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Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021 – 2024

Extended For One Year, 2021–2025



Table of contents

Foreword	5
Abbreviations and Acronyms	6
1. Context Analysis	7
2. Swiss Foreign Policy in Tanzania and Donor Landscape	10
3. Achievements and Lessons Learned 2015–20	12
4. Implications	14
5. Strategic Orientation and Swiss Priorities 2021–24	16
Strengthening state institutions	16
Protecting and promoting civic space	17
Improving youth livelihoods	17
Transversal themes: gender and governance	18
Other themes: climate change and culture	18
6. Programme Management and Implementation	19
7. Programme Steering	21
Annexes	
Annex 1: Map of Tanzania	22
Annex 2: Gender Index Tanzania 2019	23
Annex 3: Theory of Change (simplified)	24
Annex 4: Financial Planning	25
Annex 5: Results Framework	26



Foreword

The United Republic of Tanzania has seen impressive improvements in macroeconomic stability over the past two decades, cumulating in a classification as a lower-middle income country by the World Bank for the first time in 2020. However, considerable development challenges remain. While the growing number of youth and young adolescents provide opportunities linked to demographic dividends, it is evident that needs are significant in terms of provision of skills for gainful income and decent employment, access for all to quality public services and productive resources, gender equalities, and democratic political and civic space.

The Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24 was developed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in consultation with Tanzanian and Swiss stakeholders and implementing partners. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24, the cooperation programme renews Switzerland's commitment to support Tanzania in its efforts to reduce poverty and become an equitable society. It builds on achievements and lessons learned from past cooperation, while concentrating on areas where Switzerland adds value, such as enabling access to Swiss innovation and technologies for positive impacts on systems and communities. It is one of the first Swiss cooperation programmes to factor in the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak and to plan for COVID-19 recovery.

Young people represent around two-thirds of the Tanzanian population. The overall goal of the Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24 is to empower these young people, and especially young



women, to be the main driver of the country's development. To that end, Switzerland will pursue three cross-sectoral outcomes – i.e., strengthening state institutions, protecting and promoting civic space, and improving the health and livelihoods of youth. It will keep promoting democratic governance, accountability and human rights, which are critical components of peace and necessary pre-conditions for sustainable development. Switzerland will also continue supporting the Tanzania National Malaria Control Programme, one of the best performing malaria programmes worldwide. To leave no one behind, it will invest in Tanzania's main social protection scheme and promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as young women and low-income families. Better disaster preparedness, response and recovery will enhance the population's resilience to adverse effects of climate change.

Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania have enjoyed strong relations and - since the early 1960s - development cooperation and evidence-based policy dialogue have played an important part of the cordial ties between the two countries. I thank all those involved in establishing and implementing the strategic priorities set out in the present Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24. I trust these priorities will make a positive contribution to the quality of life in and to the sustainable development of Tanzania, as well as continued stability in the region.

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation (SDC)

Patricia Danzi
Director General

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CoForEST	Conserving Forests through Sustainable, Forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EU	European Union
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
FSDT	Financial Sector Deepening Trust
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HBf	Health Basket Fund
HRH	Human resources for health
IAGD	Internal Auditor General Division
iCHF	Improved Community Health Fund
IDA	International Development Association
IHI	Ifakara Health Institute
MERV	Monitoring System for Development-relevant Changes
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAOT	National Audit Organization of Tanzania
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Prevention and Combatting of Corruption Bureau
PHC	Primary Health Care
PO-RALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SIFEM	Swiss Investment Fund for Emerging Markets
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TZS	Tanzanian shilling
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States dollar
VSD	Vocational Skills Development

1. Context Analysis

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (see map in Annex 1). Tanzania's vision is to transition from a least developed country to middle-income status by 2025. Tanzania is Africa's sixth-most populous country (58 million). It is also experiencing high population growth. Models predict that, by 2050, it could be home to over 100 million people. With children and youth under the age of 25 accounting for around two-thirds of the population, Tanzania is also an extraordinary young country. While two-thirds of the population live in rural areas, it is among the fastest-urbanising countries in Africa. New urban settlements are emerging and cities and towns rapidly growing. Dar es Salaam, the major economic hub, is expected to become a megacity with over 10 million people within the next decade.

Tanzania ranked 130th among 189 countries in the Gender Inequality Index 2019. High and persistent gender inequalities are mainly due to traditional social norms and the prevailing legal framework.¹ In 2017, the Government of Tanzania launched a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, but gender-based violence (GBV) remains high. An important step towards empowering women are reserved seats in parliament, thanks to which the share of women parliamentarians (37%) is well above the sub-Saharan Africa average.

Tanzania's vast natural resources are under huge pressure from the growing population and unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Climate change, unless successfully mitigated, will further harm the natural capital and the health and livelihoods of millions of Tanzanians. Higher temperatures, flooding and droughts, and a rise in sea level threaten agricultural production and exacerbate illness and mortality linked to malnutrition, diarrheal disease and malaria. Exposure to air pollution, associated with rapid urbanisation, increases the prevalence of respiratory diseases.

GOVERNANCE

Politically, Tanzania is at a crossroads after almost two decades of slow but steady progress towards a more inclusive democracy. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 lists good governance as one of five goals. Since coming into power in 2015, the government has chosen a strongly state-led development model; decision-making power and financial resources have moved to the central government. Strengthening decentralisation to and capacities at the local level is a challenge.

Democratic institutions and processes are under threat in Tanzania. There are only few checks and balances. Parliament and formal accountability institutions are only partially independent. Social accountability is also limited as the space for communities and civil society is shrinking and reliable data is scarce.

Increasing revenues, the efficient use of public resources and anti-corruption are flagship policy projects of the current Government. Citizens perceive corruption to have declined dramatically. However, limited transparency in government spending puts the sustainability of the ambitious agenda at risk. The government has also instilled more discipline among civil servants and cut administrative costs. Improvements in local government revenue collection and management have been reported. But despite a strong drive to increase domestic revenues, the overall tax-to-GDP ratio has barely changed.

Tanzania remains peaceful. However, the traditionally fairly open political and civic space is shrinking, and the relatively strong social fabric is under pressure. Laws such as the Media Services Act, the Cybercrime Act and the Statistics Act can serve to hinder media freedom and public debate, and the amended NGO Act and new NGO Guidelines create challenges that potentially affect the work of CSOs as public service providers but even more so as legitimate accountability actors. Tanzania's position in the Press Freedom Index from Reporters without Borders declined dramatically from rank 75 in 2015 to 124 (among 180 countries) in 2020.

¹ See also OECD-DAC Gender Index in Annex 2.



ECONOMY

Tanzania has one of Africa's fastest-growing economies (an average 7% during the past two decades) and its economic potential is unmistakable. Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, economic growth proved resilient, driven by public investments in big infrastructure projects, gold exports and tourism. Inflation and exchange rates were relatively stable. In 2020, Tanzania was for the first time classified as a lower middle-income country by the World Bank with a GDP per capita of USD 1,080. However, growth has not been inclusive and barely enough to raise incomes of the poor.

Tanzania hosts one of the largest poor populations in Africa. Approximately 14 million live below the national poverty line of USD 21 per adult equivalent per month, a number that is growing. The share of poor people declined only slightly between 2012 and 2018 from 28.2% to 26.4%. In rural areas poverty eased from 33.4% to 31.3%, while urban poverty stagnated at around 16%. Inequalities are increasing and vulnerability is high. Over 80% of the poor live in rural areas. Poverty is more prevalent among women-headed households and young people. Whereas 16% of the population escaped poverty, 12% fell back into it.

Environmental and natural resources play a critical role for the economy and the poor. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for 30% of GDP. Tourism, mostly nature-based, accounts for more than 13%

of GDP. Most exports are natural-resources based (coffee, cashew, gold, metals and other minerals). While 70% of the population lives in rural areas and more than 50% depends on agriculture, 85% of the population uses biomass to satisfy energy needs (World Bank 2019). It is thus evident that the livelihoods of the majority of Tanzanians, particularly of future generations, rely on the sustainable management of natural resources.

