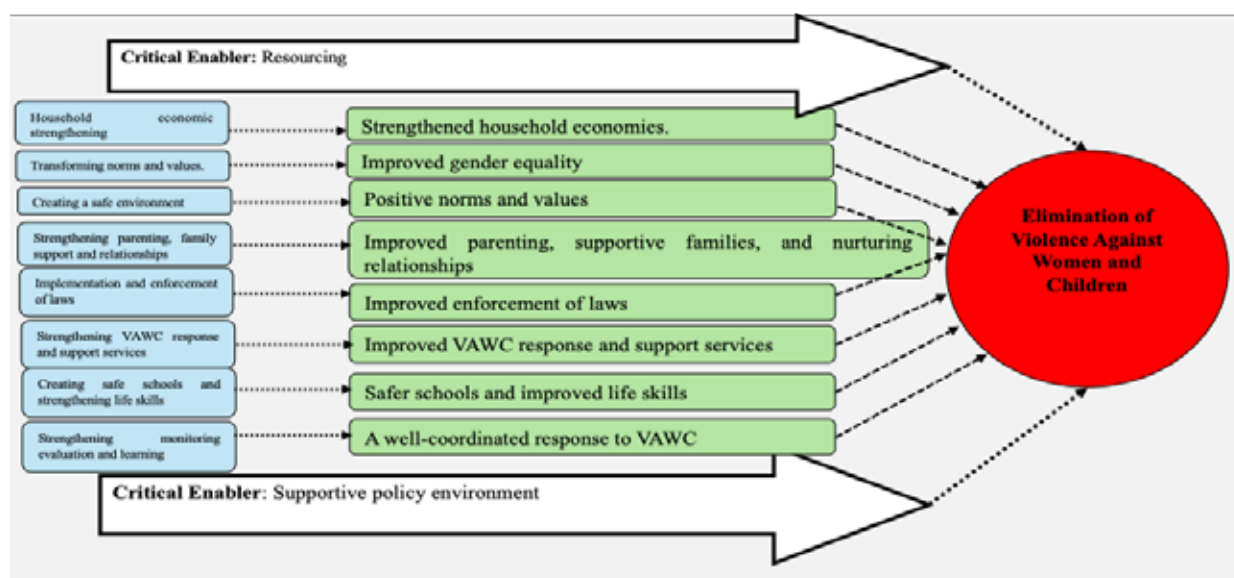


Figure 3: Theory of Change

IF Tanzania strengthens VAWC response and support services; and **IF** the country promotes safe schools and life skills; and **IF** Tanzania strengthens coordination, monitoring and evaluation of VAWC interventions; **THEN** there will be improved economic conditions for households, women and children; **THEN** there will be positive norms and values that protect against VAWC; **THEN** the environment will be safe for women and children; **THEN** there will be improved parenting, supportive families and nurturing relationships; **THEN** there will be improved enforcement of laws that protect against VAWC; **THEN** there will be improved response and support services for VAWC; **THEN** there will be safer schools and improved life skills; **THEN** there will be a well-coordinated response to VAWC **WHICH** will contribute to elimination of violence against women and children in Tanzania.

A visual of the theory of change is provided below:

Table 3: INSPIRE / RESPECT Framework

Issue identified from NPA-VAWC I	INSPIRE/RESPECT strategies	NPA-VAWC II Thematic Areas
1. Weak household economies, including households with persons with disability, older persons and People Living with HIV and AIDS	Strengthening the households by empowering men, women, girls and boys in the pursuit of social economic opportunities	1. Household economic strengthening
2. Harmful social norms and attitudes that affect women and children. 3. Child marriage 4. FGM	Strengthening norms and values that empower women and support nonviolent, nurturing and gender equitable relationships	2. Norms and values
5. Unsafe public and digital environment	Creating and sustaining safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout our communities	3. Safe environments in public and Digital Space
6. Limited access to interventions on positive parenting to parent and caregiver	Promoting positive and equitable relationships between men and women, and between children and those who care for them	4. Parenting, family support and relationship building
7. Sub-optimal enforcement of legislation.	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
8. Insufficient response and care. 9. Inadequate social protection for PWD, older persons, people living with HIV and AIDS, women and children 10. Absence of protection for children living and working on the street	A comprehensive and integrated protection system delivering coordinated, quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence.	6. Response and support services
11. Insufficient life skills among children in 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 education/learning environments and life skills
12. Monitoring, reporting, research, and coordination. 13. Budgeting. 13. Human resources and institutional capacity building 14. Media engagement	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, monitoring, evaluation and learning

CHAPTER 3

NPA-VAWC II THEMATIC AREAS, STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Introduction

The National Plan of Action to Address Violence Against Women and Children II (NPA-VAWC II) is a comprehensive framework to tackle the pressing issues of violence against women and children in Tanzania. It outlines priority actions, expected outcomes, specified timeframes, and identifies key actors responsible for implementing these initiatives. It also establishes clear indicators for tracking progress and success in addressing the multifaceted challenges related to violence against women and children (VAWC). Below is an overview of the structure of the NPA-VAWC II.

3.2 Structure of NPA-VAWC II

The plan is organized into eight thematic areas, each targeting a specific aspect of VAWC. Each thematic area is accompanied by a strategic objective, outlining what the plan aims to achieve in terms of desired outputs and outcomes and detailed activities, providing a comprehensive approach to addressing VAWC. The thematic areas are as follows:

1. Household economic strengthening
2. Norms and values
3. Safe environment in public and digital spaces
4. Parenting, family support and relationships
5. Implementation and enforcement of laws
6. Response and support services.
7. Safe schools and life skills
8. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation

3.3 Thematic Areas

3.3.1 Household Economic Strengthening

The interplay of income and household economic strengthening, along with women's empowerment, have proven effective in mitigating risk factors for violence and promoting positive and protective factors. Recognizing this, the government of Tanzania and various stakeholders-initiated programs such as microcredit, financial literacy initiatives, and cash transfers to support disadvantaged families, mitigating the detrimental effects of poverty. These efforts have significantly enhanced family well-being. Priority actions within this strategy target women and children in communities, including marginalized groups such as female sex workers, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and AIDS. The provide interventions will contribute towards strengthening the implementation of the National Policy for Gender Women Development.

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

Key interventions:

- Develop a national education campaign to raise awareness of financial services and economic opportunities available to women and youth in both urban and rural settings.

- Launch and implement a national campaign to raise awareness on and promote gender equality and women economic empowerment including legal rights regarding property and inheritance.
- Develop and implement skills training programs and entrepreneurship training targeting women and adolescence girls for full participation in the labor force.
- Increase investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care.
- Establish and roll out gender-responsive macro-economic stimulus packages.
- Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment that includes identifying households with persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with disability within the target community and assess the specific challenges faced by these households, including economic, social, and psychological factors to inform programming.
- Support programmes to develop women's economic platforms; capacitate women's economic platforms and create community awareness of and women's participation in the economic empowerment platforms.
- Enhance women farmers' engagement in gender-just climate mitigation and adaptation interventions in line with the national priorities in the Green and Blue Economies.
- Create a network of women's financial cooperatives and savings and loan associations to increase financial literacy and access to capital.
- Enhance women, youth and persons with disabilities' access to gender transformative education that challenge traditional gender roles and improves economic opportunities and vocational training in rural and underserved areas.
- Support initiatives to increase women's access and ownership of land tenure, property, and other assets.
- Improve gender responsive policies and regulations to ensure equal representation of women in decision-making in the household and land reform policies that prioritize women's access to and ownership of land and property.
- Strengthen gender-responsive social protection systems that provide access to financial services and resources that enable's women acquire and retain property.

3.3.2. Norms and Values

Deeply embedded social norms, values, and practices that fuel violence manifest in various forms, including the practice of bride price, dowry, early pregnancy, child marriage, FGM, corporal punishment in homes and schools, male dominance in land and property ownership and decision-making, inheritance practices favoring sons over daughters, and more. Harmful social norms, including other forms of stigma and discrimination disproportionately affect specific groups, including women, children, adolescent girls, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, children living on the streets, street vendors/ *Machingas*, migrants, domestic workers, ethnic minorities, older persons and refugees. The prevalence of restrictive masculinities, which endorse men's control over women and children, contributes to the high incidence of violence against women and children and the widespread societal acceptance of this disturbing trend throughout Tanzania. Efforts to eliminate all forms of VAWC will be streamlined, including targeted actions that address the intersecting vulnerabilities, stigma and discrimination towards the most marginalized populations so that no one is left behind.

Strategy: *Challenging harmful gender attitudes, beliefs, norms, and stereotypes that uphold male privilege and female subordination, that justify violence against women and that stigmatize survivors through campaigns, community mobilization and educational activities.*

Key interventions:

- Collate and analyze latest evidence and data on norms, values and initiatives that have delivered attitudinal, gender norms and behaviour change to support development and implementation of VAWC prevention strategy at national and local levels.
- Develop and implement a national social and behaviour change strategy and inclusive, gender transformative guidelines around gender equality and VAWC, using the socio-ecological framework.

- Develop targeted strategies aimed at engaging men and boys to advocate for and embrace nonviolent, respectful, and nurturing gender equitable relationships including HeForShe programming at national level; and implementing media literacy programmes to help individuals critically analyze and deconstruct harmful portrayals of gender and relationships in media and popular culture.
- Develop targeted public awareness campaigns through media channels including television, radio, social media and community events highlighting the prevalence and impact of VAWC, challenging harmful attitudes and beliefs and promoting gender equality and respect for women and children's rights.
- Implement the ongoing global and national initiatives to promote user friendly ICT and coding technology through 'Binti Digital Programming' that is responsive to the needs of women and girls.
- Strengthen initiatives that provide access to community based educational activities, information and services on sexual and reproductive health, rights and access to contraception as well as about the negative consequences of FGM and child marriage.
- Advocate for and support curriculum reviews for higher-learning institutions for health, community development, social welfare, teachers, law enforcement and legal experts to integrate social norms and values including the negative consequences of child marriage and FGM.
- Empower adolescent girls and boys through life skills and empowerment training focusing on building self-esteem, decision making skills and knowledge on their rights. Building their resilience and ability to resist pressure to marry early and make informed choices about their future.
- Support community mobilization approach for community led change in social norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality, VAWC and increase women's vulnerability to HIV.
- Sensitize and capacitate young people and older persons in communities to convene inter-generational dialogues around gender equality and violence against women and children, including persons with disabilities.
- Develop programmes targeting community activists or key influential and opinion leaders (including religious, traditional leaders, the police, health and social services) to engage with men and women in the community, through informal activities to challenge harmful norms and attitudes towards VAWC.
- Develop targeted programmes including awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS and disability within the community and promote inclusivity and respect for the rights of all community members.
- Conduct an evaluation of the Anti FGM strategy expiring in 2024/25 and support the development of a new strategy including FGM into behaviour change strategies that look at gender inequalities and VAWC.
- Develop targeted public awareness campaigns through various media channels, including television, radio, social media, and community events highlighting the prevalence and impact of VAWC, challenging harmful attitudes and beliefs and promoting gender equality and respect for women's and children's rights.

3.3.3. Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

The dynamics of violence in public and digital spaces are evolving, with many incidents going undetected and unreported. The government to recognizes and will address the needs women, children and marginalized, at risk and disadvantaged groups, including adolescent girls, persons with disabilities, orphans and children living on the streets, street vendors, migrants, domestic workers, ethnic minorities, older persons and refugees. These groups require specific attention, necessitating the availability of safe spaces with inclusive and accessible infrastructures. This includes features such as wheelchair ramps, accessible lavatories for persons with disabilities and older persons, and the provision and management of hygiene and sanitation facilities. In addition to addressing the most at-risk groups, hotspots in communities that put everyone at high-risk will be identified through triangulated reports from police and community members.

Protecting children and women in digital spaces will involve addressing various risks including online predators and grooming, inappropriate content and exposure, cyberbullying and harassment, and online scams and fraud. Educating citizens about safe online behavior, about the dangers of interacting with strangers, encouraging them to report harassment, and providing support services for survivors of technology facilitated VAWC are key to protecting

women and children in the digital space. Promoting media literacy and critical thinking skills will help children and women and other people at disproportionate risk recognize and avoid harmful content.

Strategy: *Ensuring access to safe spaces for women and children for their security, psychological support and well-being.*

Key interventions:

- Create an enabling legal and policy environment on expanding decent work for enhancing women and children safety in formal and informal economy by developing or revising, and implementing laws and by-laws, regulations and strategies⁶⁹ requiring public and private institutions to strengthen security measures in the spaces that are under their responsibility to prevent and respond to VAWC.
- Advocate for and mobilize resources for the implementation of developed or revised guidelines for safety in digital spaces.
- Strengthen legislative and institutional capacities in line with international human rights standards to promote the inclusive and safe development and use of digital technologies, including AI, in support of gender equality and prevention of technology facilitated VAWC.
- Scale-up community policing initiatives where local law enforcement collaborates with communities to address safeguarding and safety concerns.
- Develop and implement an advocacy strategy and gender-responsive action plans for the promotion of a safe environment for children, women, including persons with disabilities, refugees from violence in public spaces, such places, as streets, markets, clubs, and music halls, wedding, church areas and refugee settings throughout the country.
- Promote and publicize measures to ensure safe environment for children, women and men including persons with disabilities, in public spaces in towns and cities; educating the public about the importance of respecting women and children – preventing and reporting any suspicious activities related to violence, abuse, harassment and assault.
- Establish gender-based cyber-violence prevention campaign.
- Review laws, regulations, strategies, plans and guidelines and conduct dialogues on discriminatory regulations and practices to enhance capacities and responses in humanitarian, emergencies, and protracted situations, to prevent and reduce VAWC, and other vulnerable groups in workspaces, other public spaces and digital spaces.
- Develop and implement programmes that strengthen the capacity and engagement of rights holders and duty bearers, including women’s and community groups as well as actors and institutions in both formal and informal sectors. Focus on enhancing their understanding and application of legislation, policies aimed at preventing VAWC and promoting safe public spaces for women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Strengthen response mechanisms by building capacity of service providers across sectors and providing financial, human and technical resources to respond to technology facilitated VAWC.
- Invest in generating data and evidence on the prevalence and impacts of technology facilitated VAWC.
- Review labour laws and employment policies to include strong workplace management capacity on the elimination of VAW and develop labour inspection tools and guidelines for the informal sector to include measures on the elimination VAWC and persons with disabilities and promote safe working spaces and strong accountability mechanisms.
- Promote behaviors that protect against HIV/AIDS and provide confidential counselling and testing in public spaces.
- Promote greater use of safe technologies and new opportunities by working with private security companies, bus stands, airports structures, educational spaces to enhance the safety of public spaces (including well-lit public spaces, visible sightlines, clear signage, and safe road over and underpasses, etc.).
- Promote the development and enforcement of community specific bylaws and regulations on anti-trafficking of young women, adolescent girls, and children.
- Develop guidelines for the prevention and protection of women and children online and create community awareness on all relevant legislation and policies and guidelines relevant to public and digital spaces.
- Mobilize public and private institutions to integrate digital/technology facilitated VAWC protection mechanism in their policies and guidelines.
- Enhance the capacity of magistrates, prosecutors, police, cyber and investigation officers, social welfare officers, and private legal advocates on management of the online component of OCSEA cases.
- Support the National Child Online Safety Task Force to develop a five-year multisectoral OCSEA Plan of Action.

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3.3.4. Parenting, Family Support and Relationships Building across the life course.

Promoting positive, non-violent discipline in child upbringing and encouraging open parent - child communication are essential components of relationship building. This reduces harsh parenting practices and fosters positive interactions between parents and/or caregivers and children, strengthening the parent-child bond. In addition, limited skills and knowledge among caregivers on how to guide their children on the safe use of the internet,⁷⁰ call for investment in empowering parents and caregivers to guide their children in safe internet use.

Additionally, gender disparities in unpaid care and domestic work contribute to violence against women and children and intimate partner violence (IPV). Addressing IPV demands a multifaceted approach including raising awareness to challenge harmful gender norms, providing survivor support services, and strengthening legal frameworks to ensure accountability. Promoting gender equality, empowering communities through education, and engaging men and boys as allies are crucial. Parents and caregivers are aware of and are practicing evidence-based parenting skills, and positive discipline towards building a safe, nurturing and protective environment.

Strategy: *Promoting positive parent-child relationships, nonviolent discipline in child development and encourage effective parent child communication to reduce violent parenting practices.*

Key interventions:

- Develop ECD Dashboard for capturing of ECD interventions in five areas of nutrition and ECD Scorecard to assess information of ECD interventions.
- Develop advocacy strategy for resource mobilization to support ECD programme implementation.
- Develop the NM-EDC Coordination plan for implementation of ECD programmes and build the capacity of key government officers to strengthen the delivery of the programmes.
- Implement the National Multisectoral-ECD Programme (2021/22 -2025/26) with key components on nutrition, health, opportunity for early learning, responsive parenting, security, and safety to guide stakeholders implementing ECD intervention.
- Promote evidence-based, age- appropriate, and gender-responsive Parenting Programme to improve parents' and caregivers' knowledge and skills in providing proper care and protection for children and adolescents, and in using positive discipline.
- Provide men and boys with guidance and education on responsible fatherhood, including gender, gender equality, norms and values and positive masculinities to participate in parenting and address social and gender norms in various interventions.
- Operationalize the National Framework on Responsible Parenting and Family Care, including the costed plan of action.
- Support and promote the roll out of evidence-based parenting programmes that have shown promising evidence in the reduction of violence in homes including the Furaha Teens Parenting Programme and the 'No Means No' and 'Coaching Boys into Men'.
- Develop the operational guidelines for the National Parenting Framework for setting minimum standard of parenting services provided for children across their age in Tanzania context.
- Document, develop and roll out evidence-based parenting programmes to address issues such as vulnerable children, parents and caregivers (single parents, teenage parents, child-headed households, parents and children with disabilities)
- Improve coordination amongst stakeholders working on parenting and across other thematic areas.
- Strengthen coordination through formation of a multisectoral national parenting working group.

3.3.5. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

The government will prioritize the amendment of laws and policies to ensure that they are responsive to the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children and that effective mechanisms for addressing VAWC, and accessible legal aid services for those affected by violence are in place and available. Key attention will be focused on increasing the knowledge among law enforcers and other key actors regarding applicable laws for preventing VAWC and protecting women and children's rights and the knowledge among the community regarding the rights of vulnerable groups.

The strategy foresees a gender-transformative approach, to promote understanding and implementation of regulations intended to prevent and respond to VAWC, extending this effort to include men and persons with HIV and AIDS who have also experienced an increase in gender-based violence incidents.

