

The Government will maintain its current policy of abolishing primary school fees and related contributions. It will make sure that well-trained and motivated teachers are equitably deployed and adequately supported to perform effectively, with a special incentive package for teachers to work in hardship or remote areas. A wide range of initiatives will be identified and implemented towards supporting a safer, gender sensitive, children-friendly and more conducive environment for efficient and effective delivery of education, including:

- Implementation of improved teaching and learning environments at all levels;
- Promoting effective involvement of school committees and teachers in quality assurance and monitoring;
- Modifying the existing curricula, teacher training, assessment and examination, and school inspection to promote critical, creative and skill-based learning that is of use to school leavers in securing their livelihoods;
- Providing effective HIV and AIDS life-skills education to all primary and secondary schools, and out of school youth programmes;
- Instituting specific interventions to increase girls' retention and performance in primary especially in secondary schools, such as hiring of trained and motivated female teachers, and improving gender dynamics in classrooms and within the school environment.

The Government will increase funding and implementation of a cost-effective and sustainable strategy for increasing adult literacy especially among rural women and strengthening the cultural and ethical dimensions of education.

Vocational, technical and higher education will be expanded. Support will be increased to higher education, technical and R&D institutions, especially where the institutions address development needs of the local environment and contribute to enhancing the country's international competitiveness in knowledge creation and propagation.

5.3.2.2 Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and especially of vulnerable groups

Operational targets to be achieved by the year 2010 (Box 5.9) are grouped under six categories: infant and child health; child nutrition; maternal health; HIV/AIDS; and human resources and management.

Box 5.9: Operational targets for improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and especially of vulnerable groups

A. Infant & Child Health

- Reduced infant mortality from 95 in 2002 to 50 in 2010 per 1,000 live births.
- Reduced child (under five) mortality from 154 to 79 in 2010 per 1000 live births.
- Reduced hospital-based malaria-related mortality amongst under-5s from 12% in 2002 to 8% in 2010

B. Child Nutrition

- Reduced prevalence of stunting in under fives from 43.8 %to 20% in 2010
- Reduced prevalence of wasting in under fives from 5.4% to 2 % in 2010

<p>C. Maternal Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced maternal mortality from 529 to 265 in 2010 per 100,000 • Increased coverage of births attended by trained personnel from 50% to 80% in 2010
<p>D. HIV/AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced HIV prevalence among 15-24 year pregnant women from 11% in 2004 to 5% in 2010 • Reduced HIV prevalence from 11% in 2004 to 10% in 2010 between the ages of 15 and 24 years. • Reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence among women and men with disabilities (aged 15-35 years) • Increased the knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission in the general population TACAIDS • Reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatisation
<p>E. Human Resources & Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Boards and Facility Committees in place and operational in all districts. • Service delivery agreements operational and effective. • Regional Health Management Teams in place and operational. • Promoted knowledge-based care among health workers for attending among others, people with disabilities and the elderly.

Addressing existing barriers and increasing access to high quality care,⁹ particularly for women and children in the rural areas, are a priority in this strategy. The Government will therefore increase financial, human and technical resources in the health sector to target the needs of under-served populations, including the vulnerable groups. A critical assessment of the human resource development strategy in the health sector was carried out with a view to identifying gaps in health workers skills and designing and implementing a practical plan for their immediate capacity building in key areas. The strategic plan for the health sector 2003-2008 will be implemented fully.

Emphasis will be placed on public health and primary preventive strategies,¹⁰ and implementation of universal and cost-effective basic health services. In addition, critical issues of mortality and morbidity among the poor will be addressed. Examples of these include: IMCI, nutrition, maternal health care/emergency obstetric care, malaria prevention and treatment, diarrhoea diseases, TB, HIV and AIDS, and accident victims from roads, railways, water transport and others. Given the burden of morbidity and mortality due to malaria, particularly for children and pregnant women, the Government will take urgent steps towards exploring cost-effective options for more effective control of malaria.

With regards to HIV and AIDS and related morbidity, the Government will implement the following specific measures:

- Targeted interventions to slow down the rate of new infections and protect the estimated 90 percent HIV free people in the community; provide full and equitable access to treatment for STIs; ensure broader, systematic and affordable access to family planning services, in particular to

⁹ These include family planning, adolescent reproductive health, antenatal care, emergency obstetric care, post-natal care and newborn care.