Tanzania's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index is the second-lowest in East Africa.² Among other things, the strong interventionist economic policy, significant corporate income taxes, inadequate access to finance and business development services and a struggle to find suitable skills limit the attractiveness of starting businesses and engaging in formal economic activities. The slow pace of implementation of much-needed reforms to the business environment and human capital investment is worrisome.

The economic impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic is unclear. The World Bank estimates that 500,000 Tanzanians could be pushed (back) into poverty, many of them women in the informal urban sector. Tourism, a key foreign currency earner for Tanzania, will be hit particularly hard. On the other hand, the rise in the gold price, Tanzania's most important export, could offset some of these losses.

² The ranking improved to 132nd in 2016 (among 190 economies), but reverted to 141st in 2019 (among 190 economies).

SOCIAL

Public spending on social sectors is low compared to countries with similar income levels. In 2018 only 9% of the national budget was allocated to health, 50% of which was financed through an externally funded Health Basket (HBF) and initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisations. Access to primary health care (PHC) has significantly improved thanks to decentralised Health Basket funding and an e-health-strategy that introduced innovations such as health insurance management and electronic patient records. PHC clinics have been upgraded and accountability for health sector resources has increased. Eighty-five percent of births take place in clinics, which has contributed to reduced maternal and neonatal mortality. Under-five mortality has declined by over 50%.

While access has increased, health outcomes are compromised by poor quality standards, an insufficient human resource base and inadequate professional skills. Inequalities because of high dependency on out-of-pocket payments are likely to remain. Various national social protection schemes exist, however with no clear architecture. One-third of Tanzanian citizens have a basic health insurance (primary care without specialised services). Social protection programmes targeting the poorest such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) are inadequately resourced and in no position to cater for all food-poor households.

Tanzania is a world leader in controlling malaria and has embarked on an effort to expand malaria free zones. At least 30% of the population lives in

low-risk zones; Zanzibar has maintained malaria prevalence below 1% for the past decade.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, Tanzania was well positioned to make good progress towards the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The pandemic, however, has highlighted weaknesses of the system to mount an effective infection prevention and containment strategy, slowed down PHC service delivery and is expected to further undermine the quality of services.

According to the World Bank school enrolment has increased thanks to free education, but only 69% of children complete primary school and 27% proceed with secondary education in 2018, and many quit without having developed a sound level of basic skills. Over recent years, the government has shown more interest in the learning needs of out-of-school youth and vocational skills development (VSD). However, access to VSD remains low; the quality and labour market-relevance are unsatisfactory. Consequently, the employment rate among graduates of technical training programmes is very low (2014: 14%). The agricultural sectors (production, trade and processing) represents 70% of employment. This is where women and youth are most likely to engage, in particular in the more vulnerable and lower-paid occupations. As legal protection is absent, working hours can be long, incomes are extremely volatile and social benefits inexistent. On top of inadequate skills, informal sector workers and especially young women are prevented from engaging in more gainful economic opportunities by limited access to productive assets and quality health services as well as natural hazards.



2. Swiss Foreign Policy in Tanzania and Donor Landscape

SWISS TRADITION, INTERESTS AND ADDED VALUE

The Government of Switzerland has been active in Tanzania since the early 1960s. Its physical presence was strengthened in 1981 with the opening of a cooperation office, now an integral part of the Swiss Embassy. Apart from Swiss official development assistance (ODA), there is a long tradition of Swiss philanthropy and commerce, including from missionaries, scientists, and sisal and coffee traders. A vast range of Swiss NGOs and academics and a modest, but growing number of Swiss companies and entrepreneurs are present in the country. Many strong Tanzanian institutions and businesses have Swiss origins.

Swiss international cooperation and geographical priorities are determined by the needs of partner countries and Switzerland's *long-term interests*. Swiss cooperation in East Africa serves the promotion of democratic values, Switzerland's humanitarian tradition, and a just and peaceful international order. Switzerland also has an interest in a sustainable and investment-friendly regional economic framework.³ Tanzania remains a priority country. Specifically, a democratic, prosperous and peaceful Tanzania is important for relieving economic and migration pressures and maintaining stability in a conflict-prone region. More attractive and easier access to Tanzanian markets strengthens economic cooperation and benefits Swiss companies – e.g., in research; innovation and digitalisation; tourism; financial services; and mineral extraction.

Swiss cooperation is aligned with the development goals of Tanzania as stipulated in medium-term plans and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. It is guided by the Swiss Foreign Policy Strategy 2020–23 and Switzerland's Strategy for International Cooperation 2021–24 which pursues key objectives in the areas of economic development; the environment; human development; and peacebuilding and governance.

Switzerland has contributed to sustainable development in Tanzania based on the values of participation and accountability, and a rule-based administration. As a heterogeneous, democratic and federal state, Switzerland has important experiences to share. Its *added value* lies in its long-term support for institutional capacity building and access to Swiss innovation and technology for positive impacts on systems and communities, all the while remaining flexible to adapt to local realities and dynamic contexts. Switzerland has established itself as a thought leader and actor in the areas of health system strengthening, malaria control and VSD as well as in the governance sub-sectors of media support and anti-corruption. It has contributed to a thriving Tanzanian civil society, which for many years has allowed the population to live mostly free and peaceful lives. In anti-corruption, Switzerland is the second-largest donor after the United Kingdom. Swiss leadership in biomedical innovation has allowed the Tanzania National Malaria Control Programme to become one of the best performing malaria programmes worldwide.

³ Tanzania is a country member of two Regional Economic Communities (EAC, SADC).



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN TANZANIA

Tanzania remains one of the largest aid recipients in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the share of ODA towards financing the country's development dropped dramatically from 70% of central government expenditure in 2009 to 29.5% in 2018.⁴ Expecting at best stagnating ODA levels due to political and economic developments in donor countries and in Tanzania, the share will likely further decline. The top donors by far (2017–18 average) are the United States and the World Bank (IDA), followed by the United Kingdom, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the EU and Sweden. Switzerland contributes approximately CHF 25 million per year and is among a large group of mid-level bilateral donors. The significant donor landscape is increasingly fragmented calling for strong collaboration of traditional and non-traditional partners to support Tanzania in achieving tangible results.

The Swiss Embassy is well networked with multilateral and other OECD-DAC bilateral donors. It represents Switzerland within the Development Partners Group (DPG) and co-leads and participates in DPG groups – i.e., in agriculture, health, governance, gender, VSD, private sector development, economic development and sustainable forest management.

⁴ Net ODA for 2014–18 was 15% lower compared to the previous five-year period (2009–13). Between 2014 and 2018, net ODA to Tanzania fluctuated at around USD 2.52 billion.

3. Achievements and Lessons Learned 2015–20

HEALTH: Swiss policy dialogue in the context of the HBF has emphasised administrative and financial decentralisation of the health sector. As a result, around 90% of the 6,000 PHC clinics introduced electronic planning and accounting systems, and thus improved their service delivery and accountability for the utilisation of public funds. Furthermore, support for the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania (PO-RALG), allowed the government to enter into agreements with the private sector for emergency procurement of out-of-stock medicines. Consequently, 80% of clinics reported no stock-outs of essential medicines, medical equipment or reagents. Collaboration with PO-RALG also facilitated the nationwide roll-out of the improved community health fund insurance (ICHF) and digital claims management system.

The renowned Ifakara Health Institute, in collaboration with Swiss and international research groups, has generated a significant amount of evidence for public health policies. Innovative health reforms and technologies and social change to improve the livelihoods of youth, in particular poor young women, have also been promoted by the

Innovation Hub in Ifakara, with close linkages to Swiss academia and private sector.