Strategy: *A comprehensive legal framework, capacity building and strengthening a multistakeholder approach backed by the legal framework; in addition, to ensuring that the Tanzanian society understands and implements improved laws to protect and respond to violence against women and children.*

Key interventions:

- Comprehensively review, amend, harmonize, and enforce legislation to improve the protection of women and children address VAWC, including prohibiting customary marriages under 18; technology facilitated VAWC and discriminatory legislation against persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups.
- Review and amend the Cybercrimes Act and the Law of the Child Act and criminal justice-related laws, regulations, rules, guidelines, and standard operating procedures to provide for explicit technology facilitated VAWC and Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) definitions, prosecution and victim support on statutory remedies and compensations available.
- Mainstream VAWC in subsidiary legislation related to the Legal Aid Act and amend the Legal Aid Act to establish the Legal Aid Fund and develop and adopt Legal Aid Policy.
- Develop and implement a streamlined communication strategy to enhance understanding and utilization of laws, regulations and protocols related to VAWC by legal and non-legal stakeholders.
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to protecting the rights of women and children from violence by ratifying and domesticating all pertinent international and regional instruments and translating them into national legislation to ensure effective implementation and enforcement at all levels.
- Enhance coordination among legal and justice actors to address the needs of women and children affected by violence through capacity building within legal institutions and public sensitization campaigns on relevant laws and comprehensive review of existing processes and mechanisms hindering victim's rights.
- Implement comprehensive capacity building programs for law enforcement and judicial officials (including police gender and children's desks and judicial desks) focusing on human rights, laws, regulations pertaining to protection of women and children as well as effective data management systems with specialized sessions on criminal justice procedures to ensure that officials are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to address cases of VAWC within the legal framework.
- Enforce laws and by-laws that ensure there is gender equality and equity in seeking and accessing health services among women and girls and SRHR issues.
- Enforce National Legal and Normative Frameworks related to Media, Communication and Community Outreach in combating gender-based violence.
- Strengthen service provider's capacity, including police, social workers, paraprofessionals, health workers and judiciary, by equipping them with tools and resources to appropriately address cases of VAWC while understanding the linkages between violence and HIV and AIDS.
- Strengthen and leverage digital platforms to enhance access to information and promote understanding of rights and obligations for all, particular for women, children, and vulnerable groups. Advocate for inclusive access to these platforms, ensuring vulnerable groups can assert their rights effectively.
- Implement targeted awareness programmes to enhance understanding of legislation related to VAWC in

3.3.6. Response and Support Services

A well-structured and successful response and support plan is vital to ensuring that individuals who have suffered or are at risk of experiencing violence receive the necessary services that address their safety, legal, medical and psychosocial needs while also promoting justice. This comprehensive approach aims to minimize the long-term effects of violence and enhance the well-being of survivors. Effective response and support services will require availability, accessibility, adaptability and quality services that are survivor centered. Additionally, it will require coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, healthcare providers, and law enforcement, are essential to ensure a seamless and efficient response to VAWC cases.

Strategy: *A comprehensive and integrated system of services that deliver coordinated, quality and timely prevention and response to women and children affected by violence; Effective coordination of prevention and response services among stakeholders.*

Key interventions:

- Review and implement recommendations for the establishment of independent organizational structures for prevention and response to VAWC within government departments.
- Develop a comprehensive, integrated Social Welfare Management Information System for reporting on VAC and VAW.
- Develop a GBV and VAC Management information system in NPS.
- Harmonize and integrate VAWC data systems and tools to facilitate data collection and reporting on national indicators across sectors and NPA-VAWC specifically.
- Institutionalize the child helpline (116) and available referral mechanism within Government structure and establish and operationalize GBV and VAC call centers/ helplines (PGCD, MoCDGWSG) to provide immediate assistance and support to survivors and ensure sustainable support for women and children in need.
- Enhance comprehensive response services for women and child survivors or violence and those at risk through Scaling and One-Stop Centers and safe houses to ensure access to quality response services.
- Develop or review relevant survivor centered guidelines and tools for improvement of response and support services in line with global best practices such as UN lead Essential Services Package.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce stigma, discrimination and end violence associated with HIV/AIDS and disability within the community and promote inclusivity and respect for the rights of all community members.
- Develop systems to deliver quality case management to women, children and vulnerable groups who are survivors or those at risk of experiencing violence and establish mechanism to fast-track cases related to VAWC.
- Expand and enhance community rehabilitation programmes and services for children at risk of offending and the most vulnerable children including those living and working on the streets, survivors of human trafficking, refugees, migrants and persons with HIV/AIDS, in accordance with national guidelines.
- Refurbish Juvenile courts assisting in trauma recovery and rehabilitation⁷¹
- Develop a National Alternative Care Strategy.
- Review and develop guidelines and tools for first responders, service providers and other duty bearers including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking, prisons, faith-based organizations, and civil society on gender responsive, accessible, and quality provision of response services for victims/survivors of VAWC.
- Strengthen the capacity of duty bearers, including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking units, prisons, Faith based organizations and civil society at district, ward and village levels to ensure quality service provision by providing training on established guidelines and tools for effective response, referral and reporting mechanisms.
- Mainstream VAW and VAC in curriculum/training manuals in pre-service and in-service trainings for duty

bearers including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, teachers, anti-trafficking persons, faith-based organizations, and civil society.

- Develop training manual on guidelines for marriage reconciliation and rollout training to marriage reconciliation boards.
- Enhance citizens participation in promoting peaceful discourse, gender equality and the prevention of VAWC by providing technical and financial support to mainstream community and local radio, correspondent networks and media platforms.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive National Media Strategy, guiding responsible media engagement to prevent technology facilitated VAWC and promote safe multimedia usage.

3.3.7. Safe education/learning environments and life skills

School enrollment and retention play vital roles in preventing violence, including early marriage and risky behaviors like substance abuse and street violence. Learning institutions and education protect against such risks through sharing knowledge, fostering critical thinking and decision-making skills, and empowering children by enhancing their self-esteem and autonomy, to reduce their vulnerability. Schooling can disrupt risk pathways by engaging children in constructive activities and providing alternatives to harmful behaviors.

Life skills are crucial in empowering children's behaviors through imparting skills to recognize, respond to, and prevent violence. Life skills that can empower children to protect themselves and others from violence include communication skills to express themselves assertively and seek help when faced with violence. Assertiveness and self-advocacy empower children to affirm their boundaries, rights, and personal safety. By articulating their feelings and concerns, children can convey concerns about abuse to trusted adults or authorities, thus facilitating early intervention and support. By advocating for themselves and others, children can resist peer pressure, set limits on inappropriate behavior, and seek support from trusted adults in situations involving violence or abuse.

Every child and adult in educational and learning settings should participate in their education without fear of violence. The evidence shows that incidents of VAWC within schools have negative effects on school participation, attendance, academic achievement, and the overall health and well-being of both children and adult learners. Safe learning environments aim to create spaces where both girls, boys, and women, can thrive, fostering gender-equitable relationships and reducing school-related VAWC. The NPA-VAWC II emphasizes the full engagement of various stakeholders, including learning institutions, board members, administrators, parents, students, pupils, community members, emergency response personnel, and law enforcement, to collaboratively implement solutions for prevention and response to VAWC. By fostering a culture of safety, respect, and gender equality within educational institutions, Tanzania will create an environment where every child and women can learn and grow free from violence and discrimination.

Strategy: *Creating safe learning environments that protect against violence and abuse within educational settings by fostering a culture of safety, respect, and gender equality within educational institutions and; Providing comprehensive life skills education that empowers students with necessary skills to recognize, respond to, and prevent violence.*

Key interventions:

- Set up confidential and safe reporting mechanisms in schools.
- Establish child protection desks and gender in all primary, secondary schools and higher learning institutions.
- Advocate for user-friendly and inclusive facilities for students with special needs e.g., students with disabilities.
- Disseminate guidelines for counseling and child protection for schools and teachers' colleges.

- Build the capacity of teachers and school management of alternative positive disciplining, classroom management and peaceful conflict resolution.
- Build the capacity of learning institution support staff (including school bus drivers, matrons, and other support staff), on protection and reporting of VAWC.
- Promote, track and monitor the implementation of food programs for students in all primary and secondary schools.
- Advocate for strengthening WASH in both primary, secondary school and higher learning institutions.
- Integrate women and children’s rights, gender equality, VAWC, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disability rights and other cross-cutting issues in national life skills guidelines for learners, including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions.
- Build the capacity of child protection and gender desk members on protection and reporting of VAWC through training.
- Roll out of junior council at the village, ward, and council level.
- Conduct inclusive gender-responsive awareness sessions on life skills focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and other cross-cutting issues to girls and boys in both primary and secondary schools including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions.
- Roll out and implement the national guidelines for guidance and counselling and prevention of VAWC in learning institutions.
- Set up safeguarding protocols and mechanisms for teachers and all staff in learning institutions/ develop comprehensive school child protection policy to guide public and private schools, in both primary and secondary level.

3.3.8. Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Efficient coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and continuous learning are integral components of any successful strategy aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and children (VAWC). These elements ensure that the efforts of all stakeholders are harmonized, resources are utilized effectively, duplication of efforts is minimized, and progress is tracked transparently. The NPA-VAWC II provides key components required for effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation including improving coordination, enhancing resource allocation, and ensuring timely reporting. This will ensure that the efforts to prevent and respond to VAWC are well-coordinated, data-driven, and responsive to the evolving needs of the community. Effective coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and learning will contribute significantly to the success of VAWC initiatives and the overall well-being of women and children in Tanzania.

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

Key interventions:

- Review, disseminate, and operationalize NPA-VAWC coordination guidelines, including the monitoring and evaluation plan.
- Implement the social service workforce strengthening roadmap to facilitate effective NPA-VAWC II implementation.
- Build the capacity of women and children protection committees at all levels on their roles and responsibilities.
- Facilitate the functioning of national coordination structures (NPSC, NPTC), NPA-VAWC Secretariat, and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs).
- Strengthen NPA-VAWC II coordination and reporting at the local government authority (LGA) levels.
- Enhance private sector and civil societies engagement in NPA – VAWC coordination.
- Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy for NPA-VAWC II.
- Advocate for the integration of NPA-VAWC II funding in the national planning and budgeting instruments.
- Conduct NPA-VAWC II baseline data survey.
- Enhance accountability for financing for VAWC programming by ensuring those most left behind benefit from increased and sustainable financing.
- Review and operationalize National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy.
- Strengthen the capacity of PO-RALG to monitor and report on the implementation of NPA-VAWC II at

regional and LGA levels.

- Enhance VAWG data collection, analysis, and use evidence to inform programme and policy development.
- Support youth organizations, media, and social media platforms to strengthen capacities to develop and integrate MIL in their engagements/operations.
- Develop and implement a National Media Strategy for the Prevention of VAWC, guiding media engagement and programming for the safe and responsible use of multi-media platforms and prevention of technology facilitated VAWC.
- Develop a national information coordination system to improve access to quality, accurate, and timely information on protection services, particularly during critical times (e.g., elections, emergencies, and disasters).
- Conduct comprehensive trainings to promote ethical journalism, core common guidelines, and ethical principles for VAW reporting, including training on access to information and data privacy laws for service providers (information, health officers, and social workers).

CHAPTER 4

NPA - VAWC II INSTITUTIONAL AND CO-ORDINATION STRUCTURE

4.1 Introduction

To effectively implement the National Plan of Action to Address Violence Against Women and Children II (NPA-VAWC II) and protect women and children from violence, it is essential for stakeholders to collaborate closely, coordinate interventions, programs, and services, and ensure alignment with government systems and procedures. The success of the plan hinges on strong interagency collaboration, clarity of roles and responsibilities, budgetary support, and the generation of timely and accurate data.

4.2 Coordination structure of NPA-VAWC II

a. National Level:

The Prime Minister's Office will be responsible for coordination and the Ministry responsible for Gender and Children will provide overall technical implementation of the plan. Support agencies work collaboratively with key implementing ministries to execute various VAWC interventions.

a. Local level:

Ministry responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government will coordinate Regional secretariats, Council, Wards and Villages/Mtaa. **Council Community Development Officer and Social Welfare Officer:** will be responsible for day-to-day management, facilitation and backstopping of plan activities.

Reporting mechanism: LGAs will follow the existing Government reporting structure, submitting quarterly and annual reports to the ministry responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, which will then consolidate and submit to the NPA-VAWC Secretariat.

Principles guiding implementation: Implementation of the NPA VAWC II is grounded in two fundamental principles:

- I. Greater control by lead agencies - lead agencies will have a significant role in coordinating and implementing plan activities, with support from other agencies and stakeholders.
- II. Alignment with government systems - the plan aligns with government systems and procedures, especially those governing planning and budgeting, to ensure seamless integration into existing structures.

4.2.1 Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)

The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) is a crucial component of the coordination structure for implementing the NPA-VAWC II. The IMC plays a key role in the deliberation of policy issues

about the implementation of NPA VAWC. The IMC's core role is to seek and advocate for political will and commitment and facilitate agendas that require political decision.

Members: The committee will be composed of sector Ministers and will be chaired by the Minister of State from the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Coordination.

Composition: The IMC will comprise representatives from various government ministries. The composition includes ministers from the following ministries and offices:

- Prime Minister's Office responsible for Coordination;
- Ministry Responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government;
- Ministry Responsible for Finance and Planning;
- Ministry Responsible for People with Disability;
- Ministry Responsible for Gender;
- Ministry Responsible for Communication;
- Ministry Responsible for Land;
- Ministry Responsible for Culture;
- Ministry Responsible for Industry and Trade;
- Ministry Responsible for Agriculture;
- Ministry Responsible for Health;
- Ministry Responsible for Constitution and Legal Affairs;
- Ministry Responsible for Home Affairs; and
- Ministry Responsible for Education, Science, and Technology.

Meetings: The IMC will convene annually.

4.2.2 National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC)

The National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC) plays a key role in overseeing the implementation of the plan. Key details regarding the NPSC.

Members: Composed of Permanent Secretaries from sectoral ministries and the Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office will chair the NPSC meetings.

Composition: The committee's composition includes Permanent Secretaries of the ministries mentioned below and representatives from development partners and CSOs.

Meetings: The NPSC members will meet bi-annually.

4.2.3 National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC)

The National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC) is a critical component of the governance structure for implementing the NPA-VAWC. The NPTC is responsible for providing technical guidance, coordination, and monitoring of the plan's implementation. Key details regarding the NPTC:

Membership: The National Technical Committees (NPTCs) will be led by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for gender, with the Director of Policy and Planning from the same Ministry serving as the secretary. The committee will comprise of senior officials such as Commissioners, Directors, and heads of various departments and units from different government ministries and agencies. Members of the committees are from:

- Prime Minister's Office responsible for Coordination;
- Ministry Responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government;
- Ministry Responsible for Finance and Planning;
- Ministry Responsible for People with Disability;

- Ministry Responsible for Gender and Children;
- Ministry Responsible for Communication;
- Ministry Responsible for Mining;
- Ministry Responsible for Land;
- Ministry Responsible for Culture;
- Ministry Responsible for Industry and Trade;
- Ministry Responsible for Agriculture;
- Ministry Responsible for Health;
- Ministry Responsible for Constitution and Legal Affairs;
- Ministry Responsible for Home Affairs; and
- Ministry Responsible for Education, Science, and Technology.
- Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS);
- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF);
- Inspector General of Police;
- Director of Public Prosecution;
- Director of Criminal Prosecution;
- Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG);
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS);
- Representatives from development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs); and
- Other agencies may be invited as the need arise.

Meetings: The NPTC members will meet bi-annually.

The NPTC is critical in ensuring that NPA-VAWC II is implemented with technical expertise and oversight. It fosters collaboration among various ministries, agencies, and stakeholders to address violence against women and children in Tanzania effectively. Through its technical guidance and coordination, the NPTC helps to ensure that the plan's objectives are met and that the well-being of women and children is safeguarded.

4.2.4 Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)

The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) form an integral part of the coordination structure for implementing the NPA-VAWC II. The TWGs are designed to focus on specific thematic areas related to preventing and responding to violence against women and children. There are eight thematic working groups, each with a defined focus area. Key details regarding the TWGs:

Chairperson: The chairperson of each TWG will be the director or commissioner of the respective sector ministry or department related to the thematic area.

Composition: The composition of the TWGs includes relevant partners and stakeholders involved in implementing NPA-VAWC II initiatives within their respective thematic areas.

Thematic Area and lead for each TWG

- i. Household Economic Strengthening – Ministry Responsible for Gender;
- ii. Norms and Values - Ministry Responsible for Gender (Director of Gender Development);
- iii. Safe Environment - Ministry Responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government and Ministry responsible for Information and Technology);
- iv. Parenting, Family Support and Relationships - Ministry Responsible for Gender (Director of Child Development);

- v. Implementation and Enforcement of Laws - Ministry Responsible for Constitution and Legal Affairs (Public Legal Services);
- vi. Response and Support Services - Ministry Responsible for Gender and Children (Commissioner of Social Welfare);
- vii. Safe Schools and Life Skills - Ministry Responsible for Education, Science, and Technology; and
- viii. Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning - Office Responsible for Coordination.

Meeting frequency: The TWGs will convene on a quarterly basis to discuss and strategize on the implementation of NPA-VAWC II interventions.

Roles and Responsibilities of the TWG

- Strategy development: The TWGs will be responsible for developing strategies, action plans, and initiatives within their designated thematic areas. These strategies should align with the broader objectives of NPA-VAWC II.
- Progress monitoring: TWGs will actively monitor the progress of implementation within their thematic areas, ensuring that activities are on track and objectives are met.
- Identifying challenges: The TWGs will identify challenges and barriers to effective implementation within their thematic areas and propose solutions to address them.
- Coordination: TWGs will facilitate coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders, including government ministries, development partners, civil society organizations, and faith-based organizations, to ensure a cohesive approach to addressing VAWC.
- Reporting: TWGs will provide regular progress reports to the higher-level coordinating bodies, such as the National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC), the National Protection Steering Committee (NPSC) and Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC).

The TWGs are vital in ensuring that NPA-VAWC II is implemented effectively within each thematic area. They foster expertise, coordination, and focused efforts to address the unique challenges and opportunities associated with each theme, ultimately contributing to the plan's overall success in combatting violence against women and children in Tanzania.

4.2.5 NPA-VAWC II Secretariat

The NPA-VAWC II Secretariat is a critical administrative body responsible for ensuring the smooth and effective implementation of the plan. The Secretariat is central in coordinating and facilitating various aspects of the plan's implementation. Key responsibilities and details regarding the NPA-VAWC II Secretariat:

Leadership: The Secretariat will be led by the Director of Policy and Planning of the Ministry responsible for Gender.

Responsibilities: The NPA-VAWC II Secretariat will have several important functions, including but not limited to:

- Secretary to meetings: Serving as the secretary for all national level committee meetings related to NPA-VAWC II. This includes coordinating and documenting the proceedings of these meetings.
- Report preparation: Consolidating and preparing reports that will be presented to the steering and technical committees. These reports will include updates on the progress of NPA-VAWC II implementation, challenges, successes, and recommendations.