¹⁰ For example, broad access and use of ITNs, use of safe and clean water, hygienic sanitary measures, targeted nutrition education and supplementation for pregnant women and undernourished children, promoting sound feeding and weaning practices for infants, promoting greater awareness and emphasise cost-effective interventions for reduction of water-related diseases, including environmental health.

condoms; promote and expand equitable access to VCT services; and ensure safe blood transfusion and universal precautions.

- Scale up proven non-ARV interventions, for example TB prevention and treatment, and treatment of opportunistic infections in people living with HIV and AIDS.
- Investigate and promote equitable, sustainable and cost-effective access to ARVs, with an emphasis on ARV prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT+) through a rights based approach that includes the well being of the mother; and make certain that rolling out the treatment plan is done in a well-coordinated and well-costed national plan.
- Link community-based initiatives to facilitate the continuity of care framework so as to provide long-term care and management of chronic conditions such as HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases.
- Identify and integrate specific measures (e.g. access to family planning services, improved maternal health care) to address gender inequalities and address the increasing HIV infection among women.

Continued prioritisation of policy and actions remains essential to all poverty reduction and national development efforts. These include: financing to reduce HIV transmission and its impact on the welfare of those affected, with a special focus on girls, young women, the aged, young children, orphans and persons with disabilities who increasingly face the impact of HIV and AIDS.

5.3.2.3 Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk

Operational targets (outcomes) to be achieved by the year 2010 are summarised in Box 5.10. They are grouped under five broad headings: water; sanitation and waste management; pollution; planning and human settlements; and vulnerability and environmental conservation.

Box 5.10: Operational targets increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk

<p>A. Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of rural population with access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003 to 65% 2009/10 within 30 minutes of time spent on collection of water. • Increased urban population with access to clean and safe water from 73% in 2003 to 90% by 2009/10..
<p>B. Sanitation & Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to improved sewerage facilities from 17% in 2003 to 30% in 2010 in respective urban areas. • Reduced households living in slums without adequate basic essential utilities. • 100% of schools to have adequate sanitary facilities by 2010 • 95% of people with access to basic sanitation. By 2010. • Cholera out-breaks cut by half by 2010.
<p>C. Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water related environmental pollution levels from 20% in 2003 to 10% in 2010 • Reduction in harmful industrial and agricultural effluents

D. Planning & Human Settlements

- Planned and serviced urban settlements with functioning town planning procedures in place
- Increased number of people having secure tenure of land and properties that can be mortgaged, and women and men have equal rights to access, ownership and inheritance.

E. Vulnerability & Environmental Conservation

- Reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.
- Soil, forest and aquatic ecosystems that people depend upon for production and reproduction conserved
- Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity

Adequate sanitation and sustainable access to safe and clean water and shelter play a critical role in supporting livelihoods and ensuring health. There are disparities in access to water between urban and rural areas, across regions and even within districts. Measures that will be pursued include expanding and maintain existing protected-water sources, properly maintaining sanitation facilities and ensuring facilities at public institutions are adequate and meet Government guidelines.

Poor people rely heavily on natural resources (land, forests and water) and are most vulnerable to external shocks and environmental risks, including drought and floods. It is important to check over-exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. The government will reduce vulnerability to environmental risk through checking soil erosion and deforestation and reducing environmental pollution. Strategies will be put in place to mitigate effects of natural disasters, halt desertification and promote water conservation practices. Sustainable use of natural resources through community-based natural resource management and enhanced district level planning will be pursued. Village titling and issuance of Certificate of Village Land will assist communities secure tenure over natural resources and encourage participatory forestry and wildlife management.

The government recognizes the slow pace in town planning and quality housing in rural areas. The supply of new houses in urban areas is outstripped by massive rural-urban migration, and where such housing is available, it is of low quality, in a poor environment and with inadequate or no access to essential utilities of clean water, electricity, roads and sewerage lines. Measures will be taken to ensure improved access to and quality of such services as well as improved urban planning, surveying and titling to ensure access to plots by the poor and vulnerable groups.