Globally recognised practices to further reduce malaria prevalence and incidence have been developed and scaled up. Compared to 2002, 11 million people are less exposed to a high malaria risk, and the malaria-free zones are being enlarged.

Lessons: (i) Regional and sub-national data-driven projects foster evidence-based sector dialogue, ensure value for money, and allow the scaling up of project innovations at the national level; (ii) The HBF is an effective sector dialogue platform and remains the most reliable funding source for health service delivery, although more efforts could be made to increase the extent to which services are responsive to the special needs of youth; (iii) The One Health approach⁵ will gain importance in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis.

5 "One Health" is an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes. <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/one-health>.



GOVERNANCE: Switzerland has gained high credibility in the governance domain, where it has balanced support for state systems, mostly through key accountability actors, and support for CSOs and the independent media to advocate for transparency and inclusion. Notably, Switzerland provided long-term embedded experts to strengthen the Prevention and Combatting of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). Among other things, the equipment of 150 law enforcement officials with financial investigation tools and capacities has played an important role in reducing corruption. Swiss support for the National Audit Organization of Tanzania (NAOT) contributed to an increase in the share of local government authorities with clean audit certificates from 81% in 2015 to 94% in 2018.

Moreover, Swiss-supported CSOs, alongside other partners, secured amendments to the Political Parties Act and the Statistics Act, which otherwise would have limited political and research activities even more. Improved accountability is also noted at the local level: Swiss-supported CSOs and national networks were involved in monitoring exercises. Budgets were analysed using a gender lens, but disaggregated data have yet to influence interventions.

Switzerland maintained its role as lead agency in the media sub-sector. Financial and technical support permitted selected Tanzanian media actors to increase their revenues by 20%; a Yearbook on Media Quality provides a new tool for monitoring media performance. Supported community radio stations experienced an increase in visitors to their blogs from around 150,000 in 2017 to 750,000 in 2018; 52 *Niambie* radio edutainment episodes have been aired since 2015 and provided some 1.6 million, mostly young people, with the information they need to take part in important decisions affecting their lives.

Lessons: (i) Strong and independent local accountability CSOs remain important pillars of the accountability system; (ii) Technical assistance to government bodies in areas where political will is high is an effective mode of supply-side engagement; and (iii) New models of media support are required considering the quadruple crisis of the sector⁶, such as strengthening young and often female innovative individuals and groups to communicate through social media.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME: In the employment and income domain, Switzerland continued to engage with government institutions, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector. Swiss support for evidence-based advocacy and social accountability monitoring contributed to the removal of taxes on cashew nuts, rice, cotton and potato crops, which benefited an estimated 5.7 million smallholder farmers. For instance, 3.5 million farmers in the cashew value chain increased their incomes by an average 19% in 2018; over 1 million female farmers had higher earnings in 2019. Switzerland also contributed to the elaboration of a National Post-Harvest Strategy and Action Plan to reduce post-harvest losses, and stimulated the development of a private sector-based market for post-harvest technologies.

Over recent years Switzerland has started its involvement in employment with a focus on agriculture. Thanks to the modest initial support for VSD that will increase over the years to come, nearly 90% of the targeted 7,635 disadvantaged youth and young adults in the Morogoro region (of which 3,347 female) entered (self-) employment in agribusinesses and renewable energy. They started to earn higher incomes (on average USD 37 per month compared to USD 17).⁷

The scaling up of the Swiss-financed project “Conserving Forests through Sustainable, Forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania” (CoForEST) benefited close to 100,000 persons in terms of income generation, social services, reduced deforestation and community resilience.

Lessons: (i) Developing truly gender-sensitive programmes and improving the quality of the engagement of and benefits for women requires extensive analyses; (ii) For the huge majority of youth, and particularly rural youth, future perspectives are in self-employment in the informal sector rather than formal jobs; experience shows that there are sufficient and attractive market opportunities for youth in specific niches; (iii) Youth require a comprehensive set of skills that include life/soft, entrepreneurial and financial skills besides quality and market-relevant vocational skills, accompanied with market linkages and access to finance; (iv) The environment for large-scale investments in agricultural value chains has increasingly become uncondusive due to a challenging business environment.

⁶ Quadruple crisis: Structural change in media consumption; concerns about press freedom; reduced revenues; and the advance of fake news.

⁷ Results from the “Opportunities for Youth Employment” project. In comparison, the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics has set the basic needs poverty line in at USD 21 per adult equivalent per month.

4. Implications

With ten years to go, the coming period is crucial for Tanzania's progress towards the SDGs. Going forward, Tanzania clearly faces a series of challenges, but can draw on the benefits of a peaceful past, a strong social fabric and low levels of violence. However, the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 could have a profound impact on Tanzania's development outlook and consequently across Switzerland's cooperation programme and implementation arrangements.

The domains of intervention of the previous cooperation strategy remain relevant to the domestic context and align with Switzerland's Strategy for International Cooperation 2021–24 (IC Strategy) through the SDC Strategic Guidelines for Eastern Africa 2021–24. Generally, the Swiss Cooperation Programme 2021–24 will allow for continuity, capitalisation and scaling up of previous Swiss support. To maintain its visibility and accelerate impact, **Swiss cooperation will transition from a domain to a cross-sectoral approach to policy dialogue, planning, programming and implementation.** The programme will cover areas where needs are greatest and where Switzerland adds value to the efforts of national and international development partners to achieve systemic change.

Switzerland will continue to enhance democratic governance by providing support for reforming state institutions to increase public revenues and provide better, equitable and more relevant public services for all citizens and by strengthening key accountability actors and facilitating civil society engagement. The **generation, dissemination and analysis of disaggregated data** will substantiate and guide Swiss policy dialogue on the ground. Compared to the previous strategy and in order to focus on available resources, maintaining peace will no longer figure as a stand-alone objective. But Switzerland remains committed to promoting social cohesion.

Achieving better health will remain a prominent feature across the entire Swiss portfolio and be pursued from a governance and a youth livelihoods angle through interventions to further strengthen the capacities of the health sector, to enable civic activities around health governance, and to facilitate

access to health services including in the areas of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV. These interventions will complement institutional support for the health sector through the HBF.

The large cohort of young people in Tanzania carries huge potential. However, many of them live in poverty with little or no prospects. **Swiss cooperation will enhance its focus on youth below 25 as beneficiaries, partners and agents of change.** As in recent years, Switzerland will continue increasing its engagement in youth employment. Basic education and vocational skills are both essential elements of socio-economic empowerment and civic engagement. Switzerland will therefore continue supporting young men and women with opportunities to learn market-relevant vocational skills in formal education and alternative learning pathways. **Within VSD programmes, it will explore possibilities to increase its engagement in soft/life skills and to expand ICT skills development, and will include basic education components for illiterate and low-skilled participants.**

To improve access to finance, Switzerland will also support the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) that aims to narrow the financial inclusion gap and drive a financial system that contributes to improved well-being of four selected target groups: women, rural youth, farmers and SME's. In doing so, a clear focus on rural youth and poor young women's capital is a key contribution to change for the next generations.

Stronger emphasis will be given to engaging with the private sector, as well as to innovation and technology as a vehicle to addressing urgent development challenges and influencing growth dynamics. This includes reinforcing linkages to Swiss innovation centres and building on the existing innovation ecosystem in Tanzania.

True to Switzerland's commitment to leaving no one behind, an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, **Switzerland will invest in Tanzania's main social protection scheme (TASAF)** and identify entry points for policy dialogue and programmes that directly target and protect the poorest and



most vulnerable population groups – i.e., food-poor families, youth and in particular poor young women.

While still recognising the advantages of clustering for efficiencies and synergies, **the cooperation programme will no longer have a geographic focus**. This in order to increase flexibility for implementing partners to engage where data show that needs are highest and to underline the ambition to work on sustainable national reforms rather than pilot projects.