- Coordination: Coordinating various activities such as reviews, joint monitoring and evaluation exercises, studies, and research efforts related to NPA-VAWC II.
- Technical advice: Providing technical advice and expertise to the National Protection Technical Committee (NPTC);
- Guideline development: Preparing guidelines to facilitate the operation and implementation of NPA-VAWC II at all levels; and
- Day to day implementation: Coordinating the day-to-day implementation of NPA-VAWC II activities, ensuring that tasks are carried out in accordance with the plan's goals and objectives.

The NPA-VAWC II Secretariat serves as the operational backbone of the plan, ensuring that all aspects of its implementation are well-organized, monitored, and reported on. Its role is pivotal in facilitating effective coordination, communication, and oversight, ultimately contributing to the successful achievement of NPA-VAWC II's objectives in addressing violence against women and children in Tanzania.

4.2.6 Coordination for NPA-VAWC II at Regional Administrative and Local Government Authority

4.2.6.1 Regional Secretariat (Regional Protection Committee)

The Regional Secretariat will coordinate all NPA -VAWC II interventions at regional level.

The Regional NPA-VAWC II Protection Committee composition:

- Regional Community Development Officer
- Regional Social Welfare Officer
- Regional Police Gender desks Coordinator
- Assistant Administrative Secretary (Education)
- Assistant Administrative Secretary (Health Social Welfare and Nutrition)
- Assistant Administrative Secretary (Planning and coordination)
- Assistant Administrative Secretary (Local Government)
- Assistant Administrative Secretary (Economy)
- Assistant Administrative Secretary Education and Vocational Training
- Assistant Administrative Secretary Investment, Industries and Business)
- Regional Legal Officer
- Regional Immigration Officer, the Regional Prison Officer
- Regional Labour Officer
- Resident Magistrate-In-Charge
- Representatives from umbrella CSOs and networks
- Representatives from Organisations of Persons with Disabilities,
- Representatives (two) from Junior Council
- Representatives (two) from Youth Organisations, FBOs.
- Representatives from Women Groups and One Representative from Private Sector.

Chairperson: Regional Commissioner: **Secretary** - the Regional Administrative Secretary

Roles and responsibilities: The specific roles and responsibilities of the Regional NPA-VAWC II Committee include:

- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of NPA-VAWC in all Councils within the region. This involves assessing progress and ensuring that activities are on track.
- Ensuring that all Council plans and budgets incorporate NPA-VAWC II interventions. This integration aligns local development agendas with the plan's objectives.

- Providing technical backstopping and support to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) within the region to facilitate the effective implementation of NPA-VAWC II.
- Consolidating regional progress reports related to NPA-VAWC and submitting them to the Ministry Responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, for further consolidation at the national level.
- Convening regional stakeholders' biannual meetings to gather feedback, share information, and collaborate on addressing violence against women and children.

Meetings: Quarterly. The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) meetings shall discuss the progress, challenges, and lessons learned as the implementation of the NPA-VAWC II agenda within the region. The Chairperson may invite any committee member to the RCC meeting based on recommendations.

4.2.6.2 Council Level

The NPA-VAWC II Council Protection Committee will include the District Community Development Officer, the District Social Welfare Officer, the District Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Officer, the District Education Officer (Primary and Secondary), the Finance and Trade Officer, the District Medical Officer, the Council Nutritional Officer, the District Police Gender Coordinator, the District Resident Magistrate, the District Prison Officer, the Council Legal Officer, Representatives of CSOs, FBOs, Junior Councils, Representatives Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, Representatives of Women Groups and Community leaders.

Chairperson: District Commissioner at the Council level: **Secretary** - the Council Director

The District Consultative Committee (DCC) meetings shall discuss the progress, challenges, and lessons learned as the implementation of the NPA-VAWC II agenda within the region. The Chairperson may invite any committee member to the meeting based on recommend

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

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

Meeting: Quarterly to discuss progress reports from implementing partners at Council level and provide guidance on improving implementation. The meetings shall discuss the progress, challenges, and lessons learned as the NPA-VAWC II agenda is implemented within the council.

4.2.6.3 Ward Level

The NPA -VAWC II Protection Committee will include the Community Development Officer,

Social Welfare Officer, Ward Education Coordinator, Clinical Officer, Police, Magistrates, representatives of CSOs and FBOs, women's economic groups, representatives of Junior Councils and influential people.

Chairperson: Ward Councillor or Special Seat Councillor if any: **Secretary** - Ward Executive Officer. Specific roles of the Protection Committee at ward level will be to:

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

Meetings: This committee will meet quarterly to discuss the progress, challenges and lessons learned through the implementation of the NPA- VAWC II and will submit NPA-VAWCII report to the council the meetings shall discuss the progress, challenges, and lessons learned as the NPA-VAWC II agenda is implemented within the region. The Chairperson may invite any committee member to the meeting based on his/her recommendations.

4.2.6.4 Village/Mtaa Level

The Women and Children Protection Committee at this level. The committee will include other members who are: - Representatives of health workers, Representative from counselling and guidance teachers, community police (Polisi Jamii), religious leaders, influential people (men and women), extension staff, two children's representatives from Junior Council and two women groups' representatives.

Chairperson: Village/Mtaa Chairman: **Secretary** - Village/Mtaa Executive Officer

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

- Identify NPA -VAWC II high risk areas in the village and develop strategies/plans to reduce VAWC.
- Report and refer VAWC II cases that occur in the village.
- Provide initial support to victims of VAWC II.
- Sensitize community members on effects and impacts of VAWC II.
- Educate community members on women's and children's rights.
- Raise the profile of VAWC with village and hamlet leadership and other key stakeholders through advocacy and regular reporting.
- Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for preventing and responding to VAWC II in the village/mtaa including schools.
- Identify the Most Vulnerable Children within the Village/Mtaa
- Support NPA -VAWC II activities in area of jurisdiction.
- Mobilize resources to support NPA -VAWC II activities.
- Keep records⁷² of VAWC-related initiatives, incidents, and actions taken within the village or mtaa.

- Timely report NPA -VAWC II progress to the ward level.
- Conduct joint supervision on NPA -VAWC II implementation in all the hamlets.

Meetings: The committee members will meet quarterly to discuss NPA -VAWC II issues and concerns and provide a way forward on how best VAWC issues can be adequately addressed. The Village Development Council (VDC) meetings shall discuss the progress, challenges, and lessons learned as the NPA-VAWC II agenda is implemented within the region. The Chairperson may invite any committee member to the VDC meeting based on his/her recommendations.

NPA -VAWC II Institutional and Coordination Structure is summarized in Figure 4.

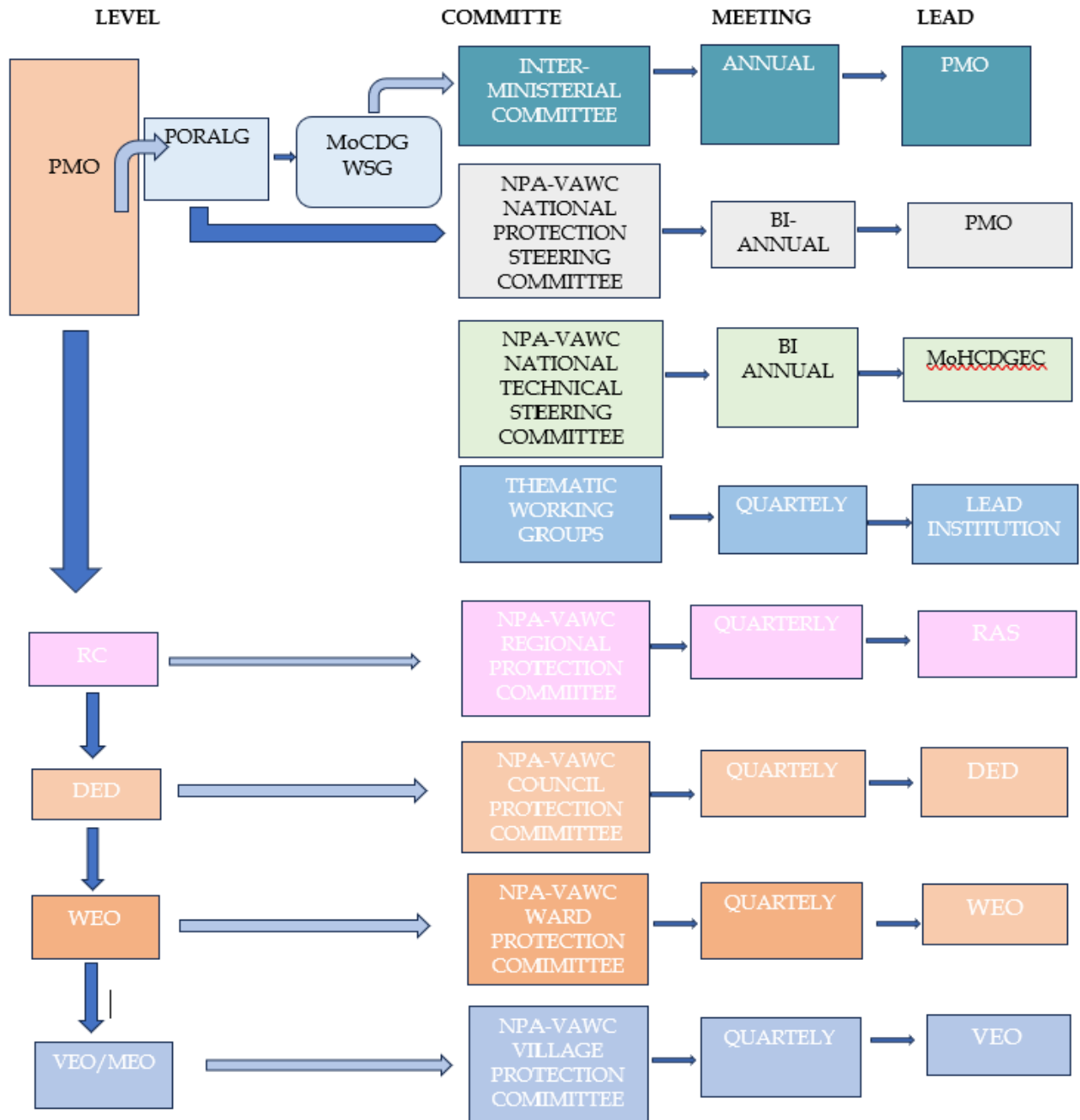


Figure 4: NPA -VAWC II - Institutional and Coordination Structure

CHAPTER 5

NPA - VAWC II MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regular national and sector-level monitoring and evaluation of NPA-VAWC II will assess progress in achieving the results outlined in the Results Framework (Annex II). The coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of NPA-VAWC II within the thematic area will oversee and execute these efforts.

5.1 The Objectives of NPA - VAWC II M&E

The main goal of monitoring and evaluation for NPA-VAWC II is to gauge progress in achieving intended results and periodically determine if strategic interventions need adjustment for more effective results. This process will enable stakeholder discussions and decisions based on evidence-derived data concerning program implementation and outcomes.

Specifically, the objectives of NPA-VAWC II monitoring and evaluation are as follows:

- a. Ensure the timely availability of reliable and sufficient data on VAWC.
- b. Conduct research, studies, and reviews to provide additional evidence-based data and information.
- c. Improve data storage, retrieval, accessibility, and utilization by government and other stakeholders.
- d. Promote evidence-based planning, implementation, and reporting.
- e. Evaluate the effectiveness of various priority actions and interventions across all levels of NPA implementation.

5.2 Results Framework

The Results Framework for NPA-VAWC II, outlined in Annex II, encompasses overarching development objectives, specific objectives, intermediate outcomes, and outcome indicators. These indicators in the matrix serve as tracking tools to monitor progress towards achieving intermediate outcomes and overall goals.

In the initial year of NPA-VAWC II, a national baseline survey will be undertaken on all the indicators in the Results Framework. After two years of program implementation, a mid-term review of NPA-VAWC II will be conducted. This review will provide an overview of progress made in implementation and identify areas that may require adjustments. As the NPA-VAWC II period approaches its conclusion, an endline study or survey, utilizing the same indicators, will be carried out. Both the baseline and endline studies will enable the assessment of the impact of the NPA, shedding light on its effectiveness.

5.3 Institutional Monitoring Plans and Implementation Milestones

The NPA-VAWC II will be implemented through a collaborative partnership of all key stakeholders – the public sector, non-state sector and development partners. To ensure effective and comprehensive progress, based on the detailed implementation plan (Annex 1), all stakeholders involved in the implementation of NPA-VAWC II will develop the institutional programme, projects, interventions and action plans under the guidance and coordination of the thematic working group on coordination, monitoring, and evaluation. The respective

stakeholder will use its monitoring plan to track, report and advise on the progress of the NPA. The monitoring plans will, as much as possible, use indicators aligned to those in the NPA-VAWC II results framework to consist of outcome-level key performance indicators (KPIs) as well as the Output Indicator, indicator description, indicator baseline and targets values, data collection and methods of analysis, indicator reporting frequencies and the responsible officers who will be responsible for data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Each implementing stakeholder will also prepare an implementation plan with annual milestones and the targets to be achieved over the five years of the NPA-VAWC II. The plans will be used to prepare annual institutional action plans and budgets. The thematic working group on coordination, monitoring and evaluation will use the annual institutional milestones for tracking stakeholder progress in implementing the NPA-VAWC II. There will be quarterly, semi-annual, and annual monitoring to assess performance and provide the opportunity to reflect on best practices, challenges and lessons learned.

5.4 Evaluation Plan

The Evaluation Plan for NPA-VAWC II includes two significant evaluations scheduled for the mid-term and the end of the five-year period. These evaluations will aim to assess the extent to which the NPA's targets have been met and will assess its effectiveness, efficiency, impacts, sustainability, and lessons learned. The evaluations will cover both national and sub-national levels.

5.5 Performance Reporting Plan

The Ministry responsible for community development, gender, children, and special groups will coordinate the reporting on the implementation and performance of the NPA-VAWC II. It will establish an efficient system to ensure the timely flow of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) information from all stakeholders, consolidating it to serve as a robust foundation for evidence-based planning, reporting, and decision-making. To achieve this, the ministry will establish appropriate monitoring and reporting guidelines; provide capacity building to key stakeholders in NPA-VAWC II implementation and data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting; facilitate joint monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NPA-VAWC II; and consolidate monitoring and evaluation reports to be tabled and discussed at the national level and annual consultative meetings.

5.6 Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Table 3: Risks and Mitigation strategies

Risks	Mitigation Strategies
Implementation of the NAP-VAWC II may be affected by limited funding.	Prioritizing fundraising including domestic resource mobilization for implementation of the plan.
Resistance from sections of society especially those opposed to transformation of norms and values.	Identifying and engaging champions from sections of society who are likely to enhance acceptability of positive norm transformation.
Sub-optimal buy-in and mainstreaming of the NAP-VAWC II within existing policies, strategies and programmes.	Ensuring there are specific VAWC focal persons within each Ministry to ensure interventions are mainstreamed.

CHAPTER 6

NPA – VAWC II COSTING

6.1 Methodology for Costing the NPA VAWC II

6.1.1 Scope of the costing

The scope of the costing was determined by the interventions outlined in the detailed implementation plan (Annex I). Each activity was carefully evaluated to determine its inclusion in the costing exercise. Annex III provides a list of five activities that were excluded from the costing exercise, accompanied by the reasons for their exclusion. In summary, an activity was excluded if:

- It closely resembled other activities already costed to prevent duplication of costs.
- It constituted a core responsibility of the relevant MDA, requiring no significant additional costs.
- It lacked specificity necessary for cost assessment.

6.1.2 Costing approach

A costing tool was developed in Excel to cost the NPA VAWC II. The cost of a specific activity was calculated using activity-based costing and was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cost of Activity} = \text{Quantity} \times \text{Input}_n \times \text{Price}_n$$

Where:

Quantity	The demand for the activity, i.e., the quantity of the activity that must be produced or supplied within a specific period (usually a year).
Input	The amount of the various inputs required to deliver one unit of the activity in question.
Price	The prices of the inputs, calibrated to the amounts required to produce one unit of the activity in question.

The logic of this formula was used to calculate activity costs in the context of the following approaches:

- Standard costing – most of the activities are suited to standard costing linked to the nature of the activity. Three sets of standard activities are specified within the costing tool, namely:
 - Training, workshop and meeting costs
 - Awareness campaign costs
 - Technical assistance costs

The relevant quantities relating to these standard costs were adjusted on a case-by-case basis, depending on each activity's requirements.

- “Non-standard” activity-based costing – For a limited number of activities, standard costing was not suitable, and therefore these activities were costed based on the unique inputs and quantities of the activity required. For example, this approach was used for

the activity “Juvenile courts refurbished assisting in trauma recovery and rehabilitation” in Thematic Area 8: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.

6.1.3 Costing process

The costing exercise was undertaken as follows:

- Analyze the NPA VAWC II to define the scope of the costing exercise and identify suitable approaches for costing the activities.
- Gather information related to the activities to be implemented, the inputs required to perform the different activities, the price of inputs, and the demand for different activities.
- Develop an Excel-based tool to cost the activities to be implemented.
- Compile and summarize the costing results.

6.2 Costing Results

6.2.1 Overall cost of the NPA VAWC II – Summary by Thematic Area

Table 4 shows the cost of each of the eight Thematic Areas. In total, approximately Tshs. 200 billion is required each year for the progressive implementation of the NPA VAWC II (increasing from Tshs. 182 billion in FY 2023/24 to Tshs. 222 billion in FY 2027/28). This amounts to a total resource requirement of **Tshs. 983,778,118,850** over the five-year period.

Table 4: Cost of the NPA-VAWC II by Thematic Area

Thematic Area	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total	%
Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening	30,647,745,000	33,301,797,600	34,268,503,392	35,113,409,293	36,227,961,665	163,805,448,430	17
Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values	23,079,940,000	27,293,806,800	28,479,944,896	29,540,745,295	30,701,820,692	158,878,144,034	16
Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Public Spaces	23,990,470,000	27,095,047,200	28,150,343,520	28,991,755,420	30,079,485,185	145,350,395,867	15
Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Support and Relationships	39,750,612,481	41,340,636,980	42,805,490,811	43,449,579,934	46,298,418,862	207,705,512,079	21
Thematic Area 5: Implementation and Enforcement of Laws	23,032,035,000	23,272,989,200	23,913,924,768	25,847,770,245	25,069,558,255	131,131,003,278	13
Thematic Area 6: Response and Support Services	11,692,430,100	20,489,333,704	21,519,275,628	22,117,368,516	22,899,231,790	104,834,632,361	11
Thematic Area 7: Safe Education/learning environment and Life Skills	4,911,500,000	6,958,816,800	5,920,380,960	6,281,212,454	4,388,906,131	32,315,062,054	3
Thematic Area 8: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation	8,032,321,700	8,185,163,768	8,227,833,319	7,526,406,251	7,734,070,709	39,757,920,747	4
Grand Total	165,137,054,281	187,937,592,052	193,285,697,294	198,868,247,409	203,399,453,288	983,778,118,850	100

Figure 2 shows each Thematic Area's share of the overall cost of the NPA VAWC II. At 19%, Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Support and Relationships accounts for the greatest share of costs, while Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills accounts for the least share at 3%.