5.3.2.4 Adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs and services

Growing numbers of children are vulnerable to the shocks and stresses occasioned by poor living conditions, malnutrition and ill health. The effects of HIV and AIDS and gender discrimination are particularly challenging to the prospects of girls. HIV and AIDS orphans, youths and old people, particularly women, and people living with disabilities constitute vulnerable groups for whom extreme poverty is often compounded by exclusion and discrimination. Children and women are most vulnerable to the multiple effects of poverty, particularly in rural areas. Food insecurity, limited access to health and education and a heavy workload increase women's vulnerability to poverty. To

address these issues, nine operational targets have been identified and grouped under four broad headings (Box 5.11).

Box 5.11: Operational targets for adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs and services

<p>A. Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of orphans and most vulnerable children reached with effective social protection measures by 2010. • 20% of children and adults with disabilities reached with effective social protection measures by 2010 • 40% of eligible older people reached with effective social protection measures by 2010 • Reduced violence against women.
<p>B. Support to Vulnerable Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased support to poor households and communities to care for vulnerable groups targeting older people, orphans, other vulnerable children and people living with HIV and AIDS.
<p>C. Child Protection & Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced proportion of children in labour country wide from 25% to less than 10% by 2010 and avail to them alternatives including enrolment in primary education, COBET and employable vocational education skills training
<p>D. Access of the Rural Population to Modern Energy Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangement for rural energy development established and strengthened • Increased contribution of solar, wind and biomass and coal for electricity generation from the current 0.5% in 2003 to 3% by June 2010 • At least 10% of the population using alternative power to wood fuels for cooking by 2010

A range of specific measures will be identified and implemented. A comprehensive policy on vulnerability and social protection will be developed and enforced. The objectives of the policy include: to harmonise the implementation of programmes; to increase the scale of most cost-effective programmes and to improve joint monitoring and evaluation of progress. Specific measures will be implemented to assist in protecting those most vulnerable from falling deeper into poverty, including: measures to ensure children are protected from exploitation, abuse, and violence; to promote access to quality social services, credit and to transfers and pensions; to increase the scale of effective micro and area-based schemes, social insurance and social assistance programmes. Support will be provided to HIV and AIDS-affected households headed by children and other orphans, the aged and young women. Simultaneous interventions will be implemented to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS. To ensure that all interventions are sustained and meet the priority needs of the poorest, communities will be fully involved in designing and in effectively instituting appropriate social protection measures at that level. Likewise, the capacity of local authorities will be strengthened to facilitate the identification of vulnerable persons and provide them with appropriate supports.

5.3.2.5 *Effective systems to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services*

Functioning and well-equipped public facilities (schools, health facilities, availability of clean and safe water, etc), including adequate, motivated and competent human resources, is a prerequisite to improving the quality of life and for promoting the well being of all Tanzanians. This calls for increased provision of essential infrastructure, planned and serviced human settlements and skilled personnel. There is also a need to forge effective partnerships between the government, LGAs, CSOs and the private sector. Seven specific operational targets (Box 5.12) are grouped under five broad headings: roads; schools and health facilities, social services; access to health facilities; and, partnerships and planning.

Box 5.12: Operational targets for effective systems to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services

<p>A. Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve passable (good/fair condition) rural roads from 50% in 2003 to at least 75% in 2010
<p>B. Schools and Health Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of schools and 80% of health facilities in the urban and rural areas have the required mix of skilled and motivated workers in place.
<p>C. Social and Service Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled personnel in social sectors infrastructure and utilities are attending to their tasks and executing their obligations accordingly.
<p>D. Access to Health Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to health services by geographical coverage. Household to be within 5 km of health service units. • 100% of eligible older people provided with free medical care and attended by specialized medical personnel by 2010
<p>E. Partnerships and Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal partnerships with CSOs and the private sector in expansion and provision of quality social services are in place. • Realistic, streamlined and useful systems for planning and data analysis are in place

The Government will increase absolute resources for basic public services and ensure that a basic infrastructure in terms of facilities, equipment and materials, well-trained, competent and motivated human resource, referral structures, a network of passable roads and railways are in place. The strategy also will ensure that health facilities are improved and are accessible and drugs are made available throughout the year. The Government will forge partnership with all other stakeholders, including; CSOs, private sector and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), in the provision of quality social services.

5.3.3 **Cluster III: Governance and Accountability**

In the area of Governance and Accountability the NSGRP aims at achieving four broad outcomes:

- Good governance and the rule of law are ensured;
- Leaders and public servants are accountable to the people;
- Democracy, political and social tolerance are deepened; and

- Peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion are cultivated and sustained.