In light of rapid urbanisation and urban poverty, the programme will build on a better understanding of peri-urban spaces, services and opportunities and rural-urban mobility dynamics. Attention will be given to Zanzibar, especially in connection with governance, the functioning of state institutions and the growing unrest among the youthful population.

5. Strategic Orientation and Swiss Priorities 2021–24

The overall goal of the Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24 is **to empower young people, especially poor young women, to advance socially and economically, thus enabling them to be a main driver of Tanzania’s move to an equitable and stable middle-income country, and contributing to regional stability and prosperity.** To reinforce coherence and synergies, Swiss cooperation will pursue three cross-sectoral portfolio outcomes where national policy objectives and Switzerland’s Strategy for International Cooperation 2021–24 align (see Theory of Change Annex 3).

STRENGTHENING STATE INSTITUTIONS

Outcome 1: State institutions are more efficient and effective, inclusive and increasingly free of corruption

IC Strategy Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services

IC Strategy Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

Governance reforms have shown mixed success to date. The Tanzanian civil service appears more efficient and effective in raising and utilising public resources and perceptions of public corruption have improved, but more efforts are needed. Basic social services coverage is expanding, but is challenged by changing global health risks such as the COVID-19 outbreak, prioritised infrastructure spending, population growth and urbanisation, and quality and equity issues.

Outcome 1 therefore aims at strengthening core state institutions and local authorities to be more efficient and effective in a systemic and sustainable manner, to be more responsive and accountable to – young – men’s and women’s needs and less prone to corruption. A mix of sector budget support and technical assistance, including for oversight bodies, will help inform government policies and foster the ability and capacities of the public sector to deliver quality and gender-sensitive basic health and GBV services, social protection, market-relevant VSD (with a basic education component), and financial solutions and innovations that leave no one behind.



PROTECTING AND PROMOTING CIVIC SPACE

Outcome 2: Civic space is protected and enables all citizens and especially young women to influence local and national policy making and implementation and protects their human rights.

IC Strategy Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

IC Strategy Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

The traditionally fairly open civic space in Tanzania has come under pressure. Too many young people lack the necessary skills and avenues to create and access information, and voice their interests and concerns. They remain unrepresented and unable to participate in decisions that affect the society, their communities and human rights. CSOs and the media are increasingly facing tightening restrictions, including regulatory hurdles and strict oversight.

Outcome 2 therefore aims at protecting and promoting the space that enables citizens, especially poor young women, to express themselves freely and to shape, monitor and influence social, political and economic matters that concern them. Advocacy activities of Swiss-supported accountability actors (mainly CSOs and media) and human rights defenders will preserve and open new spaces for citizens, especially youth, to engage with institutions at national and local levels and hold them to account for their duties. The likelihood is thus greater that policies, structures and processes take into account the needs and aspirations of young people, whether from rural or urban areas, and that their human rights are better respected, protected and fulfilled.

IMPROVING YOUTH LIVELIHOODS

Outcome 3: More youth, especially poor young women, benefit from gainful income-generating opportunities and sustainable livelihoods

IC Strategy Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs

IC Strategy Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services

IC Strategy Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

Switzerland recognises that the growing Tanzanian population is a huge opportunity for accelerating growth and shared wealth. However, poverty is most prevalent among young people. Youth and particularly young women are often stuck in low-paid informal or nonpaid work where they face limited prospects. Moreover, negative gender norms and traditions, as well as sexual and reproductive ill health hamper their socio-economic development.

Outcome 3 therefore aims at empowering and improving the livelihoods of youth, in particular poor young women, by contributing to increased access to (i) market-relevant vocational skills, innovations and financial solutions; (ii) SRH and GBV services; and (iii) social protection for those most in need. Combined, Swiss-supported public service delivery and private sector/impact enterprise engagement will expand social and economic options and allow youth to pursue new gainful income-generating opportunities and/or enhance the productivity of their current activities, thus supplementing and stabilising income flows, and contributing to sustainable livelihoods and reduced income poverty.



TRANSVERSAL THEMES: GENDER AND GOVERNANCE

Gender equality is at the core of Swiss cooperation since the reduction of gender-based discrimination and gender gaps is both a goal and a pre-condition for development. In Tanzania, Switzerland seeks to promote more gender-inclusive governance and public institutions (Outcome 1); increase the participation of women in decision- and opinion-making (Outcome 2); and improve poor young women's livelihoods (Outcome 3). Identifying entry points and effective approaches for gender mainstreaming and the development of programmes that aim for transformative change in these areas requires extensive analyses to understand constraints related to roles and power relations, gender norms and behaviour, decision-making, access to and control over resources, and legal frameworks and policies. Switzerland will address gender in its policy dialogue, planning and monitoring, capacity building and communication.

Governance is a strategic objective and a transversal theme. Aware that it is a sensitive undertaking, and that therefore risks to stakeholders need to be mitigated, Switzerland aims to influence power relations. It will support duty bearers to deliver services in an efficient and effective manner and to create enabling spaces for citizen participation, and rights holders to hold decision-makers accountable at different governance levels. Governance principles will cut across all interventions, especially the principles of accountability and transparency which are of paramount importance to overcome corruption.

OTHER THEMES: CLIMATE CHANGE AND CULTURE

Climate change: The ND-GAIN Country Index, which combines the vulnerability of a country with its ability to respond to climate change, features Tanzania at the low end. Climate change is not a stand-alone theme within the Swiss portfolio, but, as hitherto, will be addressed as an amplifier of existing stressors in the areas where Switzerland is engaged, for instance in connection with malaria, agriculture and especially forest management.

Culture: Switzerland will continue to allocate 1% of SDC's operational budget to the promotion of local artists and culture. Aligned with Swiss portfolio Outcome 2 "Enabling space" and Outcome 3 "Youth livelihoods", the embassy will support a limited number of local (youth) cultural organisations, and (young) cultural managers and promoters in Mainland Tanzania and the Isles to contribute to building a strong, dynamic and innovative arts and culture sector.

6. Programme Management and Implementation

AID MODALITIES

Budget support and technical assistance to the Government of Tanzania: Switzerland provides financial and technical assistance to Tanzanian government counterparts and engages in policy dialogue and donor coordination. Focused sector dialogue – e.g., in health, education/VSD and anti-corruption – has been productive, and, to bring about further systemic reforms, Switzerland will support TASAF in addition to the HBF.

At the political level, there has been limited donor dialogue in recent years and few opportunities to pursue Swiss interests and arrive at a common understanding of priorities, reform strategies and long-term vision for Tanzania, including regarding human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Switzerland stands ready to revive high-level working relationships with the Tanzanian government.

Core contributions to Tanzanian non-state actors: In line with SDC's approach to aid effectiveness, support for local systems and actors remains the preferred avenue to bring about systemic change. Over the years, Switzerland has nurtured a long list of Tanzanian partners who have grown into independent sustainable organisations and helped drive development. Core contributions to local CSOs, private sector and media partners leverage Swiss cooperation. Core contributions are aligned with those of other donors and are linked to Swiss representation in partner organisations' governance mechanisms.

Mandates and project contributions to Swiss and international NGOs: There is a good number of international and Swiss NGOs in Tanzania. Where NGOs and Switzerland share common goals, mandates and project contributions have strengthened Swiss results. Especially Swiss NGOs have traditionally and successfully worked alongside the Swiss government by translating policies into local actions and promoting community participation in planning and decision-making or by implementing official Swiss development cooperation – e.g., in health, agriculture and youth employment. While recognising that international NGO operations in Tanzania are increasingly challenged by a restrictive

work environment, the Swiss government will continue to seek selective strategic partnerships with NGOs and other non-governmental institutions. Mandates for carrying out SDC-initiated activities will be awarded in areas where external expertise offers a clear added value.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Switzerland has engaged the private sector, including Swiss businesses, particularly in the health sector. Examples include collaboration with SICPA on traceability of materials to render Tanzanian institutions more efficient; with Medgate in telemedicine to expand medical services to remote locations; and with Novartis and Sanofi to expand access to affordable long-term prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases (NCD). Building on such positive experiences, Switzerland will seek closer cooperation with private sector players, including Swiss businesses, to explore efficient and larger-scale solutions to strengthening public service delivery, empowering youth and improving livelihoods through, including through inclusive finance and innovative practices and (digital) technologies. To this end, Switzerland will reinforce linkages with Swiss innovation centres – e.g., in health – and build on the innovation ecosystem in Tanzania.

WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

The main responsibility for implementing the Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24 lies with SDC, at the country level represented by the Swiss Embassy. In fulfilling its commitments, SDC closely collaborates with the Political Division and the Human Security Division of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and with SECO. In particular, the embassy will continue interacting with selected SECO and SIFEM supported programmes – e.g., in local economic development and innovations; in audit and revenue administration; and in forestry. The Swiss Embassy also endeavours to increase its awareness of and reinforce strategic and mutually beneficial linkages with relevant SDC global programmes for greater leverage and better results in



policy dialogue. Collaboration in health and around sustainable forests and climate change have been particularly successful. The embassy provides inputs that help shape Swiss positions in multilateral governance bodies such as the World Bank, AfDB, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), UNFPA, UNESCO and UN-Women.

HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The current embassy staffing is adequate for managing and implementing the Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24. Cost-effective management will be emphasised by focusing on fewer but larger programmes, which will also create the necessary space for pursuing the new cross-sectoral orientation of the cooperation programme.

The total predicted budget for 2021–24 is CHF 100 million or an average of CHF 25 million per year (compared to an average yearly expenditure of CHF 22.6 million for the period 2015–20⁸). Financial allocations to employment and income are expected to be by far the largest, and have exceeded allocations for health (see also Annex 4: Financial Planning).

Projected Budget by Domain in CHF (millions): Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania 2021–24⁹

Employment and income	44.0
Health	26.0
Governance	23.5
Other (culture and transversal themes)	6.5
TOTAL *	100.0

* Potential complementary engagement of other Swiss actors to be determined.

⁸ Budget execution per domain 2015–20: Health CHF 54 million; employment and income CHF 48 million and governance CHF 34 million.

⁹ While Swiss cooperation will transition from a domain approach to a cross-sectoral approach, for administrative purposes the budget is structured along domains/sectors.

7. Programme Steering

A comprehensive monitoring system contributes to professional documentation and communication, including annual reporting on the efficiency and effectiveness of Swiss development cooperation. It demonstrates accountability and allows for evidence-based corrective measures.

Monitoring observes three dimensions: (i) the country context; (ii) Swiss portfolio results; and (iii) management. The first dimension, the country context, is monitored through SDC's Monitoring System for Development-relevant Changes (MERV). MERV tracks Tanzania's economic, social, environmental and political development and how it affects Swiss cooperation.

Monitoring of Swiss results along the Results Framework in Annex 5 assesses progress towards expect-

ed Swiss portfolio outcomes and contributions to selected country outcomes, including with regard to the transversal themes gender and governance. Among other data gathering instruments, monitoring builds on perception surveys, annual reports by implementing partners and youth consultations. The Swiss embassy in Tanzania is looking into digital data gathering for more frequent data collection. A mid-term review of the cooperation programme will be conducted after two years.

Four instruments are used to monitor management, the third dimension of the monitoring system – i.e., the Internal Control System, the Office Management Report, the Gender Equality Mainstreaming Plan and financial reporting.



Annex 1: Map of Tanzania

Map No. 3667 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
January 2006Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

* Manyara, Geita, Katavi, Njombe, Simiyu and Songwe are now regions.

Annex 2: Gender Index Tanzania 2019

Country	United Republic of Tanzania
SIGI 2019 Category	High
SIGI Value 2019	46%

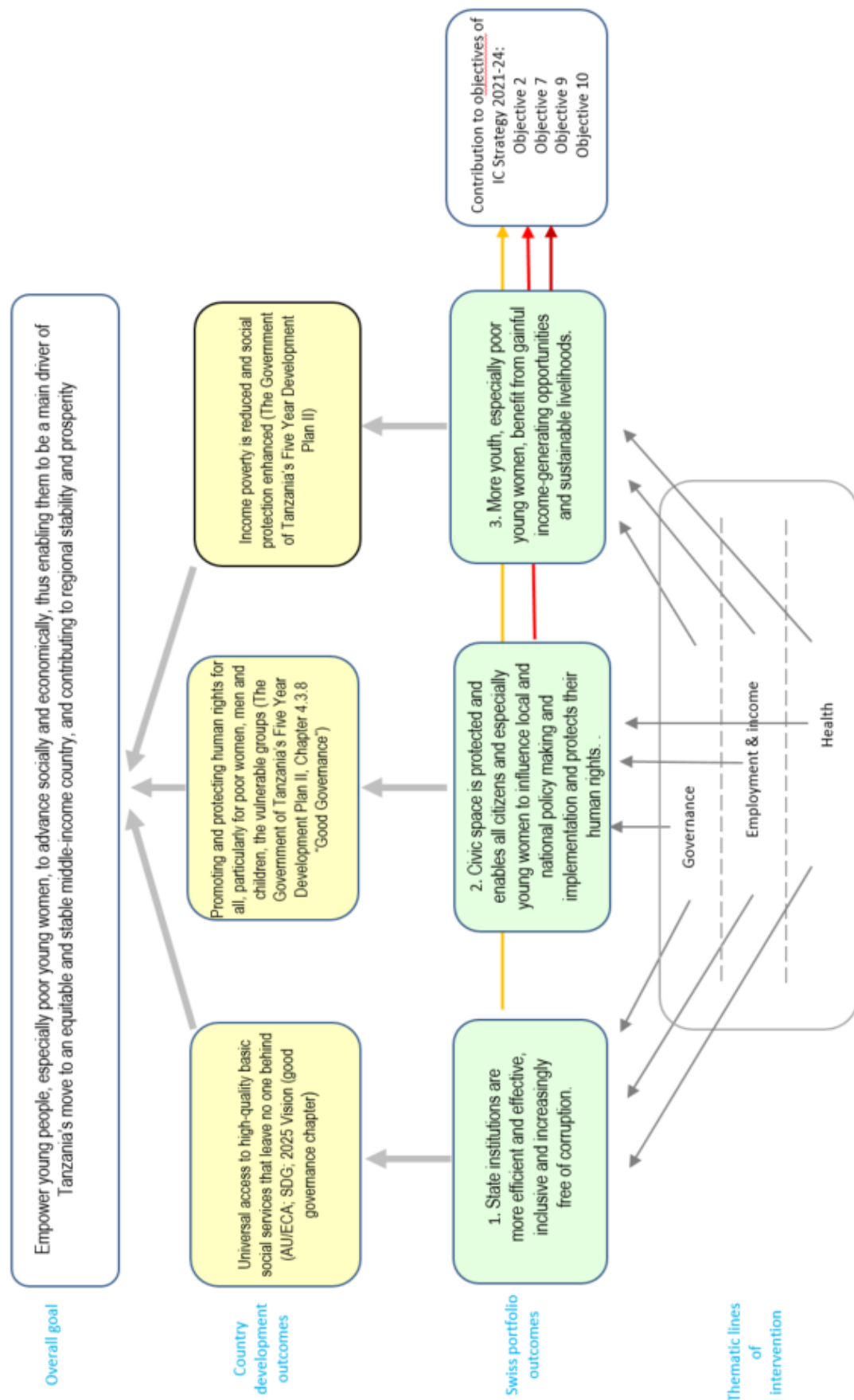
Discrimination in the family		81%
	Legal framework on child marriage	100%
	Percentage of girls under 18 married	25%
	Legal framework on household responsibilities	75%
	Proportion of the population declaring that children will suffer if mothers are working outside home for a pay	-
	Female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid care work	3.7
	Legal framework on inheritance	100%
	Legal framework on divorce	75%