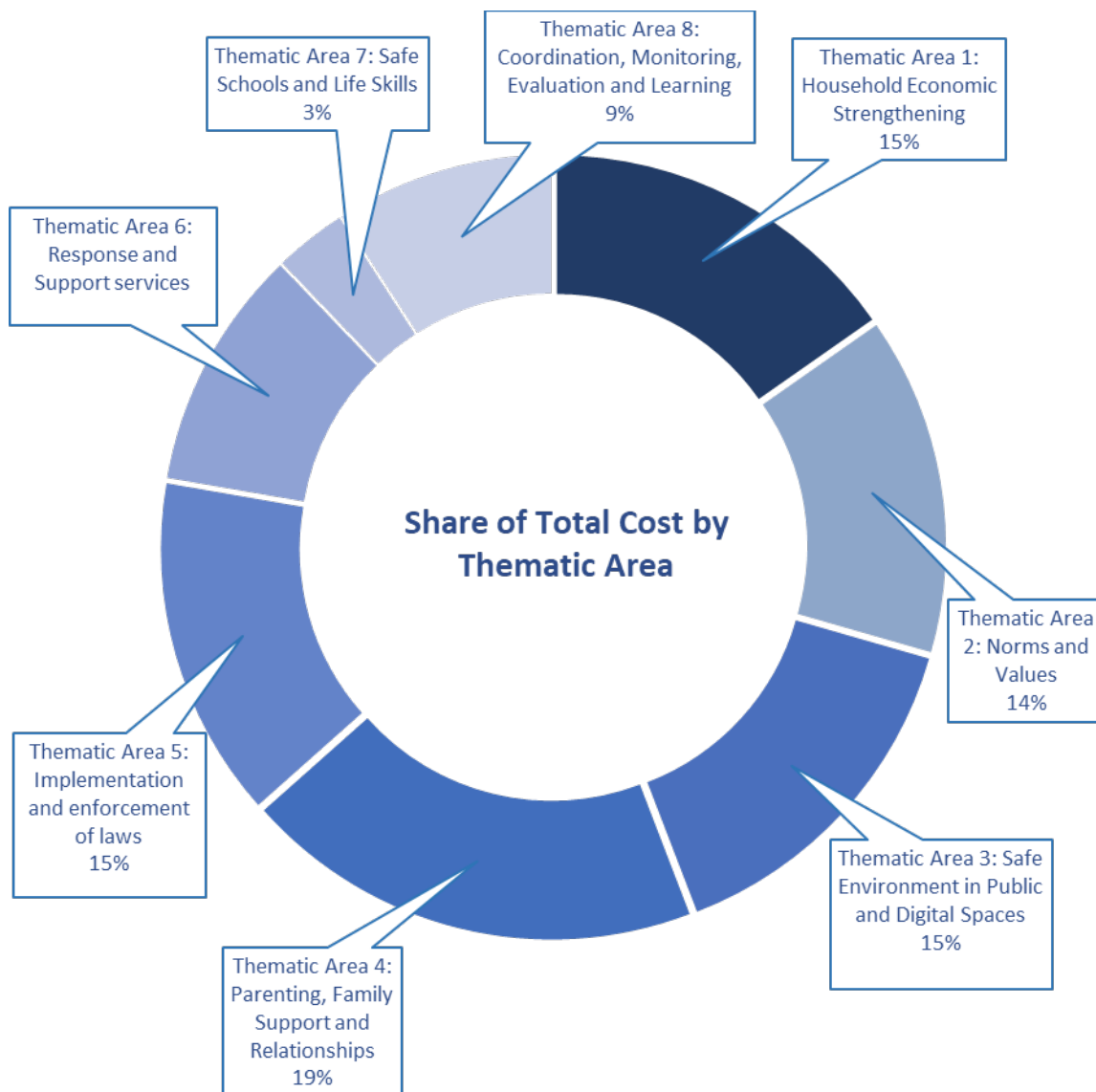


Figure 5: Thematic Areas' Share of the Overall Cost

The previous NPA suffered primarily due to inadequate funding from the government and other partners. However, evaluations of the past plan have indicated a stronger commitment to implementing the current NPA, focusing on improved communication, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, and performance management at all levels.

Funding for the NPA-VAWC II will be sourced from the government, private sector, civil society organizations, international organizations, and development partners. Starting in

the third quarter of each year, the Policy and Planning Department of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children's Services (MCDGCS) will collaborate with various stakeholders to develop an annual work plan. This plan will detail the actions from the five-year NPA-VAWC II to be implemented in the following year. Formal commitments for each activity will be obtained from each government body, participating development partners, and implementing agencies. These commitments will then be used to calculate the annual budget, which will be allocated across all strategic goals and actions based on available funding.

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ANNEX I: DETAILED NPA-VAWC II IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Thematic Area 1: 3.3.1 Household Economic Strengthening

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

Strategic Objective: To strengthen the economic conditions of women in Tanzania by 2028

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Target Intervention	Outputs	Outcomes
<p>1. Economic insecurity and dependency fueled by discriminatory gender norms, barriers to education and traditional views of gender roles.</p> <p>2. Low coverage and access to and technical skills in entrepreneurship, business management, financial management amongst women and youth and PLWD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a national education campaign to raise awareness of financial services and economic opportunities available to women and youth in both urban and rural settings. ▪ Launch and implement a national campaign to raise awareness on and promote gender equality and women economic empowerment including legal rights regarding property and inheritance. ▪ Develop and implement skills training programs and entrepreneurship training targeting women and adolescence girls for full participation in the labor force. ▪ Increase investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care. ▪ Establish and roll out gender-responsive macro-economic stimulus packages. ▪ Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment that includes identifying households with persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with disability within the target community and assess the specific challenges faced by these households, including economic, social, and psychological factors to inform programming. ▪ Support programmes to develop women's economic platforms; capacitate women's economic platforms and create community awareness of and women's participation in the economic empowerment platforms. ▪ Enhance women farmers' engagement in gender-just climate mitigation and adaptation interventions in line 	<p>3.3.1.1 Women's participation in entrepreneurship increased.</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Women's Economic Empowerment Platforms Strengthened</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Household income levels are strengthened.</p>

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Target Intervention	Outputs	Outcomes
	<p>with the national priorities in the Green and Blue Economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a network of women’s financial cooperatives and savings and loan associations to increase financial literacy and access to capital. ▪ Enhance women, youth and persons with disabilities’ access to gender transformative education that challenge traditional gender roles and improves economic opportunities and vocational training in rural and underserved areas. ▪ Support initiatives to increase women’s access and ownership of land tenure, property, and other assets. ▪ Improve gender responsive policies and regulations to ensure equal representation of women in decision-making in the household and land reform policies that prioritize women’s access to and ownership of land and property. ▪ Strengthen gender-responsive social protection systems that provide access to financial services and resources that enable’s women acquire and retain property. 	<p>3.3.1.3 Women financial literacy increases their access to loans and capital.</p> <p>3.3.3.4 Women, youth and persons with disabilities in rural areas have increased access to education and vocational training.</p> <p>3.3.1.5 Women’s involvement in household decision making is enhanced.</p> <p>3.3.1.6 Women have equal rights and access to land and property as men.</p>	<p>3.3.1.2 Women’s financial independence increased.</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Women own and inherit property and land.</p>

Thematic Area 2: 3.3.2 Norms and values

Strategy: *Challenging harmful gender attitudes, beliefs, norms, and stereotypes that uphold male privilege and female subordination, that justify violence against women and that stigmatize survivors through campaigns, community mobilization and educational activities.*

Strategic Objective: To promote adoption of norms and values that promote non-violent, respectful, nurturing, positive and gender equitable relationships for all women and children in Tanzania by 2028

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
<p>1. Negative gender and social norms and harmful traditional cultural practices including FGM and child marriage.</p> <p>2. Inadequate programmes for promoting positive social norms and values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collate and analyze latest evidence and data on norms, values and initiatives that have delivered attitudinal, gender norms and behaviour change to support development and implementation of VAWC prevention strategy at national and local levels. ▪ Develop and implement a national social and behaviour change strategy and inclusive, gender transformative guidelines around gender equality and VAWC, using the socio-ecological framework. ▪ Develop targeted strategies aimed at engaging men and boys to advocate for and embrace nonviolent, respectful, and nurturing gender equitable relationships including HeForShe programming at national level; and implementing media literacy programmes to help individuals critically analyze and deconstruct harmful portrayals of gender and relationships in media and popular culture. ▪ Sensitize and capacitate young people and older persons in communities to convene inter-generational dialogues around gender equality and violence against women and children, including persons with disabilities. 	<p>3.3.2.1 Community members are aware of gender equality and non-violent, respectful, and nurturing gender equitable practices.</p> <p>3.3.2.2 Influential leaders, men and boys advocate for and champion non-violent , respectful and nurturing gender equitable relationships in both private and public spheres.</p>	<p>3.3.2.1 Families and community members practice non-violent, respectful, nurturing, positive and gender-equitable social norms and values that protect women and children from all forms of violence.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the ongoing global and national initiatives to promote user friendly ICT and coding technology through ‘Binti Digital Programming’ that is responsive to the needs of women and girls. ▪ Strengthen initiatives that provide access to community based educational activities, information and services on sexual and reproductive health, rights and access to contraception as well 	<p>3.3.2.3 Community members are aware of the complex negative consequences of child marriage and FGM on the individual girl, woman and on society.</p>	<p>3.3.2.2 Traditional harmful practices including child marriage and FGM are abandoned.</p>

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	<p>as about the negative consequences of FGM and child marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocate for and support curriculum reviews for higher-learning institutions for health, community development, social welfare, teachers, law enforcement and legal experts to integrate social norms and values including the negative consequences of child marriage and FGM. ▪ Empower adolescent girls and boys through life skills and empowerment training focusing on building self-esteem, decision making skills and knowledge on their rights. Building their resilience and ability to resist pressure to marry early and make informed choices about their future. ▪ Support community mobilization approach for community led change in social norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality, VAWC and increase women’s vulnerability to HIV. ▪ Develop programmes targeting community activists or key influential and opinion leaders (including religious, traditional leaders, the police, health and social services) to engage with men and women in the community, through informal activities to challenge harmful norms and attitudes towards VAWC. ▪ Develop targeted programmes including awareness campaigns to reduce violence and stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS and disability within the community and promote inclusivity and respect for the rights of all community members. ▪ Conduct an evaluation of the Anti FGM strategy expiring in 2024/25 and support the development of a new strategy including FGM into behaviour change strategies that look at gender inequalities and VAWC. ▪ Develop targeted public awareness campaigns through various media channels, including television, radio, social media, and community events highlighting the prevalence and impact of VAWC, challenging harmful attitudes and beliefs and promoting gender equality and respect for women’s and 	<p>3.3.2.4 Community, individuals and groups support and model new positive attitudes and norms.</p>	<p>3.3.2.3 Gender equality and respect is practiced in intimate partner, family and community relationships.</p>

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	children's rights.		

Thematic Area 3: 3.3.3 Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

Strategy: Ensuring access to safe spaces for women and children for their security, psychological support and well-being.

Strategic Objective: To reduce the risk of violence towards women and children in public and technology facilitated VAWC in Tanzania by 2028

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
<p>1. High rates of violence against women and children in public spaces</p> <p>2. New and increased risk of technology facilitated VAWC.</p> <p>3. Poor security and high costs of security measures at public spaces⁷³ coupled with resource constraints.</p> <p>4. Lack of disability accessible infrastructure in public spaces</p> <p>5. Lack of safe spaces at temporary and safe shelters to victims of disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create an enabling legal and policy environment on expanding decent work for enhancing women and children safety in formal and informal economy by developing or revising, and implementing laws and by-laws, regulations and strategies⁷⁴ requiring public and private institutions to strengthen security measures in the spaces that are under their responsibility to prevent and respond to VAWC. ▪ Advocate for and mobilize resources for the implementation of developed or revised guidelines for safety in digital spaces. ▪ Strengthen legislative and institutional capacities in line with international human rights standards to promote the inclusive and safe development and use of digital technologies, including AI, in support of gender equality and prevention of technology facilitated VAWC. ▪ Scale-up community policing initiatives where local law enforcement collaborates with communities to address safeguarding and safety concerns. ▪ Develop and implement an advocacy strategy and gender-responsive action plans for the promotion of a safe environment for children, women, including persons with disabilities, refugees from violence in public spaces, such places, as streets, markets, clubs, and music halls, wedding, church areas and refugee settings throughout the country. 	<p>3.3.3.1 LGAs have capacity to reinforce policies and laws to protect women and children from violence in public and digital spaces.</p> <p>Output 3.3.3.2 Strengthened policy framework for inclusive media, digital transformation, and AI development to mitigate digital and knowledge divided including gender-based violence both online and offline.</p> <p>Output 3.3.3.3 Organizations, government institutions and other institutions have strong policies and procedures to safeguard women and children against violence in public and technology facilitated spaces.</p>	<p>3.3.3.1 VAWC in public and technology facilitated spaces is reduced or eliminated.</p>

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote and publicize measures to ensure safe environment for children, women, refugees and other vulnerable groups in public spaces in towns and cities; educating the public about the importance of respecting women and children – preventing and reporting any suspicious activities related to violence, abuse, harassment and assault. ▪ Establish gender-based cyber-violence prevention campaign. ▪ Review laws, regulations, strategies, plans and guidelines and conduct dialogues on discriminatory regulations and practices to enhance capacities and responses in humanitarian, emergencies, and protracted situations, to prevent and reduce VAWC, and other vulnerable groups in workspaces, other public spaces and digital spaces. ▪ Develop and implement programmes that strengthen the capacity and engagement of rights holders and duty bearers, including women’s and community groups as well as actors and institutions in both formal and informal sectors. Focus on enhancing their understanding and application of legislation, policies aimed at preventing VAWC and promoting safe public spaces for women, children and persons with disabilities. ▪ Strengthen response mechanisms by building capacity of service providers across sectors and providing financial, human and technical resources to respond to technology facilitated VAWC. ▪ Invest in generating data and evidence on the prevalence and impacts of technology facilitated VAWC. ▪ Review labour laws and employment policies to include strong workplace management capacity on the elimination of VAW and develop labour inspection tools and guidelines for the informal sector to include measures on the elimination VAWC 	<p>3.3.3.4 Workplaces, other institutions mainstream policies that promote safety for women and children</p> <p>3.3.3.. Political, religious, traditional, and influential leaders advocate for safe public and digital spaces.</p>	

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<p>and persons with disabilities and promote safe working spaces and strong accountability mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote behaviors that protect against HIV/AIDS and provide confidential counselling and testing in public spaces. ▪ Promote greater use of safe technologies and new opportunities by working with private security companies, bus stands, airports structures, educational spaces to enhance the safety of public spaces (including well-lit public spaces, visible sightlines, clear signage, and safe road over and underpasses, etc.). ▪ Promote the development and enforcement of community specific bylaws and regulations on anti-trafficking of young women, adolescent girls, and children. ▪ Develop guidelines for the prevention and protection of women and children online and create community awareness on all relevant legislation and policies and guidelines relevant to public and digital spaces. ▪ Mobilize public and private institutions to integrate digital/technology facilitated VAWC protection mechanism in their policies and guidelines. ▪ Enhance the capacity of magistrates, prosecutors, police, cyber and investigation officers, social welfare officers, and private legal advocates on management of the online component of OCSEA cases. ▪ Support the National Child Online Safety Task Force to develop a five-year multisectoral OCSEA Plan of Action. 	<p>3.3.3.5. Public transport service providers and workspaces, have knowledge and skills to identify violence including Human Trafficking in transport facilities.</p> <p>3.3.3.6 Women and children including persons with disabilities have increased security to move freely within and beyond their communities.</p> <p>3.3.3.7 Public buildings and infrastructure and VAC response infrastructure are disability friendly.</p> <p>3.3.3.8 Technologies are enhanced and accessible to promote safety online and to reduce VAWC including among women and girls with disabilities.</p>	

Thematic Area 4: 3.3.4 Parenting, Family Support and Relationships

Strategy: *Promoting positive parent-child relationships, nonviolent discipline in child development and encourage effective parent child communication to reduce violent parenting practices.*

Strategic Objective: To promote positive parenting skills among parents, care givers and community members.

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
1. Limited male participation and inadequate parental involvement 2. Communication and parenting skills. 3. Coordination and resource shortage. 4. Poverty and harmful practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop ECD Dashboard for capturing of ECD interventions in five areas of nutrition and ECD Score card to assess information of ECD interventions. ▪ Develop advocacy strategy for resource mobilization to support ECD programme implementation. ▪ Develop NM-ECD Coordination plan for implementation of ECD programmes and build the capacity of key government officers to strengthen the delivery of the programmes. ▪ Continue the implementation of the National Multisectoral-ECD Programme (2021/22 -2025/26) with key components on nutrition, health, opportunity for early learning, responsive parenting, security, and safety to guide stakeholders implementing ECDC intervention. 	3.3.4.1. Children have access to accessible and quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.	3.3.4.1 Children enjoy a protected early childhood that fosters their full development and prepares them for formal education.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide positive and gender transformative parenting guidance and guidelines to parents including the use of positive discipline mechanisms in nurturing children as well as stress management skills in preventing abuse to children. ▪ Provide guidance and workshops on responsible fatherhood, including gender, gender equality, norms and values and positive masculinities to address social and gender norms in various interventions. ▪ Operationalize the National Framework on Responsible Parenting and Family Care, which has a costed plan of action, guidelines for frontline workers, key messages for each of the key pillars in the framework etc. 	3.3.4.2 Parents have the knowledge, capacity (including online safety), and skills to practice positive parenting (responsive) 3.3.4.3. Parents practice a gender-equitable division of household tasks for their sons and daughters.	3.3.4.2 Parents and caregivers practice positive parenting and provide a safe, stable, and nurturing family environment.

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and promote the roll out programmes that have shown promising evidence in the reduction of violence in homes (e.g. the Furaha Teens Parenting Programme and the ‘No Means No’ and ‘Coaching Boys into Men’). ▪ Develop the operational guidelines for the National Parenting Framework for setting minimum standard of parenting services provided for children across their age in Tanzania context. ▪ Document, develop and roll out the evidence-based Parenting Programmes to address issues such as vulnerable children, parents and caregivers (single parents, teenage parents, child-headed households, parents and children with disability) ▪ Improve coordination amongst stakeholders across and within other thematic areas. ▪ Formation of multisectoral national parenting working group. 	3.3.4.4 Key professionals, stakeholders, including educators have access to positive parenting training and guidance.	