Seven goals have been identified for this cluster. To each goal there is one or two operational target(s) (Box 13).

Box 5.13: Cluster III - Goals and targets for governance and accountability

1. Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive
 - *Ensure representative, inclusive (poor and vulnerable groups) and accountable governance institutions operating at all levels*
2. Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed
 - *Public resources are allocated, accessible and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner*
 - *Institute effective regulations and mechanisms regarding petty and grand corruption*
3. Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction
 - *Administrative systems of public institutions are managed transparently and in the best interests of the people they serve*
 - *Decentralisation by devolution institutionalised and implemented to enhance public ownership of the development and poverty reduction process*
4. Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are protected and promoted in the justice system
 - *Ensure timely and appropriate justice for all especially the poor and vulnerable groups*
5. Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance
 - *Develop political and social systems and institutions, which allow for full participation of all citizens including the poor and vulnerable groups*
6. Improved personal and material security, reduced crime, eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence
 - *Ensure institutions and agents of government such as the police, courts and prisons observe human rights and ensure justice and security of all citizens*
7. National cultural identities enhanced and promoted
 - *Policies, strategies and legal frameworks for national language, cultural and moral development are in place and operational*

Whereas strategies specific to each goal (and targets) are also described in the next section, possible areas of collaboration are in the Annex.

5.3.3.1 Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive

The first goal is to develop structures and systems of democratic governance that are participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive. The operational target for this goal is to ensure representative, inclusive and accountable governance institutions operating at all levels.

Strategies to achieve this target will include: scaling up and follow up on the implementation of all the components of the National Framework on Good Governance; improving the capacity of all representative bodies; and strengthening local level governance institutions while focusing on increased participation and representation of women, children, youth, and people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons in all governance structures. Other strategies include: maintaining and ensuring separation of powers between the executive, judiciary and legislation; and enforcement and

harmonisation of policies and laws relevant to land and natural resource utilization and management. The latter will include undertaking surveys and issuing of certificates for ownership to relevant villages and individuals with a view to improving security of tenure. Capacity development for local authorities to implement and oversee governance reforms remains critical to the success of good governance reforms. The gender issues will be mainstreamed into policies, plans, budgets and implementation mechanisms including gender monitoring and indicators for good governance.

5.3.3.2 Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed

The second goal addresses a need for equitable allocation of public resources and effective control of corruption. This goal has two operational targets:

- (i) Public resources are allocated, accessible and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner; and
- (ii) Institute effective regulations and mechanisms regarding petty and grand corruption.

Towards the first target, strategies will include built-in equity and participation principles in the PERs, and ensuring access and use of natural resources with clear emphasis on the needs of the poor. Effective mechanisms are needed to make people aware of official Government policies regarding public financing and official charges as well as their entitlements through civic education and dissemination of information. Systems and institutions of accountability, ethics and transparency of government and non-government officials, including political parties will be strengthened. Adequate supervision of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for accounting, financial reporting and auditing functions will be strengthened. Also, public involvement in the preparation, formulation and monitoring of the NSGRP and budgets will be deepened, including capacity development for routine data system.

All transfer mechanisms to LGAs, including villages and *mitaa* for recurrent and development funding, will be harmonised with the formula-based recurrent grant and Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) systems to provide a single national process that emphasizes equity, transparency and accountability, and rewards performance improvement.

The second operational target focuses on petty and grand corruption. The strategies will include strengthening existing institutions and mechanisms (e.g. PCB) to operate independently and take effective and swift action as well as enforcement of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP). LGAs and MDAs will undertake concrete actions to develop capacity for managing resources, reduce and monitor corruption within their respective sectors. Also, measures will be taken to deepen engagement of media and civil society in policy processes and to protect and promote the independence of the media. The government and other key actors will provide information on the budget allocations, disbursements and uses of funds at district, ward and village level.

5.3.3.3 Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction

The third goal focuses on establishing effective public service framework as a foundation for improvement in service delivery and reduction of poverty. Two operational targets have been identified. The first is to ensure the administrative systems of government are managed transparently and in the interests of the people they serve; the second is to institutionalise and implement decentralisation by devolution so as to enhance public ownership of the poverty reduction process.