Restricted physical integrity		29%
	Legal framework on violence against women	75%
	Proportion of the female population justifying domestic violence	58%
	Prevalence of domestic violence against women (lifetime)	42%
	Legal framework on female genital mutilation (FGM)	50%
	Share of women who think FGM should continue	3%
	Share of women who have undergone FGM	10%
	Sex ratio at birth (natural =105)	105
	Legal framework on reproductive rights	50%
	Female population with unmet needs for family planning	22%

Restricted access to productive and financial resources		30%
	Legal framework on working rights	0%
	Proportion of the population declaring this is not acceptable for a woman in their family to work outside home for a pay	13%
	Share of managers (male)	77%
	Legal framework on access to non-land assets	50%
	Share of house owners (male)	77%
	Legal framework on access to land assets	25%
	Share of agricultural land holders (male)	80%
	Legal framework on access to financial services	25%
	Share of account holders (male)	54%

Restricted civil liberties		35%
	Legal framework on civil rights	75%
	Legal framework on freedom of movement	0%
	Percentage of women in the total number of persons not feeling safe walking alone at night	62%
	Legal framework on political participation	25%
	Share of the population that believes men are better political leaders than women	43%
	Percentage of male MP's	63%
	Legal framework on access to justice	25%
	Share of women declaring lack of confidence in the justice system	45%

Annex 3: Theory of Change (simplified)



Annex 4: Financial Planning

Financial Year:	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total 2021-24 in %	
Break down of budget allocation according to Domain of Intervention:						
Domain of Intervention						
Employment and Income	9'500'000	10'500'000	11'500'000	12'500'000	44'000'000	44%
Domain of Intervention						
Health	6'500'000	6'500'000	6'500'000	6'500'000	26'000'000	26%
Domain of Intervention						
Governance	5'000'000	5'500'000	6'000'000	7'000'000	23'500'000	24%
Other Lines of intervention						
Culture and transversal Themes	1'000'000	1'500'000	2'000'000	2'000'000	6'500'000	6%
Total budget allocation (to Intl. Cooperation-Office(s))	22'000'000	24'000'000	26'000'000	28'000'000	100'000'000	100%

Annex 5: Results Framework

Swiss Portfolio Outcome 1: Efficient, effective and inclusive state institutions contributing to Sub-objectives of the IC Strategy 2021-2024:
 Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services
 Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

Theory of change: If, through Swiss interventions, key state institutions become more efficient and effective in raising funds and using public resources, as well as more accountable to citizens and less prone to corruption, then the delivery of basic social services in selected areas like vocational skills development, health services and social protection will be of better quality and more inclusive because reforms are implemented and processes improved, thus strengthening governance and resource allocation to social services and to local authorities.

(1) Swiss portfolio outcome	(2) Contribution of Swiss programme	(3) Country development outcome
Outcome statement: State institutions are more efficient and effective, inclusive and increasingly free of corruption. Indicators: 1.1 Number of local government authorities that benefit from increased sources of revenue, with Swiss support (GOV ARI 2) Source: Good Financial Governance (GFG), CoForEST Baseline 2020: GFG (10); CoForEST (30) Target 2024: GFG (15 new ones), CoForEST (4 new ones by project end in 2022) 1.2 Proportion of people who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (TRI GOV 5) Source: SDC 2021 Perception Survey Baseline 2020: 7% Target 2024: 2% 1.3 Proportion of actions taken in relation to audit reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies on either performance or control of local government authorities (GOV TRI 4) Source: CAG report Baseline 2020: 31% of audit recommendations implemented; 25% not implemented Target 2024: 50% of audit recommendations implemented	The Swiss programme contributes to a stronger state in terms of accountability and reduced corruption as well as enhanced capacity in selected areas like vocational skills development (with a basic education component), health and social protection in order to deliver more inclusive and better-quality basic social services, in particular to the most vulnerable, including poor young women. Assumptions: - Sector reforms that improve efficiency, transparency and accountability remain a government priority. - The independence of oversight bodies is upheld. - The government is open to working in partnership with external actors. - The government continues to invest in education and has supportive policies in place for Vocational Skills Development, which facilitate the delivery of skills relevant to market needs. Risks: - Continued government prioritisation of infrastructure development with the consequence that basic social services do not receive adequate budget allocations. - Revenue re-centralization that would jeopardise the financial decentralisation and community engagement in planning and budgeting at village level, including community-based forest management (CBFM).	Outcome statement: Universal access to high-quality basic social services that leave no one behind (Sources: African Union/East and Central Africa; SDG; 2025 Vision (good governance chapter)) Indicators: 1.1 Total revenue (tax and non-tax) collected by the Central Government Source: Controller and Auditor General (CAG) Report Baseline (CAG Report 2020): 25.817 bn TZS 1.2 Proportion of Local Government Authority (LGA) budget financed by own source revenue Source: CAG Report Baseline (CAG Report 2020): 15% 1.3 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG Indicator 1.a.2) Source: National Budget, TASAF Baseline 2020: education 13.5%; health 9.1%; social protection (2.35%) 1.4 Tanzania's score and ranking in the Corruption Perception Index

1.4 Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (HLT ARI 1) Source: HBF Scorecard Baseline 2020: 83% Target 2024: 95% 1.5 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their needs for family planning satisfied with modern methods (HLT TRI 4) Source: HBF Scorecard Baseline 2020: 42% Target 2024: 75% 1.6 Percentage of Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme beneficiary households who receive their cash payments within the first 10 days of the next month following the payment cycle (measures efficiency) (Local Indicator) Source: TASAF reports Baseline 2020: 0% Target 2024: 90%	– Unpredictable government and changing policies that negatively affect the delivery of social services. – Continued weakening of the independence of accountability actors and institutions.	Source: Transparency International Baseline 2020: 37/100 (Score); 96/180 (rank) 1.5 Tanzania's Score in Transparency in Budget Process Source: Open Budget Survey Baseline: 17/100 (2019 data) 1.6 Number of high and moderate malaria transmission intensity districts Source: National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) Annual Report Baseline 2020: 64 / 52 districts. Target: 20 / 40 districts
(4) Lines of intervention - Technical support to key accountability institutions (PCCB, NAOT, IAGD) to monitor financial accountability of public institutions. - Assist local government authorities to enhance their local revenues in line with fiscal decentralization as permitted by the law by putting community-based forest management in place. - Technical support to Local Government Authority to enhance local revenue through effective collection of service levy from registered businesses. - Budget support for health services, in particular provision of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services. - Technical assistance to the nationwide implementation of the Community Health Fund (CHF) and digitisation of health insurance management system within broader e-health strategy. - Technical assistance to National Malaria Control Program to expand malaria-free areas benefitting economic growth regions. - Policy dialogue and technical support to the government for enhancing services of technical and vocational training institutions and digitisation of labour market information collection and management. - Technical support to multi-stakeholder dialogue in Vocational Skills Development (VSD) Sector Skills Councils (SSCs) and National Skills Council (NSC) to support assessment of skills demand by the private sector and translate this into relevant VSD by public and private VSD institutions. - Targeted financing to state institutions that provide social protection (TASAF). Gender: Inclusive institutions through: i) gender planning and budgeting in health, education/VSD/employment and governance in order to formulate policies/strategies that integrate women's and men's needs/rights, ii) Legal framework that promotes gender equality and hinders GBV, iii) Capacity building on gender equality of the institutions supported (tailored trainings and follow up), iii) Production/existence of code of conduct that prevents sexual harassment/abuse within these institutions. v) Functionality of the local government fund for women, youth and the disabled.		

Governance: Capacity building of state institutions to deliver good quality services in an efficient and effective manner through support to participatory policy making (policies, strategies, plans, budgets) and accountable public resource management. Investments in policy research for evidence-based options, political economy analysis for well-informed policy dialogue, and alliance-building for transnational systemic changes.