Thematic Area 5: 3.3.5 Implementation and enforcement of laws

Strategy: A comprehensive legal framework, capacity building and strengthening a multistakeholder approach backed by the legal framework; in addition to ensuring that the Tanzanian society understands and implements improved laws to protect and respond to violence against women and children.

Strategic Objective: To promote enforcement of laws and regulations that address VAWC in Tanzania by 2028

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
<p>1. Conflicting and incomprehensive laws</p> <p>2. Enforcement of laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensively review, amend, harmonize, and enforce legislation to improve the protection of women and children address VAWC, including prohibiting customary marriages under 18; technology facilitated VAWC and discriminatory legislation against persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups. ▪ Review and amend the Cybercrimes Act and the Law of the Child Act and criminal justice-related laws, regulations, rules, guidelines, and standard operating procedures to provide for explicit technology facilitated VAWC and Online Child Sexual 	<p>3.3.5.1 Policies, laws, and regulations addressing VAWC are reviewed, amended, and harmonized.</p> <p>3.3.5.2 Women and Children have access to legal aid.</p>	<p>3.3.5.1 Survivors of VAWC are informed and have access to improved, quality and equitable justice services including legal aid</p> <p>3.3.5.2 Women and child survivors of violence receive quality services including legal aid.</p>

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<p>Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) definitions, prosecution and victim support on statutory remedies and compensations available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream VAWC in subsidiary legislation related to the Legal Aid Act and amend the Legal Aid Act to establish the Legal Aid Fund and develop and adopt Legal Aid Policy. ▪ Develop and implement a streamlined communication strategy to enhance understanding and utilization of laws, regulations and protocols related to VAWC by legal and non-legal stakeholders 		3.3.5.3 Enhanced enforcement mechanisms ensure strong legal protection and response to VAWC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt a comprehensive approach to protecting the rights of women and children from violence by ratifying and domesticating all pertinent international and regional instruments and translating them into national legislation to ensure effective implementation and enforcement at all levels. ▪ Enhance coordination among legal and justice actors to address the needs of women and children affected by violence through capacity building within legal institutions and public sensitization campaigns on relevant laws and comprehensive review of existing processes and mechanisms hindering victim's rights. ▪ Implement comprehensive capacity building programs for law enforcement and judicial officials (including police gender and children's desks and judicial desks) focusing on human rights, laws, regulations pertaining to protection of women and children as well as effective data management systems with specialized sessions on criminal justice procedures to ensure that officials are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to address cases of VAWC within the legal framework. ▪ Enforce laws and by-laws that ensure there is gender equality and equity in seeking and accessing health services among women and girls and SRHR issues. ▪ Enforce National Legal and Normative Frameworks related to 	<p>3.3.5.3 International and regional human rights instruments that address children and women's rights are ratified and domesticated.</p> <p>3.3.5.4 The capacity, responsiveness and accountability of law enforcement and the justice system in addressing VAWC is enhanced.</p>	

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	Media, Communication and Community Outreach in combating gender-based violence.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen service provider's capacity, including police, social workers, paraprofessionals, health workers and judiciary, by equipping them with tools and resources to appropriately address cases of VAWC while understanding the linkages between violence and HIV and AIDS. ▪ Strengthen and leverage digital platforms to enhance access to information and promote understanding of rights and obligations for all, particular for women, children, and vulnerable groups. Advocate for inclusive access to these platforms, ensuring vulnerable groups can assert their rights effectively. ▪ Implement targeted awareness programmes to enhance understanding of legislation related to VAWC in high-risk areas such as artisanal mining sites, commercial plantations, public spaces and domestic sectors. 	<p>3.3.5.5 Public awareness about legal rights and access to justice for survivors of violence increased.</p> <p>3.3.5.6 Reporting of cases of VAWC has increased.</p>	

Thematic Area 6: 3.3.6 Response and Support services

Strategy: *A comprehensive and integrated system of services that deliver coordinated, quality and timely prevention and response to women and children affected by violence; Effective coordination of prevention and response services among stakeholders.*

Strategic Objective: To strengthen the response and support services for VAWC in Tanzania by 2028.

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
1. Lack of comprehensive infrastructure and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement recommendations for the establishment of independent organizational structures for prevention and response to VAWC within government departments. 	3.3.6.1 Organizational/ Institutional structures within MDAs, RS and LGAs to address VAWC interventions established/ strengthened at all levels.	3.3.6.1 Organizational/institutional structures provide adequate prevention and response to VAWC.
2. Inadequate reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	3.3.6.2 Government and non-government actors have improved understanding and	

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
system		collaboration in executing their respective roles and responsibilities in responding to VAWC	
3. Challenges in confidentiality and workspace			
4. Frontline workforce capacity and resource shortages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a comprehensive, integrated Social Welfare Management Information System for reporting on VAC and VAW. ▪ Develop a GBV and VAC Management information system in NPS. ▪ Harmonize and integrate VAWC data systems and tools to facilitate data collection and reporting on national indicators across sectors and NPA-VAWC specifically. 	3.3.6.3 Routine data systems on VAWC services improved.	3.3.6.2 Data on VAWC is available and utilized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutionalize the child helpline (116) and available referral mechanism within Government structure and establish and operationalize GBV and VAC call centers/ helplines (PGCD, MoCDGWSG) to provide immediate assistance and support to survivors and ensure sustainable support for women and children in need. ▪ Enhance comprehensive response services for women and child survivors or violence and those at risk through Scaling and One-Stop Centers and safe houses to ensure access to quality response services. ▪ Develop or review relevant survivor centered guidelines and tools for improvement of response and support services in line with global best practices such as UN lead Essential Services Package. ▪ Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce stigma, discrimination and end violence associated with HIV/AIDS and disability within the community and promote inclusivity and respect for the rights of all community members. ▪ Develop systems to deliver quality case management to women, children and vulnerable groups who are survivors or 	<p>3.3.6.4 Women and children’s survivors of violence and MVCs receive comprehensive care and support services.</p> <p>3.3.6.5 Children in need receive alternative care and support services</p>	3.3.6.3 Comprehensive quality care and support services for women and children, survivors of violence are available, accessible, and acceptable.

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<p>those at risk of experiencing violence and establish mechanism to fast-track cases related to VAWC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and enhance community rehabilitation programmes and services for children at risk of offending and the most vulnerable children including those living and working on the streets, survivors of human trafficking, refugees, migrants and persons with HIV/AIDS, in accordance with national guidelines. Refurbish Juvenile courts assisting in trauma recovery and rehabilitation⁷⁵ Develop a National Alternative Care Strategy. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and develop guidelines and tools for first responders, service providers and other duty bearers including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking, prisons, faith-based organizations, and civil society on gender responsive, accessible, and quality provision of response services for victims/survivors of VAWC. Strengthen the capacity of duty bearers, including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking units, prisons, Faith based organizations and civil society at district, ward and village Mtaa levels levels to ensure quality service provision by providing training on established guidelines and tools for effective response, referral and reporting mechanisms. Mainstream VAW and VAC in curriculum/training manuals in pre-service and in-service trainings for duty bearers including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, teachers, anti-trafficking persons, faith-based organizations, and civil society. Develop training manual on guidelines for marriage reconciliation and rollout training to marriage reconciliation boards. 	3.3.6.6 Frontline workers have adequate capacity to deliver well-coordinated, inclusive, gender responsive and quality response services.	

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance citizens participation in promoting peaceful discourse, gender equality and the prevention of VAWC by providing technical and financial support to mainstream community and local radio, correspondent networks and media platforms. Develop and implement a comprehensive National Media Strategy, guiding responsible media engagement to prevent technology facilitated VAWC and promote safe multimedia usage. 		

Thematic Area 7: 3.3.7 Safe education/Learning Environments and life skills

Strategy 1: *Creating safe learning environments that protect against violence and abuse within educational settings by fostering a culture of safety, respect, and gender equality within educational institutions.*

Strategy 2: *Providing comprehensive life skills education that empowers students with necessary skills to recognize, respond to, and prevent violence.*

Strategic Objective 1: To contribute towards creating safe school environments in Tanzania by 2028.

Strategic Objective 1a: To strengthen life skills among learners and out of school in Tanzania by 2028.

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
1. Inadequate infrastructure and resources in educational settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up confidential and safe reporting mechanisms in schools. Establish child protection desks and gender in all primary, secondary schools and higher learning institutions. Advocate for user-friendly and inclusive facilities for students with special needs e.g., students with disabilities. 	3.3.7.1 Mechanisms and structures to protect girls and boys against VAC in educational institutions are set up or strengthened.	3.3.7.1 Improved learning environment protects girls and boys from exploitation, harmful practices, and violence
2. Challenges in child protection and education.			
3. Lack of comprehensive and reproductive health education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate guidelines for counseling and child protection for schools and teachers' colleges. Build the capacity of teachers and school management of alternative positive disciplining, classroom management and peaceful conflict resolution. 	3.3.7.2 Teaching and Non-Teaching staff have capacity to prevent and respond to VAC.	

Issues	Intervention	Results	
	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build the capacity of learning institution support staff (including school bus drivers, matrons, and other support staff), on protection and reporting of VAWC. ▪ Promote, track and monitor the implementation of food programs for students in all primary and secondary schools. ▪ Advocate for strengthening WASH in both primary, secondary school and higher learning institutions. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate women and children’s rights, gender equality, VAWC, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disability rights and other cross-cutting issues in national life skills guidelines for learners, including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions. ▪ Build the capacity of child protection and gender desk members on protection and reporting of VAWC through training. ▪ Roll out of junior council at the village, ward, and council level. ▪ Conduct inclusive gender-responsive awareness sessions on life skills focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and other cross-cutting issues to girls and boys in both primary and secondary schools including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions. ▪ Roll out and implement the national guidelines for guidance and counselling and prevention of VAWC in learning institutions. ▪ Set up safeguarding protocols and mechanisms for teachers and all staff in learning institutions/ develop comprehensive school child protection policy to guide public and private schools, in both primary and secondary level. 	<p>3.3.7.3 Children are aware of child protection rights and how to protect themselves from violence in and out of school.</p> <p>3.3.7.4 Girls and boys have increased knowledge on life skills, HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and rights.</p>	

Thematic Area 8: 3.3.8 Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Strategy: A national comprehensive integrated, effective and efficient coordination mechanism that informs decision making on VAWC prevention and response intervention

Strategic Objective: To develop and implement a comprehensive VAWC coordination, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanism in Tanzania by 2028

	Intervention	Results	
Issues	Priority Action	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome
<p>1. Efficiency and coordination issues.</p> <p>2. Reporting and data challenges</p> <p>3. GBV prevalence and awareness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review, disseminate, and operationalize NPA-VAWC coordination guidelines, including the monitoring and evaluation plan. ▪ Implement the social service workforce strengthening roadmap to facilitate effective NPA-VAWC II implementation. ▪ Build the capacity of women and children protection committees at all levels on their roles and responsibilities. ▪ Facilitate the functioning of national coordination structures (NPSC, NPTC), NPA-VAWC Secretariat, and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs). ▪ Strengthen NPA-VAWC II coordination and reporting at the local government authority (LGA) levels. ▪ Enhance private sector and civil societies engagement in NPA – VAWC coordination. ▪ Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy for NPA-VAWC II. ▪ Advocate for the integration of NPA-VAWC II funding in the national planning and budgeting instruments. ▪ Conduct NPA-VAWC II baseline data survey. ▪ Enhance accountability for financing for VAWC programming by ensuring those most left behind benefit from increased and sustainable financing. 	<p>3.3.8.1 Human and financial resource capacity for VAWC coordination strengthened.</p> <p>3.3.8.2 Effective communication channels among all stakeholders to facilitate information sharing, collaboration, and coordination established.</p>	<p>3.3.8.1 Streamlined and strengthened coordination efforts among all stakeholders to maximize impact of VAWC prevention and response initiatives.</p> <p>3.3.8.2 Robust monitoring and evaluation system that allows for measurement of progress and the identification of areas that require improvement.</p>

	Intervention	Results	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and operationalize National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy. ▪ Strengthen the capacity of PO-RALG to monitor and report on the implementation of NPA-VAWC II at regional and LGA levels. ▪ Enhance VAWG data collection, analysis, and use evidence to inform programme and policy development. 	<p>3.3.8.3 NPA-VAWC Communication Structure strengthened.</p> <p>3.3.8.4 Public awareness on VAWC prevention and response increased</p>	<p>3.3.8.3 Increased NPA-VAWC publicity</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support youth organizations, media, and social media platforms to strengthen capacities to develop and integrate MIL on VAWC in their engagements/operations. ▪ Develop and implement a National Media Strategy for the Prevention of VAWC, guiding media engagement and programming for the safe and responsible use of multi-media platforms and prevention of technology facilitated VAWC. ▪ Develop a national information coordination system to improve access to quality, accurate, and timely information on protection services, particularly during critical times (e.g., elections, emergencies, and disasters). ▪ Conduct comprehensive trainings to promote ethical journalism, core common guidelines, and ethical principles for VAW reporting, including training on access to information and data privacy laws for service providers (information, health officers, and social workers). 	<p>3.3.8.5 Enhanced institutional and human capacities for the seamless integration of Media and Information Literacy (MIL) pertinent to VAWC into policies and strategies.</p> <p>3.3.8.6 Capacities and awareness to enhance norms and policies related to freedom of expression, press freedom, safety of journalists, including women journalists, and the right to access information, online and offline improved.</p> <p>3.3.8.7 Strengthened policy framework for inclusive media, digital transformation, and AI development to mitigate digital and knowledge divided including gender-based violence both online and offline.</p> <p>3.3.8.8 Enhanced capacities of national institutions to facilitate and safeguard access to information and knowledge sharing across all Levels.</p>	<p>3.3.8.4 Improved information coordination, increased awareness and responsible media use.</p>

ANNEX II: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.1 Household Income levels are strengthened.	Household basic need poverty level	2017/18	26.4	22	20	18	16	15	Household Budget Survey	After four years	Household Budget Survey	MoCDGWSG	PO MoL, RALG MoLIT, MoA, MoL, TASAF, NBS, DPs, NGOs
	Household Food poverty level	2017/18	8	6	5	4	3	2	Household Budget Survey	After four years	Household Budget Survey		
Output 3.1.1 Women's participation in entrepreneurship increased.	Number of women owned SMEs	2022/23	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	Training Report	MoCDGWSG	PMO – LYED, PO RALG, NEEC, TASAF, NBS, DPs, NGOs
Output 3.1.2 Women's Economic Empowerment Platforms Strengthened	Number of Women Economic Empowerment platforms created disaggregated by Village/Mtaa; Ward; District; Region, Refugee camp. Number of women participating in women's economic empowerment platforms disaggregated by age, disability status and	2022	Village/Street 1,776 Ward 1,149 Council 140 Region 26	Village/Street 4,500 Ward 2,200 Council 185	Village 16,582 Ward 3,956 Council 1140				NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	Women Economic Empowerment Platforms Reports	MoCDGWSG	PO NEEC DPs RALG NGOs

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
	refugee status.												
Output 3.1.3 Financial Services Strengthened	Amount of Loan disbursed through Council own source	2022	Tsh.37.59 billion	Tsh.40 billion	Tsh.60 billion	Tsh.80 billion	Tsh.80 billion	Tsh.80 billion				PO RALG	MoCDGWSG BOT PO DPs NGOs RALG
	Number of entrepreneurs groups accessing loan through Council own source	2022	Women's Groups 3,308 Youth's Groups 1,880 PWD's Groups 939	Women's Groups 4,000 Youth's Groups 2,000 PWD's Groups 1000	Women's Groups 4,500 Youth's Groups 1,500 PWD's Groups 1,200	Women's Groups 5,000 Youth's Groups 2,000 PWD's Groups 1,500	Women's Groups 5,000 Youth's Groups 2,000 PWD's Groups 1,500	Women's Groups 5,000 Youth's Groups 2,000 PWD's Groups 1,500					
Outcome 3.2. Women's financial independence increased.	Percentage of women Financial Inclusions.		TBD									MoCDGWSG	PO NEEC DPs NGOs RALG
	Percentage of women with mobile phone	2022/23	71%					95%	NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	BOT Report	Mop	MoCDGWSG BOT PO DPs NGOs RALG
	Percentage of women with Bank Account	2022/23	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	BOT Report	Mop	MoCDGWSG BOT PO DPs RALG

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
													NGOs
Output 3.2.1 Women acquire financial literacy and have increased access to loans and capital.	Number of women with access to financial services disaggregated by age, disability status and refugee status.	2022/23	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	Building better House Campaign Report	MoCDGWSG	PO DP RALG NGOs
Output 3.3.4 Women, youth and PLWD in rural areas have access to education and vocational training.	Number of women with access to education and vocational training disaggregated by age, disability status, and refugee status.	2022/23	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Reports	Quarterly	Training Report	MoCDGWSG	PMO – LYED, PO RALG, NEEC, TASAF, NBS, DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.1.5 Women’s involvement in household decision making is enhanced	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care1 decision making.	2022	49.6	52	55	60	70	75	TDHS	After 4 years		MoCDGWSG	PMO – LYED, PO RALG, NEEC, TASAF, NBS, DPs, NGOs
Outcome 3.3.1.5 3.3.1.3 Women own and inherit property and land.	Number of women who have knowledge of their equal property and inheritance rights as men disaggregated by age and disability status.	2022/23	TBD									MoCDGWSG	PMO – LYED, PO RALG, NEEC, TASAF, NBS, DPs, NGOs

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators	
Output 3.3.1.6 Women have equal rights and access to land and property as men.	Proportion of women with ownership of land	2022/23	34	37	39	42	47	50	TDHS	After four years	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	PO MoL NEEC, MoA MoL, TASAF, NBS DPs, NGOs	RALG MoIIT,
	Proportion of women who own houses.	2022/23	37	39	42	47	50	50						
			0											

Thematic Area 2: Norms and values

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators	
Outcome 3.3.2.1 Families and community members promote non-violent, respectful, nurturing, positive and	Percentage of women and men who believe a husband may be justified in beating or hitting his wife	2022/23	Women 48% Men 32%						Women 25% Men 20%	TDHS	4 years	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG, MoICIT MoCLA, MoHA, DPS NGOS
	Prevalence of physical violence	2022/23	27%						14%	TDHS		TDHS	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSG, DPs, NBS