Strategies will include strengthening the Public Service Reform Programme with particular attention to transparent recruitment based on merit, ethics, skills and ability, institutional rules and incentives, institutional management, cost effectiveness, and customer service and responsiveness. Regular service delivery/client satisfaction surveys will be carried out to monitor quality of public services. Measures will be taken to strengthen monitoring and evaluations to ensure performance indicators are tracked against objectives and targets in each MDA. To that effect, actions will be taken to develop, implement and monitor feedback on Client Service Charters and end-user surveys in each sector; as well as to promote public-private-NGOs partnership in the provision of services. The need to hire qualified personnel in key sectors who are trained, motivated, equitably deployed and supervised is critical. This calls also for the need to increase and rationalize remuneration of civil servants in order to fairly compensate workers and to reduce corruption.

The government policy of decentralisation by devolution will continue to be implemented through the LGRP. This entails devolution of increasing responsibilities for service delivery to LGAs, including village and *mitaa* that have to be empowered and their capacity built to carry out their roles as set out in the Policy Paper on Local Government Reform (1998).

5.3.3.4 Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are protected and promoted in the justice system

The fourth goal focuses on the protection and promotion of the rights of the poor and vulnerable groups in the justice system. The operational target for this goal is to ensure timely justice for all, particularly the poor and vulnerable groups.

The strategies to achieve the target will include strengthening the judicial system; extending coverage of the legal reforms and continued review of succession, inheritance, customary, marriage Acts and laws that address the rights of children, women, girls and other vulnerable groups such as people with disability. In addition, the legal aid for vulnerable groups will be availed. Strengthening monitoring mechanism within the police force, prisons and judicial systems will ensure that assessments of the performance of these institutions are undertaken. The juvenile court system will be reviewed to make sure it is driven by best interest of the child, and covers all regions. Government and other key actors will scale up the fight against all forms of abuse, including trafficking in persons (TIP), discrimination

against women and children, and other vulnerable groups. Improvement of facilities, infrastructure and training of law enforcers (police and courts) to combat TIP and related crime will be stepped up.

5.3.3.5 Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance

The fifth goal is the reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance. The operational target aimed to achieving this goal is development of political, and social systems as well as institutions that allow for full participation of all citizens, including the poor and vulnerable groups.

The strategies to achieve the targets include: designing and implementing campaigns to inform people of their rights, responsibilities, and address all forms of abuse, intolerance, discrimination and stigma. Moreover, dialogue on human rights, reduction of poverty and peace will be promoted among political leaders and faith based organizations. Legislation requiring employers to utilize equal opportunity employment policies will be enforced. Other measures will include analysis of exclusion of vulnerable persons within key review processes (e.g., health and education sector reviews), institution of reliable mechanisms of complaints of citizens to ensure people are protected from retribution and intimidation. Review the legislation and special provisions that categorically define the rights of people with disabilities and measures that need be taken, when these stated rights are infringed.

5.3.3.6 Improved personal and material security, reduced crime, eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence

The sixth goal aimed at achieving the broad outcomes is to improve personal security, reduce crime, and eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence. The desired operational target is to ensure that Government institutions and agents namely the police, courts and prisons observe human rights and ensure justice and security for all.

Strategies to achieve the target include: (i) instituting mechanisms to fully implement community-sentencing policy and emphasize rehabilitative rather than punitive approach to prison; (ii) enhancing capacity by training and equipping of police to combat crime, terrorism, illicit business, trading-in-persons, drug-trafficking, money laundering etc. (iii) involving communities in combating these vices; (iv) training the police and other law enforcers on human rights; (v) addressing security needs of vulnerable groups that require differential measures of protection, including children, youths (particularly girls), women, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS and the elderly. The capacity of judges, magistrates and state attorneys to handle a large number of cases will be increased. Efforts will be made to increase awareness of people about their Constitutional rights, right to public information and women's rights, including protection of women against violence and right to seek redress and access to justice. The prosecution system and coordination of Ward Tribunals will also be streamlined and strengthened.

5.3.3.7 National cultural identities enhanced and promoted

The seventh goal aims at promoting national cultural identities. In order to achieve this goal, the required actions are to develop and operationalize policies, strategies and legal frameworks for cultural, moral and national language development. The strategies to achieve this include reviewing of existing policies, strategies and legal framework; establishing and supporting institutions that promote cultural identities and national integrity; and integrating moral education into school activities. Also, Swahili language will be locally and internationally promoted as part of the strategy.