Climate Change: Capacity building of central authorities (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism) and local authorities to implement a National Forest Policy that will produce positive effects on climate change by scaling up the Community-Based Forest Management project supported by SDC through the mobilization of Global Climate Change Funds in collaboration with SDC's Global Programme Climate Change and Environment. Dialogue with other state institutions (Ministries of Health, Education/Sciences, President Office) to consider climate change measures within their strategies - e.g., malaria, training of trainers, social protection.

(5) Partnerships and modalities

Partnerships with: President's Office (PO), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Ministry of Health (MoH), PO-RALG, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), PCCB, IAGD, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF)

Modalities: Budget support and institutional contributions; occasional mandates

Swiss Portfolio Outcome 2: Enabling civic space

Contributing to Sub-objectives of the IC Strategy 2021-2024:

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

Theory of change: If accountability actors (mainly CSOs and media) and human rights defenders are strengthened through Swiss interventions, then their advocacy activities can be maintained and new spaces for all citizens, especially youth, will be opened to express themselves freely and to influence local and national policy making, which leads to a greater likelihood that policies, structures and processes take into account the needs, rights and aspirations of young people, especially young women, as their voices are heard and amplified.

(1) Swiss portfolio outcome	(2) Contribution of Swiss programme	(3) Country development outcome
Outcome statement: Civic space is protected and enables all citizens and especially young women to influence local and national policy making and implementation and protects their human rights. Indicators: 2.1 Number of people (m/f/age) participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and budgets in their localities, with Swiss support (GOVARI 1) Source: Social Accountability Program (SAP) Partner Reporting Baseline 2020: F: 33,857; M: 34,902; Youth: 46,910¹ Target 2024: F: 40,838; M: 42,140; Youth: 56,320	The Swiss programme contributes to an environment in which youth and in particular young women have more opportunities to express themselves freely and in which they can increasingly participate in Tanzania's political decision-making and governance processes at the local and national levels, thereby influencing policies that protect and promote human rights. Assumptions: - Tanzanian CSOs are able to operate and point out human rights abuses and civic space restrictions through amplifying voices of ordinary citizens and specifically young women. - Spaces exist for accountability CSOs and mandated NGOs to engage in dialogue with the government both at local and national levels.	Outcome statement: Promote and protect human rights for all, particularly for poor women, men and children, and vulnerable groups (Source: Government of Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan II, Chapter 4.3.8 "Good Governance") Indicators: 2.1 Tanzania's score in public participation in budget process: Source: Open Budget Survey Baseline 2020: 9/100 (2019 data) 2.2 Tanzania's score in the Freedom in the World Index

¹ The Foundation for Civil Society uses the ILO age range for youth which is 15-35 years.

2.2	Number of CSOs that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights (FCHR ARI 1) Source: Governance domain reporting Baseline 2020: 124 Target 2024: 124				Source: Freedom House Baseline 2020: Overall score 40 (partly free); Political Rights (17); Civil Liberties (23)
2.3	Proportion of people that consider decision making to be inclusive and responsive (m/flag) (Local Indicator) Source: SDC Perception Survey Baseline 2020: 81% Target 2024: 89%	- Elections are held at different levels (local and national) even if they are not fully free, fair and inclusive. - Evidence-based government policy making is possible and political economy allows its implementation. Risks: - Abandoning of democratic processes or reduction of the level of political competition. - Deteriorating media environment in which journalists are harassed and the media coerced into following state propaganda. As a consequence, the Tanzanian media is not allowed to report on critical governance issues, including those that reinforce gender inequality in Tanzania. - Youth side-lined by government due to their vigour and potential. Disgruntled youth resort to hostility, violence and crime. - Continued hegemonic masculinity tendencies/behaviours at different levels of the leadership spectrum in Tanzania. Negative gender norms and traditions prevent young women from participating in the political decision-making process.	2.3 Tanzania's ranking and score in the World Press Freedom Index Source: Reporters without Borders Baseline 2020: Ranking 124; Score: 40.2		
2.4	Proportion of people who believe that the media plays a role in influencing decision-making regarding allocation and spending of funds for the provision of public services Source: SDC Perception Survey Baseline 2020: 49% (F: 46% M: 51%) Target 2024: 70% (F: 70%, M: 70%)		2.4 Tanzania's ranking and score in the Global Gender Gap Index – women's political empowerment Source: Global Gender Gap report by the World Economic Forum Baseline 2020: Ranking 50/152; Score 0.254/1		
2.5	Proportion of women with a positive perception of their influence in decision making in their localities (GEN TRI 3 – Adapted to Context) Source: SDC Perception Survey Baseline 2020: 33.5% Target 2024: 40%		2.5 Number and percentage of laws tabled and passed by national parliament under "certificate of urgency". Source: Parliamentary Records Baseline 2020: 37.5% (3 out of 8 bills) Target 2024: 0		
2.6	Use and amendment of restrictive clauses in national and local laws that govern access to information, freedom of expression and civic participation (Local Indicator) Source: Twaweza (SDC SAP Partner) Baseline 2020 (2019): 3 law drafts (and the draft decentralization policy Target 2024: 0				
(4) Lines of intervention					
-	Financial and technical support to accountability CSOs to provide evidence-based inputs into national-level policy making to advance better and more inclusive use of public funds.				
-	Financial and technical support to accountability CSOs and mandated NGOs and media for youth engagement in civic activities around health and education governance and in other livelihood-relevant topics, including engagement in local planning and budgeting at different levels and in advocacy.				
-	Financial and technical support to media for awareness-raising, female youth voices, dialogue and critical mass outreach.				
-	Technical support to election observation through civil society as well as for youth and women participation in elections (?).				

- Technical assistance for evidence-based policy dialogue and e-government and innovation of digital space targeting youth and especially women.
 - Technical support for the formulation and implementation of health education and vocational skills development budgets and policies relevant to young people and specifically women.
 - Financial support for the protection of human rights defenders, including journalists.
 - Policy dialogue with relevant ministries and regulatory bodies around laws and regulations governing space for Tanzanians, especially young women, to participate in decision making.
- Gender:** Participation of women in decision and opinion making through: i) Analysis of constraints to their participation (social norms, time/unpaid care work, education background, confidence, financial resources etc.) and targeted measures for improvements, ii) Creating spaces where gender equality issues are discussed (GBV, gender-responsive budgeting, women's/girl's right to land, financial access etc.).
- Governance:** Support to a conducive environment for civic engagement and promotion/strengthening of social accountability mechanisms. Switzerland invests in CSOs and independent media capacity building to contribute to their survival and growth (tailored training and coaching, flexible funding, platforms for networking and exchanges at national and regional levels). Approaches such as Conflict Sensitive Program Management (CSPM), working and thinking politically (WTP) and Political Economy Analysis (PEA) will be applied to identify entry areas that speak both to citizens and government, increase the capacity of CSOs to navigate in the context and promote more cooperation than confrontation.
- Climate Change:** Dialogue and support to CSOs, media, social media to address climate change issues with and by youth (social accountability, local planning and budgeting, advocacy etc.).
- Culture:** Support the strengthening of promising local cultural institutions to provide: (i) Sustainable platforms that foster artistic and cultural expressions, (ii) Public access to local art and culture.

(5) Partnerships and Modalities

Partnerships with: PO-RALG, PCCB, IAGD, NAOT, Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), Policy Forum (PF), Twaweza, Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Tanzania Development Information Organization (TADIO), Tanzania Media Foundation (TMF), UNESCO, National Farmer's Association in Tanzania (MVIWATA)

Modalities: Institutional contributions; occasional mandates, and technical assistance

Swiss Portfolio Outcome 3: Better youth livelihoods

Contributing to Sub-objectives of the IC Strategy 2021-2024:

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs

Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

Theory of change: If access of youth, especially young women, to (i) quality and market-relevant vocational skills (with a basic education component) and financial solutions, (ii) innovations, (iii) Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services and (iv) social protection are expanded through Swiss interventions, then their social and economic options are enhanced, which will allow them to pursue more gainful income-generating opportunities and reduce vulnerabilities, and ultimately lead to sustainable livelihoods and reduced (income) poverty because the private sector generates more jobs and women are empowered and enjoy more income.