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
gender-equitable social norms and values that protect women and children from all forms of violence.	Prevalence of sexual violence	2022/3	12%						TDHS	4 years	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
	Prevalence of intimate partner violence	2022/3	33%						TDHS	4 years	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
Output 3.3.2.1 Community members are aware of gender equality and non-violent, respectful and nurturing gender equitable practices.	Number of community members reached with awareness-raising sessions on gender equality and non-violent, respectful and nurturing gender equitable practices.	TBD	16582	16582	16582	16582	16582	16582	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	Annual report	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSGPO RALGDPs
	Number of influential people reached with awareness-raising sessions on gender equality and non-violent, respectful and nurturing gender equitable practices.	TBD	Religious Leader	3316	3316	3316	3316	3316	Evaluation report	1	Evaluation report	PMO	MoCDGWSG, PMO, NBS, DPs,
			Traditional Leaders	3316	3316	3316	3316						
			Refugee Camp Leaders	3316	3316	3316	3316						
			3316	3316	3316	3316	3316						

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.2.2. Influential leaders, men and boys advocate for and champion non-violence and respectful, nurturing and gender equitable relationships in both private and public spheres.	Number of men and boys advocating for and championing non-violence and respectful, nurturing and gender equitable relationships in both private and public spheres.	2023	TBD	3316	3316	3316	3316	3316	NPA VAWC Progressive Report			MoCDGWSG	PO RALG, RS, LGAs DPs NGOs
Outcome 3.3.2.2 Traditional harmful practices including child marriage and FGM are abandoned.	FGM Prevalence	2022	8%				4%		TDHS		TDHS	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSG, DPs, NBS
	Percentage of women and men who feel FGM should not be continued	2022/23	97%						TDHS		TDHS	MoCDGWSG	
Output 3.3.2.3 Community members are aware of the complex negative consequences of child marriage and FGM on the individual girl, woman and on society.	Number of community members with knowledge of the negative consequences of FGM on women and society.	TBD	TBD						Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	Annual report	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSGPO RALGDPs
	Number of community members with knowledge on the negative consequences of child marriage on women and society.	TBD	TBD						Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	Annual report	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSGPO RALGDPs
Outcome 3.3.2.3 Gender equality	Prevalence of intimate partner violence.	2022/3	33%						TDHS	4 years	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	MoHA, MoICIT, PO RALG

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
and respect is practiced in intimate partner, family, and community relationships													DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.2.4 Community, individuals and groups support and model new positive attitudes and norms.	Number of community members expressing support for positive attitudes and norms.	2021/22	50%					10%	SIGI	After four years	SIGI	MoCDGWSG	MoHA, MoICIT, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.3.3.1 VAWC in public and technology facilitated VAWC is reduced or eliminated.	Prevalence of VAWC in public spaces and technology facilitated VAWC.	2021/22	50%					10%	SIGI	After four years	SIGI	MoCDGWSG	MoHA, PO DPs, NGOs, MoICIT, RALG
Output 3.3.3.1 LGAs have capacity to reinforce policies and laws to protect women and children from violence in public and technology facilitated VAWC.	Number of Policies, Plans and Guidelines reviewed to incorporate safety in public and digital space. Number of LGAs personnel trained on policies and laws to protect women and children from violence in public and digital spaces	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC reports	Quarterly	NPA VAWC reports	MoCDGWSG	NPA VAWC reports
Output 3.3.3.2 Strengthened policy framework for inclusive media, digital transformation, and AI development to mitigate digital and knowledge divided including gender-based violence both online and offline.	Number of policies and laws.	2024	TBD						NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	Annually	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG, PO DPs, RALG	

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.3.3 Organizations, government and other institutions have strong policies and procedures to safeguard women and children against violence.	Number of organizations and government institutions that have strong policies and procedures to safeguard women and children against violence.	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC reports	Quarterly	NPA VAWC reports	MoCDGWSP	PO RALG, PMO-LYED, PMO-Coordination, DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.3.4 Workplaces, other institutions mainstream policies that promote safety for women and children	Number of policies developed to make workplaces and public spaces safe for women and children. Number of institutions integrating policies in their tools/SOPs/guidelines/processes	2023	Women Men						NPA VAWC reports	Quarterly	NPA VAWC reports	MoCDGWSP	PO RALG, PMO-LYED, PMO-Coordination, DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.3.5 Political, religious, traditional, and influential leaders advocate for safe public spaces and reduction of technology facilitated VAWC.	Number of political, religious, traditional, and influential leaders capacitated to advocate for safe public spaces and reduction of technology facilitated VAWC.	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC report	quarterly	NPA VAWC report	MCDGWSP	PO RALG, PMO-LYED, PMO-Coordination, DPs, UN agencies, NSAs

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.3.6. Public transport service providers, workspaces, have knowledge and skills to identify violence including Human Trafficking in transport facilities	policies and procedures developed to support transport service providers and workplaces to have knowledge and skills in identifying VAWC including human trafficking.	2023	No	NO	Drafting started	Drafts available	YES-final policies and procedures in place	YES	NPA VAWC report	quarterly	NPA VAWC report	MoWT	MoCDGEC, PORALG, LATRA, DPs, UN agencies, NGOs
Output 3.3.3.7. Women and children including PWDs have increased security to move freely within and beyond their communities.	Number of VAWC cases committed in public spaces and as a result of technology facilitated VAWC. Number of women and children including PWDs reporting increased security to move freely within and beyond their communities.	TBD	TBD						NPA VAWC data collection tool, HBS, VAWC survey	annual, 5 years	NPA VAWC annual reports, HBS, VAWC survey	Ministry of Infrastructures	PMO (LYED), PORALG, MCDGWSP, MoF, DPs, UN, private sector and NSAs)
Output 3.3.3.8 Public buildings and VAC response infrastructures are disability accessible	Number of institutions that have adopted guidelines for construction of disability accessible VAWC response infrastructure	TBD	TBD						NPA VAWC data collection	Quarterly	NPA VAWC report	MoCDGWSP	PO RALG, RS, LGAs, MoWT, DPs

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Space

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.3.9 Technologies are enhanced and accessible to promote safety online and to reduce VAWC including among women and girls with disabilities.	Number of private and public ICT companies that promote safe use of technologies and support prevention and response to VAWC including among women and girls with disabilities.	TBD	TBD						NPA VAWC data collection	Quarterly	NPA VAWC report	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG, MoICIT, TCRA DPs, UN agencies, Private companies

Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships

Thematic Area 4		Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships												
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators	
Outcome: 3.3.4.1 Children enjoy a protected early childhood that fosters their full development and prepares them for	Percentage of children aged 36–59 enrolled in ECD.	2023/24	TBD						TDHS	After Years	Four	TDHS	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG, MoICIT, MoCLA, MoHA, DPS, NGOS

Thematic Area 4			Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
formal education.													
Output: 3.3.4.1. Children have access accessible and quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.	Number of Community ECD established.	2024	TBD						ECD Dashboard	Bi-annually	ECD Scorecard	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, NGOs, Sectoral Ministries
	Number of children (under five) enrolled in ECD Centers.												
	Number of facilitators trained (CDOs, SWOs, DEO, health workers, and teachers) disaggregated by age, disability status and refugee status.	2024	TBD	Teachers CDOs 1500 SWOs 500 Community Health Workers	Teachers CDOs 1700 SWOs 500 Health Workers				NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Bi-annual	Training report	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, NGOs, Sectoral Ministries
	Number of parenting groups established and trained on positive parenting disaggregated by location.	2024	3,963	8,000	12,000	16,000	20,000	24,638	NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	Parenting Group register	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, NGOs, Sectoral Ministries
	Number of parents and care givers trained on positive parenting.	2024	TBD	368	368	368	368	368	NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	Annual report	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, NGOs, Sectoral Ministries
Outcome 3.3.4.2	Percentage of female and male adolescents aged 13–17 years who	TBD	TBD									MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, NGOs,

Thematic Area 4			Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Parents and caregivers practice positive parenting and provide a safe, stable, and nurturing family environment.	report that their parents or guardians understood their problems and worries most of the time or always during the past 30 days, by sex and age.												Sectoral Ministries
Output 3.3.4.2 Parents have the knowledge, capacity (including online safety), and skills to practice positive parenting (responsive)	Number of parents with knowledge, capacity and skills to practice positive parenting.	2024	TBD						NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	Reports	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, Sectoral Ministries, High Learning Institutions
Output 3.3.4.3. Parents practice a gender-equitable division of household tasks for their sons and	Number of parents practicing gender-equitable division of household tasks for their sons and daughters.	2024	TBD						NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	Reports	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, Sectoral Ministries, High Learning Institutions

Thematic Area 4			Parenting, Family Supports and Relationships										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
daughters.													
Output 3.3.4.4. Key professionals, stakeholders, including educators have access to positive parenting training and guidance.	Number of Key professionals, stakeholders, including educators have access to positive parenting training and guidance.	2023/24	TBD						NPA VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	Higher learning curriculum integrated Gender Transformative parenting modules	MoCDGWSG	PO RALG DPs, Sectoral Ministries, High Learning Institutions

Thematic Area 5: Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Thematic Area 5 - Implementation and Enforcement of Laws													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Data	Date	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.3.5.1: Survivors of VAWC are informed and have access to improved, quality and equitable justice services including legal aid.	Percentage of relevant laws policies and regulations that integrate VAWC	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, LSF, MCDGCSG

Thematic Area 5 - Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means Verification of	Responsible Agency	
		Data	Date	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.5.1 Policies, Laws and regulations addressing VAWC are reviewed/amended/harmonized	Policies, Lawa and regulations harmonized to address VAWC	2023	TBD							Annually		MoCLA	MCDGCSG
	Number of policies reviewed to address VAWC	2023	TBD	1	1	1	1	1	MoCLA	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs
Output 3.3.5.2: Women and children survivors receive quality legal services including legal aid.	Proportion of women and children, survivors of violence who have received legal services including legal aid.	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, LSF, MCDGCSG
Output 3.3.5.3: Women and Children have access to legal aid.	Number of women and children with access to legal aid.	2022/23	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, LSF, MCDGCSG
Output 3.3.5.4: Enhanced enforcement mechanisms ensure strong legal protection and response to VAWC	Proportion of women and children, survivors of violence, who received legal services including legal	2023	TBD						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, LSF, MCDGCSG

Thematic Area 5 - Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Data	Date	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
	aid.												
Output 3.3.5.5 International and regional human rights instruments that address children's and women's rights are ratified and domesticated	Number of International and regional human rights instruments that address children's and women's rights ratified	2023	International human rights instruments Regional human rights instruments	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	MoCLA	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs
	Number of International and regional human rights instruments that address children's and women's rights domesticated.	2023	International human rights instruments Regional human rights instruments						MoCLA	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs
	Number of period reports to International and regional human rights treaty bodies for VAWC submitted	2023	TBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoCLA	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs
Output 3.3.5.5 The capacity, responsiveness and accountability of the law enforcement and	Number of law enforcement and justice system actors trained to	2023	Judges Magistrates Prosecutors Police Legal Aid		30%	40%	60%	100%	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA Reports	MoCLA	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs

Thematic Area 5 - Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Data	Date	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
justice system in addressing VAWC is enhanced.	deliver equitable and integrated legal services.		Providers Guardian Ad Litem Social Welfare Officers										
Output 3.3.5.6 Reporting of cases of VAWC has increased	Percentage of finalized data systems that generate timely and complete VAWC data.	2023	12%	12%	37%	62%	75%	75%	Institution Implementati on report	quarterly	Institution implementation report	MoHA (Police, Prison), MOLCA, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MCDGCSG, LGAs, CSOs
Output 3.3.5.7 Public awareness about legal rights and access to justice for survivors has increased	Number of awareness rising campaigns conducted	2023	TBD 2023	250	250	250	250	250	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, MCDGCSG
	Number of media editors oriented on laws and regulations that protect women and children rights.	2023	TBD 2023	250	250	250	250	250	MoCLA reports	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	PMO, PO-RALG, MCDGCSG
	Number of people reached through campaigns on legal rights.	2023	TBD 2023	250	250	250	250	250	TBD	Annually	MoCLA reports	MoCLA	MoMinerals MoAg

Thematic Area 6: Response and Supportive Services

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.3.6.1 Organizational/institutional structures provide adequate prevention and response to VAWC.	Percentage of Women who have experienced violence and seek help	2022/23	Physical Violence 48% Sexual Violence 31%					Physical 27%, sexual 12%	DHIS2	Quarterly	DHIS2	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
	Percentage of children experienced sexual violence and seek help	2009	Boys 33% Girls 50%					Boys 100% Girls 100%	VAC Survey	4 Years	VAC Survey	MoCDGWSG	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
	Percentage of children who sought and received services for their experiences of sexual violence prior to age 18	2022/23	TBD							VAC Survey	After four years	VAC Survey	PMO (Policy)
Output 3.3.6.1 Organizational/	Number of MDAs, RS and LGAs with Reformed VAC	2023	TBD	PGCD (Unit); Prison (Unit) SW	PGCD (Commission); Prison () Commission	PGCD (Commission); Prison () Commission	PGCD (Commission); Prison () Commission	PGCD (Commission); Prison () Commission	Government gazette; Police General	Annual	Government gazette; Police General	MoHA (Police, Prison), MOLCA,	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 6			Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators	
Institutional Structures within MDAs, RS and LGAs to address VAWC interventions established/strengthened at all levels.	Protection Structures.			(Dept); IPS (nil); LGAs (under DMO)	SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	Order (PGO), Prison standing orders (PSO).		Order (PGO), Prison standing orders (PSO).	MOCDGEC (DSW)	
Output 3.3.6.2 Government and non-government actors have improved understanding and collaboration in executing their respective roles and responsibilities in responding to VAWC	Number of government and non-government actors collaborating in VAWC services.	2023	TBD	PGCD (Unit); Prison (Unit) SW (Dept); IPS (nil); LGAs (under DMO)	PGCD (Commission); Prison (Commission) SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	PGCD (Commission); Prison (Commission) SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	PGCD (Commission); Prison (Commission) SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	PGCD (Commission); Prison (Commission) SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	PGCD (Commission); Prison (Commission) SW (Dept); IPS (Section); LGAs (Department)	Government gazette; Police General Order (PGO), Prison standing orders (PSO).	Annual	Government gazette; Police General Order (PGO), Prison standing orders (PSO).	MoHA (Police, Prison), MOLCA, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
Outcome 3.3.6.2 Data	VAWC Number of	2023	DCMS finalized	DCMS final,	DCMS final integrated;	DCMS final integrated;	DCMS final integrated;	DCMS final integrated;	DCMS final integrated;	Institution Implementati	Quarterl	Institution implementati	MoHA (Police,	MoCDGWSG PO RALG

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
and evidence on VAWC generated, made available and utilized for policy and programme development.	data/information management systems relevant for VAWC that are generating harmonized data and information.		DCMS Partially integrated GRRS not final GRRS not integrated DHIS2 not finalized MVC-MIS finalized MVC-MIS finalized Not integrated Court MIS not final or integrated; CHL-MIS-finalized, partially integrated Prison (Nil); NPS (Nil)	partially integrated; GRRS not final, not integrated; DHIS2 not finalized, not integrated; MVC-MIS finalized, not integrated; Court MIS not final or integrated; CHL-MIS-finalized, partially integrated; Prison - develop; NPS-develop.	GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final; CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison develop; NPS-develop	GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final, integrated; CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison develop; NPS-develop	GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final, integrated; CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison final; NPS-final	GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final, integrated; CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison final; NPS-final	on report	y	on report	Prison), MOLCA, MOCDGEC (DSW)	DPs
Output 3.3.6.3 Routine Data Systems on VAWC services developed/improved.	Number of VAWC data systems that are integrated and finalized	2023	DCMS finalized DCMS Partially integrated GRRS not final GRRS not integrated DHIS2 finalized MVC-MIS	DCMS final, partially integrated; GRRS not final, not integrated; DHIS2 finalized, not integrated; MVC-MIS	DCMS final integrated; GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final; CHL-	DCMS final integrated; GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final, integrated;	DCMS final integrated; GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final, integrated;	DCMS final integrated; GRRS final, integrated; DHIS2 final, integrated; MVC-MIS final, integrated; Court MIS final,	Institution Implementation report	Quarterly	Institution implementation report	MoHA (Police, Prison), MOLCA, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
			finalized Not integrated Court MIS not final or integrated; CHL-MIS-finalized, partially integrated Prison (Nil); NPS (Nil)	finalized, not integrated; Court MIS not final or integrated; CHL-MIS-finalized, partially integrated; Prison - develop; NPS-develop.	MIS-final, integrated; Prison develops; NPS-develop	CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison develops; NPS-develop	CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison final; NPS-final	integrated; CHL-MIS-final, integrated; Prison final; NPS-final					
	Percentage of finalized data systems that generate timely and complete data	87 21/23	12%	12%	37%	62%	75%	75%	Institution Implementation report	Quarterly	Institution implementation report	MoHA (Police, Prison), MOLCA, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
Outcome 3.3.6.3 Comprehensive care and support services for women and children survivors of violence are available, accessible and	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help.	2023/24	Physical 53%, sexual 29% Physical and sexual 64%	physical 61%, sexual 34 & physical and sexual 74	Physical 68 %, sexual 36 & physical and sexual 76	Physical 73%, sexual 39& physical and sexual 79	Physical 65%, sexual 42 & physical and sexual 82	Physical 68%, sexual 45 & physical and sexual 85	DHIS2	Quarterly	DHIS2	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
	Percentage of children who sought services	2023/24	TBD						DHIS2	Quarterly	DHIS2	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
affordable_	for their experiences of sexual violence prior to age 18												
Output 3.3.6.4: Women and children's survivors of violence and MVCs receive comprehensive care and support services.	Number of policies and laws in place for women and child victims of violence to receive services. Number of women and children's victims of violence who received services	2022	Girls 67,308 Boys 16,302 Women 150,305	Children 95,000 (girls 76,308, boys 18,692); Women 180,000	Children 110,000 (girls 86,308, boys 23,692); Women 210,000	Children 125,000 (girls, 97,000 boys 28,000); Women	Children 145,000 (girls, 113,000 boys 32,000); Women	Children 165,000 (girls 128,000, boys 37,000); Women	Institution Implementation report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs
	Number of MVCs identified and received services by age, sex and disability	2023	Girls 361,411 Boys 383,478						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs
	Number of Gender Desks formulated in market places	2023/24	115						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
	Number of Gender Desks formulated in middle and higher learning Institutions	2023/24	297						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs
	Number of Safe Houses formulated	2023/24	15						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs
	Number of One Stop Center formulated	2021/22	22						NPA VAWC Progressive Report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.6.5 Children in need receive alternative care and support services	Number of children placed in alternative care services disaggregated by type of care, age, disability status and refugee status.	2023	Foster care (Girls 19 and Boys 22) Adoption (Girls 18 and Boys 16) Fit person 264 (Girls 164 and Boys 100) Children Homes									MOCDGEC (DSW)	LGAs, Courts, MoHA, Police, Prison, MoLCA, RS, PO RALG, DPs, NGOs, CCIs

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
			(Girls 6,050, Boys 6,027). Retention Homes (Girls 23 and Boys 244) Approved Schools										
	Number of persons trained to provide care for children with protection concerns	2022/23	1,311	1,500	1,750	2,100	2,400	3,000	Institution Implementation report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	LGAs, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
Output 3.3.6.6 Frontline workers have adequate technical capacity to deliver well-coordinated, inclusive, gender responsive and quality response	Number of frontline workers trained to deliver quality VAWC services	2024	SW; CDOs, Police 10,225, Magistrate, Prison Officers 371, Teachers, Health care workers; volunteers						Institution Implementation report	Quarterly	Institution Implementation report	LGAs, MOCDGEC (DSW)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 6		Response and Supportive Services											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of Data collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
services.													

