

is currently ongoing to develop an action plan on gender, peace and security: support to existing victim identification and protection mechanisms at the national level could be a first step.

**Main stakeholders** are the following:

**Public sector – Duty bearers:** Ministries in charge of gender in Mainland and Zanzibar<sup>10</sup> are the main counterparts in the Government but other public institutions may also play a crucial role for the action: President's office, Prime Minister's office National Economic Empowerment Council, Ministries of Education, Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Industry and Trade (and their affiliated agencies e.g. for social protection or access to justice), local governments and parastatal organisations (e.g. Uongozi Institute training women leaders), the full range of service providers for survivors of GBV, including local and national health, justice, police and social services authorities.

**Non-State Actors:** Professional bodies like Tanzania Women Judges' Association, Tanzania Women Lawyers' Association or the Tanganyika Law Society are prominent actors. Women entrepreneurs and main service providers working in the field of support to women's rights and empowerment should also be engaged as well as other civil society (police gender desks, paralegals), research organisations and private sector organisations.

**People – Rights holders:** women, men, youth, children, community leaders, people living in the most vulnerable situations (e.g. women and men with disabilities, persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identities).

**Donor partners:** almost all donors are active on gender equality and women's empowerment agenda, both multilaterals (e.g. World Bank, UN agencies) as much as bilateral agencies (e.g. FCDO, USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation), including all EU Member-States in Tanzania.

## 2.3 Additional Areas of Assessment

### 2.3.1 Pre-condition on Fundamental Values

N/A

### 2.3.2 Public Policy

The legislative and regulatory framework governing Tanzania's promotion of gender equality is based on the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (Articles 12 and 13) which guarantees equality between men and women and supports their full participation in social, economic and political spheres. Budget support will be provided in support of mainland gender policies. The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, in collaboration with PO-RALG, Tanzania has developed various policies to empower women. The 2000 Gender and Development Policy provides the overarching policy and is currently under review. It is primarily aimed at ensuring that the gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programmes and strategies. The updated policy is expected to be finalised before the first disbursement. The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22, currently under evaluation) is a key component in the implementation of the Gender Development Policy. It aims at eliminating violence against women and children in Tanzania and improve their welfare by preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and children through comprehensive multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels. Other key policies and strategies for gender integration include the 2014 Education and Training Policy, the new TVET Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26, and the National Skill Development Strategy

Implementation of the various policies has been broadly satisfactory with important achievements. Gender has been mainstreamed in many government policies. The GBV action plan has promoted increased access to justice and empowerment of women. Legal aid provision to women has increased rapidly. More girls are now completing primary and secondary education, accessing TVET or skills training. Gender desks are being established in public institutions such as police stations and are planned for courts. One Stop Centres (OSC) were established at district hospitals to promote a survivor-centred approach to violence against women, creating a supportive environment in which a survivor's rights are prioritised and where she is treated with dignity and respect. At OSCs, healthcare, legal assistance and psychosocial support services are available under one roof, a result of strengthened collaboration between different service delivery actors at the community and national level.

Action plans have been costed. The NPA-VAWC has been costed to determine the amount of funding needed to implement the prevention and response activities delineated under the eight thematic areas<sup>11</sup>. The overall cost of the plan amounts to Tanzanian shillings 267 billion over five years. Based on cost estimates of the policy, the budget and MTEF sectoral and intra-sectoral allocations can be considered appropriate for a successful implementation of the policy as

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children development in Mainland and Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elderly, Gender and Children in Zanzibar.

<sup>11</sup> 1. Household Economic Strengthening 2. Norms and Values 3. Safe Environment 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