Thematic area 7: Safe education/Learning Environments and life skills

Thematic Area 7		Safe education/learning environments and Life Skills											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.3.7.1 Improved learning environment protects girls and boys from exploitation, harmful practices, and violence.	Percentage of educational institutional (both primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational) with confidential and safe reporting mechanisms by type of mechanisms	2011	Girls 15.1 Boys 13.3						VAC Survey	After four years	VAC Survey	MoEST	MoCDGWSG PO RALG,
	Percentage of children who experience physical violence by teachers	2011	Girls 70 Boys 60	Girls 40 Boys 20	Girls 30 Boys 10	Girls 10 Boys 10	Girls 5 Boys 5	Girls 5 Boys 5	VAC Survey	After four years	VAC Survey	MoEST	MoCDGWSG PO RALG

Thematic Area 7			Safe education/learning environments and Life Skills										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.7.1 Mechanisms and structures to protect girls and boys against VAWC in educational institutions are set up or strengthened.	Number of policies in place for educational institutions to have confidential and safe reporting mechanisms.	2024	% with child protection desks % with happy and sad (opinion) boxes						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
	Child Protections integrated in school syllabus and curriculum								Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
	Number of schools with child protection desks	2024	Primary School 1,765 Secondary School 640						NPA VAWC Report	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.7.2 Teaching and Non-Teaching staffs have capacity to prevent and respond to VAWC.	Percentage of educational institutions with teaching and non-teaching staff in schools trained on VAWC prevention and response		% Teachers % Teaching Staff % school committees/boards						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
	Number of educational institutions (both primary and secondary school) with food programs for students in both primary and secondary school	2024	TBD						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs

Thematic Area 7			Safe education/learning environments and Life Skills										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.7.3: Children are aware of child protection rights and how to protect themselves from violence in and out of school.	Percentage of educational institutions with platforms for participation of children on child protection issues.	2024	VAC clubs Junior Council Pregnancy (girls/Boys) Truancy (Girls/Boys) Others (Girls/Boys)						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
	Number of VAWC cases reported from educational institutions by type of violence disaggregated by type of violation, age, disability status and refugee status	2024	TBD						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
	Number of students enrolled back after dropping out for various reasons in both primary and secondary schools by sex and reasons	2024	TBD						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs
Output 3.3.7.4 Girls and boys have increased knowledge on life skills, HIV/AIDS	Life skills guidelines for schools that integrate violence in place	2024	TBD						Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	Annually	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)	MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs

Thematic Area 7			Safe education/learning environments and Life Skills										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
and sexual and reproductive health and rights.	Percentage of educational institutions implementing life skills programmes in line with national guidelines	2024	TBD									MoEST	PO RALG MoCDGWSG DPs, NGOs

Thematic area 8: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Thematic Area 8		Coordination, Mom											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Outcome 3.3.8.1 Streamlined and strengthened coordination efforts	VAC Prevalence	2024	TBD						VAC Survey		VAC Survey report		MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 8			Coordination, Mom													
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source				Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5							Key Implementers	Collaborators
among all stakeholders to maximize impact of VAWC prevention and response initiatives.	VAW Prevalence	2022/23	Sexual Violence 17 Physical Violence 40					Sexual Violence 8 Physical Violence 20	TDHS				Annually	TDHS Reports	MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs
	Percentage of NPA-VAWC Targets achieved.	2024	TBD						NPA-VAWC Annual Reports	Annually	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGW SG PO DPs		RALG	
Output 3.3.8.1 Human and financial resource capacity for VAWC coordination strengthened .	Budgetary allocation for VAWC.	2023/24	88%	100%	4	4	4	4	NPA-VAWC Annual Reports				Quarterly	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs
	Vacancy rates for VAWC coordination	2024	TBD										Annually		PMO (Policy)	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs
Outcome 3.3.8.2 Robust monitoring and evaluation	Availability of data as per reporting requirements	2024	TBD												MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs

Thematic Area 8		Coordination, Mom											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
system that allows for measurement of progress and the identification of areas that require improvement.	Number of decisions made based on data from the system.	2024											
Output 3.3.8.2 Effective communication channels among all stakeholders to facilitate information sharing, collaboration and	Percentage of NPA-VAWC Coordinators capacitated to coordinate and report on implementation	2022	TBD	70%	80%	100%			NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	Quarterly	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
										Annually	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGWSG PO RALG DPs
										Annually	NPA-	PMO	MoCDGW

END NOTES

¹UNFPA, 2014 Child Marriage Fact Sheet retrieved from: https://tanzania.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Child%20Marriage%20fact%20sheet%20English%202014_0.pdf

² Definition of digital spaces as provided by the CRC General Comment No. 25 (2021), para. 2.

³ As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

⁴ Other public spaces include spaces where children are exposed to explicit materials (movie kiosk) so these are example of common widespread spaces promoting abusive practices

⁵ Section 130 of the Tanzania Penal Code Act (Section 5 of Act No.4 of 1998, Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, 1998.

Thematic Area 8			Coordination, Mom										
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
	of released fund for VAWC compared to budget in the annual work plan				%	%					VAWC II Annual Reports	(Policy)	SG PO RALG DPs
Outcome 3.3.8.3 Increased NPA VAWC publicity	VAC Prevalence	2024	TBD										MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs, Councils
	VAW prevalence	2022/23	Sexual Violence 12 Physical Violence 27					Sexual Violence 6 Physical Violence 14	TDHS	Annually	DHIS2 reports	MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs
	Percentage of NPA-VAWC Targets achieved.	2024	TBD									MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs
	Media mentions	2024	Newspapers, online news articles, blogs on NPA								Quarterly		MOH

Thematic Area 8			Coordination, Mom											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency		
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators	
			actions or campaigns against VAW.											DPs
Output 3.3.8.3 NPA-VAWC Communication Structure strengthened.	Reviewed NPA-VAWC Communication Strategy in place	2022	TBD	1					NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	Annually	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs	
Outcome 3.3.8.4 Improved information coordination, increased awareness and responsible media use.	VAC Prevalence	2024	TBD									MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs	
	VAW prevalence	2023/24	Sexual Violence 12 Physical Violence 27					Sexual Violence 6 Physical Violence 14				MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs	
	Percentage of NPA-VAWC Targets achieved.	2024	TBD									MOH	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs	

Thematic Area 8		Coordination, Mom											
Results	Indicators	Baseline		Target					Data Source	Frequency of collection	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	
		Date	Data	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 5				Key Implementers	Collaborators
Output 3.3.8.4 Public awareness on VAWC increased	Number of community dialogues on VAWC conducted	2023/24	TBD	70	80	100			NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	Annually	NPA-VAWC II Annual Reports	PMO (Policy)	MoCDGW SG PO RALG DPs

ANNEX III: BUDGET

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Develop a national education campaign to raise awareness of financial services and economic opportunities available to women and youth in both urban and rural settings.	5,073,800,000	5,276,752,000	5,487,822,080	5,707,334,963	5,935,628,362	21,676,122,885
Launch and implement a national campaign to raise awareness on and promote gender equality and women economic empowerment including legal rights regarding property and inheritance.	4,886,675,000	5,082,142,000	5,285,427,680	5,496,844,787	5,716,718,579	26,467,808,046
Develop and implement skills training programs and entrepreneurship training targeting women and adolescence girls for full participation in the labor force.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Increase investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establish and roll out gender-responsive macro-economic stimulus packages.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment that includes identifying households with persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with disability within the target community and assess the specific challenges faced by these households, including economic, social, and psychological factors to inform programming.	104,835,000	109,028,400	113,389,536	-	-	327,252,936
Support programmes to develop women's economic platforms; capacitate women's economic platforms and create community awareness of and women's participation in the economic empowerment platforms.	5,073,800,000	5,276,752,000	5,487,822,080	5,707,334,963	5,935,628,362	27,481,337,405
Enhance women farmers' engagement in gender-just climate mitigation and adaptation interventions in line with the national priorities in the Green and Blue Economies.	6,467,600,000	6,726,304,000	6,995,356,160	7,275,170,406	7,566,177,223	35,030,607,789
Create a network of women's financial cooperatives and savings and loan associations to increase financial literacy and access to capital.	-	1,772,336,800	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	7,342,097,616
Enhance women, youth and persons with disabilities' access to gender transformative education that challenge traditional gender roles	7,249,600,000	7,249,600,000	7,249,600,000	7,249,600,000	7,249,600,000	36,248,000,000

Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
and improves economic opportunities and vocational training in rural and underserved areas.						
Support initiatives to increase women's access and ownership of land tenure, property, and other assets.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improve gender responsive policies and regulations to ensure equal representation of women in decision-making in the household.	104,835,000	109,028,400	113,389,536	-	-	327,252,936
Strengthen gender-responsive social protection systems that provide access to financial services and resources.	52,125,000	-	-	-	-	52,125,000
Total of Thematic Area 1	30,647,745,000	33,301,797,600	34,268,503,392	35,113,409,293	36,227,961,665	163,805,448,430

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Collate and analyze latest evidence and data on norms, values and initiatives that have delivered attitudinal, gender norms and behavior change to support development and implementation of VAWC prevention strategy at national and local levels.	-	-	75,382,112	-	81,533,292	156,915,404
Develop and implement a national social and behavior change strategy and inclusive, gender transformative guidelines around gender equality and VAWC, using the socio-ecological framework.	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Develop targeted strategies aimed at engaging men and boys to advocate for and embrace nonviolent, respectful, and nurturing gender equitable relationships including HeForShe programming at national level; and implementing media literacy programmes to help individuals critically analyze and deconstruct harmful portrayals of gender and relationships in media and popular culture.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Sensitize and capacitate young people and older persons in communities to convene inter-generational dialogues around gender equality and violence against women and children, including persons with disabilities.	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701	3,804,614,009	27,481,337,405

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Implement the ongoing global and national initiatives to promote user friendly ICT and coding technology through 'Binti Digital Programming' that is responsive to the needs of women and girls.	232,000,000	241,280,000	250,931,200	260,968,448	271,407,186	1,256,586,834
Strengthen initiatives that provide access to community based educational activities, information and services on sexual and reproductive health, rights and access to contraception as well as about the negative consequences of FGM and child marriage.	-	3,435,634,800	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	14,403,126,695
Advocate for and support curriculum reviews for higher-learning institutions for health, community development, social welfare, teachers, law enforcement and legal experts to integrate social norms and values including the negative consequences of child marriage and FGM.	-		19,003,712	19,763,860	-	38,767,572
Empower adolescent girls and boys through life skills and empowerment training focusing on building self-esteem, decision making skills and knowledge on their rights. Building their resilience and ability to resist pressure to marry early and make informed choices about their future.	6,467,600,000	6,726,304,000	6,995,356,160	7,275,170,406	7,566,177,223	35,030,607,789
Support community mobilization approach for community led change in social norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality, VAWC and increase women's vulnerability to HIV.	6,467,600,000	6,726,304,000	6,995,356,160	7,275,170,406	7,566,177,223	35,030,607,789
Develop programmes targeting community activists or key influential and opinion leaders (including religious, traditional leaders, the police, health and social services) to engage with men and women in the community, through informal activities to challenge harmful norms and attitudes towards VAWC.	1,704,170,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,922,538,816
Conduct an evaluation of the Anti FGM strategy expiring in 2024/25 and support the development of a new strategy including FGM into behavior change strategies that look at gender inequalities and VAWC.	-	-	75,382,112	78,397,396	-	153,779,508
Develop targeted public awareness campaigns					3,804,614,009	

Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
through various media channels, including television, radio, social media, and community events highlighting the prevalence and impact of VAWC, challenging harmful attitudes and beliefs and promoting gender equality and respect for women's and children's rights.	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701		27,481,337,405
Total of Thematic Area 2	23,079,940,000	27,293,806,800	28,479,944,896	29,540,745,295	30,701,820,692	158,878,144,034

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Spaces						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Create an enabling legal and policy environment on expanding decent work for enhancing women and children safety in formal and informal economy by developing or revising, and implementing laws and by-laws, regulations and strategies requiring public and private institutions to strengthen security measures in the spaces that are under their responsibility to prevent and respond to VAWC.	-	136,437,600	113,389,536	-	-	249,827,136
Advocate for the implementation of developed or revised guidelines for safety in digital spaces	69,500,000	72,280,000	75,171,200	78,178,048	81,305,170	376,434,418
Strengthen legislative and institutional capacities in line with international human rights standards to promote the inclusive and safe development and use of digital technologies, including AI, in support of gender equality and prevention of technology facilitated VAWC.	-	-	-	147,570,908	-	206,204,444
Scale-up community policing initiatives where local law enforcement collaborates with communities to address safeguarding and safety concerns.	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	17,515,303,895
Promote and publicize measures to ensure safe environment for children, women, refugees and other vulnerable groups in public spaces in towns and cities; educating the public about the importance of respecting women and children – preventing and reporting any suspicious activities related to violence, abuse, harassment and assault.	1,840,000,000	1,913,600,000	1,990,144,000	2,069,749,760	2,152,539,750	9,966,033,510

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Spaces						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Develop and implement an advocacy strategy and gender-responsive action plans for the promotion of a safe environment for children, women, including persons with disabilities, refugees from violence in public spaces, such places, as streets, markets, clubs, and music halls, wedding, church areas and refugee settings throughout the country.	-	109,028,400	-	-	-	163,238,400
Establish gender-based cyber-violence prevention campaign.	1,840,000,000	1,913,600,000	1,990,144,000	2,069,749,760	2,152,539,750	9,966,033,510
Review laws, regulations, strategies, plans and guidelines and conduct dialogues on discriminatory regulations and practices to enhance capacities and responses in humanitarian, emergencies, and protracted situations, to prevent and reduce VAWC, and other vulnerable groups in workspaces, other public spaces and digital spaces.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,881,237,696	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	9,022,611,752
Develop and implement programmes that strengthen the capacity and engagement of rights holders and duty bearers, including women's and community groups as well as actors and institutions in both formal and informal sectors. Focus on enhancing their understanding and application of legislation, policies aimed at preventing VAWC and promoting safe public spaces for women, children and persons with disabilities.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Strengthen response mechanisms by building capacity of service providers across sectors and providing financial, human and technical resources to respond to technology facilitated VAWC.	1,615,875,000	1,680,510,000	1,747,730,400	1,817,639,616	1,890,345,201	8,752,100,217
Invest in generating data and evidence on the prevalence and impacts of technology facilitated VAWC.	-	-	113,389,536	-	-	113,389,536
Review labour laws and employment policies to include strong workplace management capacity on the elimination of VAW and develop labour inspection tools and guidelines for the informal sector to include measures on the elimination	-	72,482,800	-	-	81,533,292	230,377,755

Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment in Public and Digital Spaces						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
VAWC and persons with disabilities and promote safe working spaces and strong accountability mechanisms.						
Promote behaviors that protects against HIV/AIDS, and provide confidential counselling and testing in public spaces.	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701	3,804,614,009	27,481,337,405
Promote greater use of technologies and new opportunities like working with private security companies, bus stands, airports structures, educational spaces to enhance the safety of public spaces (including well-lit public spaces, visible sightlines, clear signage, and safe road over and underpasses, etc.).	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promote the development and enforcement of community specific bylaws and regulations on anti-trafficking of young women, adolescent girls and children.	-	-	75,382,112	-	-	75,382,112
Develop guidelines for the prevention and protection of women and children online and create community awareness on all relevant legislation and policies and guidelines relevant to public and digital spaces.	3,352,200,000	5,276,752,000	5,487,822,080	5,707,334,963	5,935,628,362	27,581,337,405
Mobilize public and Private Institution to integrate digital/technology facilitated VAWC protection mechanism in their policies and guidelines	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Enhance the capacity of magistrates, prosecutors, police, cyber and investigation officers, social welfare officers, and private legal advocates on management of the online component of OCSEA cases.	5,448,250,000	5,666,180,000	5,892,827,200	6,128,540,288	6,373,681,900	24,619,217,156
Support the National Child Online Safety Task Force to develop a five-year multisectoral OCSEA Plan of Action.	-	109,028,400	-	-	-	109,028,400
Total of Thematic Area 3	23,990,470,000	27,095,047,200	28,150,343,520	28,991,755,420	30,079,485,185	145,350,395,867

Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Support and Relationships						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Develop ECD Dashboard for capturing of ECD interventions in five areas of nutrition and ECD Score card to assess information of ECD interventions.	-	-	-	147,570,908	-	206,204,444
Develop advocacy strategy for resource mobilization to support ECD programme implementation.	-	72,482,800	-	-	-	72,482,800
Develop NM-EDC Coordination plan for implementation of ECD programmes and build the capacity of key government officers to strengthen the delivery of the programmes.	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Continue the implementation of the National Multisectoral-ECD Programme (2021/22 -2025/26) with key components on nutrition, health, opportunity for early learning, responsive parenting, security, and safety to guide stakeholders implementing ECDC intervention.	28,099,607,481	29,223,591,780	30,392,535,451	30,392,535,451	32,872,566,344	150,980,836,508
Provide positive and gender transformative parenting guidance and guidelines to parents including the use of positive discipline mechanisms in nurturing children as well as stress management skills in preventing abuse to children.	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	11,411,108,369
Provide guidance and workshops on responsible fatherhood, including gender, gender equality, norms and values and positive masculinities to address social and gender norms in various interventions.	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	17,515,303,895
Operationalise the National Framework on Responsible Parenting and Family Care, which has a costed plan of action, guidelines for frontline workers, key messages for each of the key pillars in the framework etc.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Support and promote the roll out programmes that have shown promising evidence in the reduction of violence in homes (e.g. the Furaha Teens Parenting Programme and the 'No Means No' and 'Coaching Boys into Men').	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	17,515,303,895
Develop the operational guidelines for the National Parenting Framework for setting minimum standard of parenting services provided for	-	109,028,400	-	-	-	163,238,400

Thematic Area 4: Parenting, Family Support and Relationships						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
children across their age in Tanzania context.						
Document, develop and roll out the evidence-based Parenting Programmes to address issues such as vulnerable children, parents and caregivers (single parents, teenage parents, child-headed households, parents and children with disability)	104,835,000	-	-	-	-	156,960,000
Improve coordination amongst stakeholders across and within other thematic areas.	70,300,000	73,112,000	76,036,480	79,077,939	82,241,057	380,767,476
Formation of multisectoral national parenting working group.	70,300,000	73,112,000	76,036,480	79,077,939	82,241,057	380,767,476
Total of Thematic Area 4	39,750,612,481	41,340,636,980	42,805,490,811	43,449,579,934	46,298,418,862	207,705,512,079

Thematic Area 5: Implementation and enforcement of laws						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Comprehensively review, amend, harmonize, and enforce legislation to improve the protection of women and children address VAWC, including prohibiting customary marriages under 18; technology facilitated VAWC and discriminatory legislation against persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups.	102,500,000	-	-	-	-	102,500,000
Review and amend the Cybercrimes Act and the Law of the Child Act and criminal justice-related laws, regulations, rules, guidelines, and standard operating procedures to provide for explicit technology facilitated VAWC and Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) definitions, prosecution and victim support on statutory remedies and compensations available.	104,835,000	109,028,400	113,389,536	-	-	327,252,936
Mainstream VAWC in subsidiary legislation related to the Legal Aid Act and amend the Legal Aid Act to establish the Legal Aid Fund and develop and adopt Legal Aid Policy.	211,335,000	-	-	1,463,595,000	-	1,727,055,000
Develop and implement a streamlined communication strategy to enhance understanding and utilization of laws, regulations and protocols related to VAWC by legal and non-legal stakeholders	-	72,482,800	-	-	-	72,482,800

Thematic Area 5: Implementation and enforcement of laws						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Adopt a comprehensive approach to protecting the rights of women and children from violence by ratifying and domesticating all pertinent international and regional instruments and translating them into national legislation to ensure effective implementation and enforcement at all levels.	166,340,000	36,556,000	38,018,240	39,538,970	41,120,528	183,315,000
Enhance coordination among legal and justice actors to address the needs of women and children affected by violence through capacity building within legal institutions and public sensitization campaigns on relevant laws and comprehensive review of existing processes and mechanisms hindering victim's rights.	5,126,525,000	5,331,586,000	5,544,849,440	5,766,643,418	5,997,309,154	27,766,913,012
Implement comprehensive capacity building programs for law enforcement and judicial officials (including police gender and children's desks and judicial desks) focusing on human rights, laws, regulations pertaining to protection of women and children as well as effective data management systems with specialized sessions on criminal justice procedures to ensure that officials are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to address cases of VAWC within the legal framework.	12,153,025,000	12,349,162,000	12,553,144,480	12,765,286,259	12,985,913,710	62,806,531,449
Enforce laws and by-laws that ensure there is gender equality and equity in seeking and accessing health services among women and girls and SRHR issues.	70,300,000	73,112,000	76,036,480	79,077,939	82,241,057	380,767,476
Enforce National Legal and Normative Frameworks related to Media, Communication and Community Outreach in combatting gender-based violence.	70,700,000	73,528,000	76,469,120	79,527,885	82,709,000	597,420,378
Strengthen service provider's capacity, including police, social workers, paraprofessionals, health workers and judiciary, by equipping them with tools and resources to appropriately address cases of VAWC while understanding the linkages between violence and HIV and AIDS.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Establish mechanism to fast-track cases related to	-	-	75,382,112	-	-	75,382,112

Thematic Area 5: Implementation and enforcement of laws						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
VAWC including on family matters.						
Strengthen and leverage digital platforms to enhance access to information and promote understanding of rights and obligations for all, particular for women, children, and vulnerable groups. Advocate for inclusive access to these platforms, ensuring vulnerable groups can assert their rights effectively.	139,800,000	145,392,000	151,207,680	157,255,987	163,546,227	757,201,894
Implement targeted awareness programmes to enhance understanding of legislation related to VAWC in high-risk areas such as artisanal mining sites, commercial plantations, public spaces and domestic sectors.	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701	3,804,614,009	27,481,337,405
Total of Thematic Area 5	23,032,035,000	23,272,989,200	23,913,924,768	25,847,770,245	25,069,558,255	131,131,003,278

Thematic Area 6: Response and Support services						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Review and implement recommendations for the establishment of independent organizational structures for prevention and response to VAWC within government departments.	17,575,000	18,278,000	19,009,120	19,769,485	20,560,264	95,191,869
Develop a comprehensive, integrated Social Welfare Management Information System for reporting on VAC and VAW.	48,946,700	32,631,768	33,937,039	35,294,520	36,706,301	187,516,328
Develop a GBV and VAC Management information system in NPS	48,946,700	32,631,768	33,937,039	35,294,520	36,706,301	187,516,328
Harmonize and integrate VAWC data systems and tools to facilitate data collection and reporting on national indicators across sectors and NPA-VAWC specifically.	-	115,960,000	125,357,440	132,846,438	-	345,500,000
Institutionalize the child helpline (116) and available referral mechanism within Government structure and establish and operationalize GBV and VAC call centers/ helplines (PGCD, MoCDGWSG) to provide immediate assistance and support to survivors and ensure sustainable support for women and children in need.	662,666,700	652,627,768	678,732,879	705,882,194	734,117,482	4,492,984,179
Enhance comprehensive response services for	-	144,500,000	144,500,000	144,500,000	144,500,000	578,000,000

Thematic Area 6: Response and Support services						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
women and child survivors of violence and those at risk through Scaling and One-Stop Centers and safe houses to ensure access to quality response services.						
Develop or review relevant survivor centered guidelines and tools for improvement of response and support services in line with global best practices such as UN lead Essential Services Package.	-	-	113,389,536	-	-	169,767,936
Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce stigma, discrimination and end violence associated with HIV/AIDS and disability within the community and promote inclusivity and respect for the rights of all community members.	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701	3,804,614,009	27,481,337,405
Develop systems to deliver quality case management to women, children and vulnerable groups who are survivors or those at risk of experiencing violence and establish mechanism to fast-track cases related to VAWC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expand and enhance community rehabilitation programmes and services for children at risk of offending and the most vulnerable children including those living and working on the streets, survivors of human trafficking, refugees, migrants and persons with HIV/AIDS, in accordance with national guidelines.	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	17,515,303,895
Refurbish Juvenile courts assisting in trauma recovery and rehabilitation	-	8,105,292,000	8,429,503,680	8,766,683,827	9,117,351,180	34,418,830,687
Develop a National Alternative Care Strategy.	-	109,028,400	-	-	-	163,238,400
Review and develop guidelines and tools for first responders, service providers and other duty bearers including social welfare, community development, labor officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking, prisons, faith-based organizations, and civil society on gender responsive, accessible and quality provision of response services for victims/survivors of VAWC.	-	-	113,389,536	-	122,642,122	236,031,658
Strengthen the capacity of duty bearers, including social welfare, community development, labour	2,724,125,000	2,833,090,000	2,946,413,600	3,064,270,144	3,186,840,950	9,864,477,462

Thematic Area 6: Response and Support services						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
officers, education, health, police, judiciary, anti-human trafficking units, prisons, Faith based organizations and civil society at district, ward and village Mtaa levels levels to ensure quality service provision by providing training on established guidelines and tools for effective response, referral and reporting mechanisms.						
Mainstream VAW and VAC in curriculum/training manuals in pre-service and in-service trainings for duty bearers including social welfare, community development, labour officers, education, health, police, teachers, anti-trafficking persons, faith-based organizations, and civil society.	-	-	-	78,397,396	-	78,397,396
Develop training manual on guidelines for marriage reconciliation and rollout training to marriage reconciliation boards.	-	-	98,000,000	-	-	98,000,000
Enhance citizens participation in promoting peaceful discourse, gender equality and the prevention of VAWC by providing technical and financial support to mainstream community and local radio, correspondent networks and media platforms.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Develop and implement a comprehensive National Media Strategy, guiding responsible media engagement to prevent technology facilitated VAWC and promote safe multimedia usage.	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Total of Thematic Area 6	11,692,430,100	20,489,333,704	21,519,275,628	22,117,368,516	22,899,231,790	104,834,632,361

Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Set up confidential and safe reporting mechanisms in schools	467,800,000	486,252,000	501,700,160	-	-	1,399,200,000
Establish child protection desks and gender in all primary, secondary schools and higher learning institutions.	108,750,000	75,920,000	-	-	-	181,750,000
Advocate for user-friendly and inclusive facilities for students with special needs e.g., students with disabilities.	86,250,000	111,540,000	86,798,400	72,722,458	51,750,000	390,150,000
Disseminate guidelines for counseling and child protection for schools and teachers' colleges.	147,250,000	-	-	-	-	147,250,000
Build the capacity of teachers and school management of alternative positive disciplining, classroom management and peaceful conflict resolution.	547,000,000	783,120,000	-	388,921,728	173,000,000	1,818,750,000
Build the capacity of learning institution support staff (including school bus drivers, matrons, and other support staff), on protection and reporting of VAWC.	30,000,000	33,852,000	-	45,219,533	-	100,200,000
Promote, track and monitor the implementation of food programs for students in all primary and secondary schools.	37,750,000	44,408,000	-	42,463,616	42,200,000	160,400,000
Advocate for strengthening WASH in both primary, secondary school and higher learning institutions.	53,500,000	55,640,000	-	60,180,224	53,500,000	214,000,000
Integrate women and children's rights, gender equality, VAWC, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disability rights and other cross-cutting issues in national life skills guidelines for learners, including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions.	-	-	-	-	122,642,122	122,642,122
Build the capacity of child protection and gender desk members on protection and reporting of VAWC through training.	88,250,000	117,000,000	-	126,547,200	141,200,000	454,450,000
Roll out of junior council at the village, ward, and council level.	92,750,000	96,460,000	46,454,720	48,312,909	-	271,400,000
Conduct inclusive gender-responsive awareness sessions on life skills focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and other cross-cutting issues to girls and boys in both primary and secondary schools	3,252,200,000	3,382,288,000	3,517,579,520	3,658,282,701	3,804,614,009	21,676,122,885

Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
including in TVET, FDC and VETA colleges, and higher learning institutions.						
Roll out and implement the national guidelines for guidance and counselling and prevention of VAWC in learning institutions.	-	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	-	5,306,264,246
Set up safeguarding protocols and mechanisms for teachers and all staff in learning institutions/ develop comprehensive school child protection policy to guide public and private schools, in both primary and secondary level.	-	72,482,800	-	-	-	72,482,800
Total of Thematic Area 7	4,911,500,000	6,958,816,800	5,920,380,960	6,281,212,454	4,388,906,131	32,315,062,054

Thematic Area 8: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Review, disseminate, and operationalize NPA VAWC coordination guidelines, including the monitoring and evaluation plan.	160,900,000	111,650,000	-	-	-	272,550,000
Implement the social service workforce strengthening roadmap to facilitate effective NPA-VAWC II implementation.	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Build the capacity of women and children protection committees at all levels on their roles and responsibilities.	64,450,000	77,400,000	84,700,000	74,650,000	45,700,000	346,900,000
Facilitate the functioning of national coordination structures (NPSC, NPTC), NPA-VAWC Secretariat, and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs).	172,500,000	203,400,000	222,285,000	234,700,000	355,400,000	1,188,285,000
Strengthen NPA VAWC II coordination at the local government authority (LGA) levels.	1,292,925,000	1,448,650,000	1,725,750,000	1,406,250,000	1,355,075,000	7,228,650,000
Enhance private sector engagement in NPA – VAWC coordination.	3,233,800,000	3,363,152,000	3,497,678,080	3,637,585,203	3,783,088,611	17,515,303,895
Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy for NPA-VAWC II.	133,150,000	167,500,000	142,150,000	82,800,000	82,450,000	608,050,000
Advocate for the integration of NPA – VAWC II funding in the national budgeting instruments.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conduct NPA VAWC II baseline data survey.	863,000,000	823,000,000	474,500,000	-	-	2,160,500,000
Enhance accountability for financing for VAWC programming by ensuring those most left behind	69,500,000	72,280,000	75,171,200	78,178,048	81,305,170	376,434,418

Thematic Area 8: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning						
Activity	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
benefit from increased and sustainable financing.						
Review and operationalize National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy.	44,150,000	57,700,000	70,750,000	-	-	172,600,000
Strengthen the capacity of PO-RALG to monitor and report on the implementation of NPA-VAWC II at regional and LGA levels.	70,300,000	73,112,000	76,036,480	79,077,939	82,241,057	380,767,476
Enhance VAWG data collection, analysis, and use evidence to inform programme and policy development.	69,695,000	-	-	-	-	69,695,000
Support youth organizations, media and social media platforms to strengthen capacities to develop and integrate MIL in their engagements/operations.	1,634,475,000	1,699,854,000	1,767,848,160	1,838,562,086	1,912,104,570	8,852,843,816
Develop a National Media Strategy for the Prevention of VAWC, guiding media engagement and programming for the safe and responsible use of multi-media platforms and prevention of technology-facilitated VAWC.	104,835,000	-	-	-	-	156,960,000
Develop a national information coordination system to improve access to quality, accurate, and timely information on protection services, particularly during critical times (e.g., elections, emergencies, and disasters).	48,946,700	32,631,768	33,937,039	35,294,520	36,706,301	187,516,328
Conduct comprehensive trainings to promote ethical journalism, core common guidelines, and ethical principles for VAW reporting, including training on access to information and data privacy laws for service providers (information, health officers, and social workers).	-	54,834,000	57,027,360	59,308,454	-	171,169,814
Total of Thematic Area 8	8,032,321,700	8,185,163,768	8,227,833,319	7,526,406,251	7,734,070,709	39,757,920,747

END NOTES

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- ² Definition of digital spaces as provided by the CRC General Comment No. 25 (2021), para. 2.
- ³ As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- ⁴ Other public spaces include spaces where children are exposed to explicit materials (movie kiosk) so these are example of common widespread spaces promoting abusive practices
- ⁵ Section 130 of the Tanzania Penal Code Act (Section 5 of Act No.4 of 1998, *Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, 1998*).
- ⁶ (UNFPA (2021). Making All Spaces Safe)
- ⁷ Frontiers in public health, The quarantine paradox: The economic cost of the increase in violence against women and girls in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2022, accessible in [https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1029823/full#:~:text=Cost%20of%20violence,on%20primary%20education%20\(9\)](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1029823/full#:~:text=Cost%20of%20violence,on%20primary%20education%20(9)).
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- ¹¹ JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA, SENA YA WATU NA MAKAZI YA MWAKA 2022: MATOKEO YA MWANZO, OKTOBA 2022. The 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census. <https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/Census2022/matokeomwanzookto2022.pdf>
- ¹² Ministry of Health (MoH) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2022. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2022 Final Report. Dodoma, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.
- ¹³ Ibid
- ¹⁴ Krug E, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R. The world report on violence and health. Retrieved from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42495/1/9241545615_eng.pdf
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- ¹⁶ Ibid
- ¹⁷ United Nations Children's Fund, (2023) Violence against Girls, Boys and Women in Southern Africa: A statistical profile, UNICEF, New York.
- ¹⁸ Please see: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures#> UN Women Facts and figures: ending violence against women. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>; UN General Assembly. 1993. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. 1993 [cited 2019 2nd September].
- ¹⁹ Global status report on preventing violence against children. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. <https://www.unicef.org/media/70731/file/Global-status-report-on-preventing-violence-against-children-2020.pdf>
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- ⁴⁵ Such as: when the wife burns food, add more listed in the TDHS 2022.
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- ⁴⁷ OECD (2022), SIGI Country Report for Tanzania, Social Institutions and Gender Index, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/06621e57-en>
- ⁴⁸ Signature 17 July 1980; Ratification 20 August 1985
- ⁴⁹ Optional Protocol to CEDAW date of acceptance 12 January 2006
- ⁵⁰ Signature 1 June 1990; Ratification 10 June 1991
- ⁵¹ 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).
- ⁵² A revision of the National Constitution was begun in 2011 and progressed to 2014 when it was stopped. An amended and updated version is not yet available.
- ⁵³ [https://www.jamii.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw1697090898-sw1649232873-Law%20of%20the%20Child%20Act%20CHAPTER%2013%20\(1\)%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.jamii.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw1697090898-sw1649232873-Law%20of%20the%20Child%20Act%20CHAPTER%2013%20(1)%20(1).pdf)
- ⁵⁴ The Law of the Child states that a person shall not subject a child to torture, or other cruel, inhuman punishment or degrading treatment, including any cultural practice that dehumanizes or is injurious to the physical and mental well-being of a child. However, there is no explicit provision prohibiting corporal punishment in the home, in school or in other institutions for the care of children.
- ⁵⁵ Other legal frameworks that shape women's rights in Tanzania include: the Law of Marriage Act of 1971, customary and statutory laws, judicial precedents.
- ⁵⁶ Retrieved from: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/tanzania/> 2023 Trafficking in persons report, Tanzania.
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- ⁶⁰ Ministry Of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, National Multi-Sectoral Early Childhood Development Programme (NM-ECDP) 2021/22 – 2025/26, December 2021
- ⁶¹ National Psychosocial Support Guidelines.
- ⁶² E.g. In masonry, carpentry, mechanics, cookery and hotel management.
- ⁶³ Changing these deeply ingrained norms requires sustained efforts and social and gender transformation.
- ⁶⁴ Risks such as online harassment, cyberbullying, and abusive behaviour, inappropriate or harmful content such as pornography, violence, or hate speech online, compromise of personal information or online surveillance, stalking, online grooming for children.
- ⁶⁵ This includes issues related to the legal process, the availability of legal aid, and barriers to seeking redress.
- ⁶⁶ Adequate funding is essential for comprehensive and sustainable efforts to address VAWC.
- ⁶⁷ Underreporting, stigma, and lack of awareness can result in a lack of comprehensive data on the magnitude of the problem.
- ⁶⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/documents/inspire-seven-strategies-ending-violence-against-children>
- ⁶⁹ Including developing and implementing anti sextortion and sexual harassment strategy in public spaces.
- ⁷⁰ Even though 67% of children between the age of 12 – 17 are internet users, over half of the caregivers of the internet-using children have never used the internet.

⁷¹ Only 2 out 140+ juvenile courts (Mbeya and Dar es Salaam) have friendly infrastructure appropriate for children; 5 retention centers (Mbeya, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Tanga); and Irambo approved school for children rehabilitation.

⁷² Flow of data from village level to national level- paper questionnaires used to collect data from the grassroots then sent to council level, regional and finally PORALG who shares with Ministry of Gender. The Ministry of Gender acquires other related data through official administrative data sources including through the education systems, police desk data systems, etc.

⁷³ Spaces including recreation and public grounds/centers, marketplaces, plantations, and bus terminals among other areas.

⁷⁴ Including developing and implementing anti sextortion and sexual harassment strategy in public spaces.

⁷⁵ Only 2 out 140+ juvenile courts (Mbeya and Dar es Salaam) have friendly infrastructure appropriate for children; 5 retention centers (Mbeya, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Tanga); and Irambo approved school for children rehabilitation.