(1) Swiss portfolio outcome

Outcome statement:

More youth, especially poor young women, benefit from gainful income-generating opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.

Indicators:

(2) Contribution of Swiss programme

The Swiss programme contributes to more gainful income-generating opportunities for youth, especially poor young women, which enables them to supplement and stabilize income flows, leading to improved and sustainable livelihoods, hence contributing to poverty reduction.

Assumptions:

(3) Country development outcome

Outcome statement:

Income poverty is reduced and social protection enhanced

(Source: The Government of Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan II)

3.1 Number of persons (m/f/age) having new or better employment, attributable to Swiss interventions (IED ARI 2) Source: TASAF, FSDT, Skills for Employment in Tanzania (SET) Baseline 2020: TASAF (0 households); FSDT (0 people); SET (0 people) Target 2024: TASAF 200,000 households (M: 40% / F: 60%); FSDT 52,886 people (M: 50% / F: 50%) and SET 12,600 youth (M: 41% / F: 59%)	– Sufficient attractive self-employment opportunities for youth exist in urban and rural areas. – The innovation ecosystem is increasingly conducive and inclusive. – The private sector increasingly invests in skills, inclusive finance and innovations with social impact. – Negative gender norms and traditions that prevent young women from accessing income and employment opportunities can be altered. Risks: – A prominent share of economic opportunities available to youth are along the agricultural value chains and depend on natural resources. They are thus particularly exposed to slow-onset events and extreme weather events due to climate change. – Reduced government investment in social sectors such as health, skills, youth employment and social protection. – Resources are deviated and the economic situation sharply worsens due to the global health crisis (Ebola, COVID-19, etc.). – Young women are disproportionately at risk due to the global health crisis (COVID-19, Ebola, etc.).	Indicators: 3.1 Reduction of the basic needs poverty rate Source: Household Budget Survey Baseline 2018: 38.7% Target 2025: 12.7% (FYDP) 3.2 Human Development Index (HDI) score Source: UNDP Baseline 2019: 0.528 3.3 Innovation performance of Tanzania compared globally Source: Global Innovation Index Baseline 2020: Ranked 88/131 3.4 Proportion of the population that accesses formal financial solutions Source: Bank of Tanzania Baseline (2018): 70% of the adult population 3.5 Total enrolment in formal vocational education, adult and non-formal education Source: Annual Education Sector Performance Report Baseline (2019): 425,116 people (M: 51%; F: 49%) Target 2025: 1,450,000 people (M: 50%, F: 50) 3.6 Number of GBV survivors who have benefited from services delivered through call-centres Source: UNFPA Baseline 2020: 1,372 cases are reported
3.2 Proportion of population protected through social assistance (cash-transfers and public work) (POV TRI 2) Source: TASAF Baseline 2020: 11.3% (5,267,031 people; F: 52% / M: 48%) (TASAF) Target 2024: 13.74% (4,851,768 people; F: 52% / M: 48%) (TASAF)²		
3.3 Number of partnerships accelerating innovations that address sustainable development challenges by innovation facilities supported by Switzerland (Local Indicator) Source: Reports from Ifakara Innovation Hub and Innovation Fund Baseline 2020: 1 Target 2024: 25		
3.4 Number of people (m/f/age) that have access to and make use of new formal financial services attributable to Swiss interventions (IED ARI 3) Source: FSDT Baseline 2020: 18,111,796 people in 2017 (F: 40% / M: 60%) Target 2024: 25,401,796 people (F: 47% / M: 53% / Youth: 29%)		
3.5 Number of youth (m/f) enrolled in new or better Vocational Skills Development (with a basic education component) (IED ARI 1) Source: SET Baseline 2020: 0 people Target 2024: 26,000 youth (F: 62% / M: 38%)		
3.6 Number of people (m/f/age) who have been reached by campaigns and services related to GBV, attributable to Swiss support (Local Indicator)		

² It is expected that the beneficiary household numbers will decline overtime as some households will exit Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) II through re-certification that finds them no longer eligible; and others will exit after receiving enhanced livelihoods support, since this completes the full PSSN cycle of support. Based on the population growth rate of 2.9% per annum in 2024, Tanzania population is projected to be 66,694,218.

Source: FCS, Safeguarding Youth Program (SYP), UNFPA Baseline 2020: FCS 600,000 people (M: 281,750; F:336,802); UNFPA 1,372 cases are reported Target: tbc		
(4) Lines of intervention		
- Technical and financial support to public and private institutions responsible for the demand and supply of Vocational Skills Development (VSD) to provide relevant, accessible and quality vocational training for youth, with an emphasis on female youth and young mothers. - Targeted financing to state organs providing effective social protection. - Financial and technical support for the provision of youth-friendly SRH services. - Financial and technical support for inclusive policy development around inclusive finance solutions that benefit small enterprises, rural youth, women and rural farmers. - Financial and technical support to strategic players in the innovation eco-system, including the Innovation Hub in Ifakara, for innovations that impact the livelihoods of youth, in particularly young women. Among other things, to explore novel approaches using the digital opportunities. - Financial support to alter GBV, which includes awareness and sensitization campaigns, legal and health care services for survivors of GBV. - Policy dialogue with relevant ministries, policy makers and regulatory bodies around the pivotal role of VSD, advocating for the development of youth-inclusive policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, based on dialogue, research and evidence.		
Gender: Better livelihoods for young women through: i) Equitable access for young women and men to education/skills/finances/employment, ii) Specific programme to address GBV and implement youth friendly SRH services, iii) Development of innovations that reduce gender inequalities, iv) Appropriate/increased support for vulnerable women, particularly female-headed households, through social protection schemes.		
Governance: Ignite the transformation of public and private institutions to inclusive institutions that provide skills, offer healthcare services, protection and financial tools that young Tanzanians can equally access, enjoy and derive real value from that improves their well-being. Invest in research and evidence-based advocacy, gender transformation, policy dialogue, development and implementation. Leadership skills and strengthening of youth voices are strategic to ensure that the target beneficiaries are systematically included in the design and implementation of the interventions and ultimately drive the change.		
Climate Change: The topic climate change is integrated in the training of trainers (VSD) and in the curricula for the youth, support to innovations related to climate change; livelihood component of the social protection mechanism includes climate change initiatives.		
Culture: Capacity building of local young cultural managers and promoters - e.g., festival and theatre managers, music promoters and curators to: (i) Improve the quality of arts and cultural events and (ii) Better market culture initiatives to provide easy access to artistic works and events, stimulate active public engagement and market opportunities.		
(5) Partnerships and Modalities		
Partnerships with: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, PO-RALG, TASAF, Ifakara Health Institute (IHI), UNDP, Bank of Tanzania (BoT), FSĐT, UNFPA, Foundation for Civil Society, Swisscontact, Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) Modalities: Institutional contributions and occasional mandates		

Management/performance results (Swiss Programme)

- Aid modalities: Evolution from a mandate logic to contributions to state institutions, national CSOs, multilateral organisations (number and types of new contributions) with a cooperation portfolio composed by less programmes.
- Project Cycle Management (PCM) & Internal Control System (ICS): PCM and internal control instruments implemented and targets/benchmarks achieved.
- Human resources: Internal organisation and capacity of embassy staff (?) to work in inter-sectoral teams based on the cooperation programme portfolio outcomes (nature of changes in responsibilities and advantages/limitations) and continued efforts to strengthen operational colleagues in gender-sensitive PCM management, including Conflict Sensitive Program Management (CSPM).
- Transversal themes, Youth and climate change are well integrated and interlinked. Swiss projects have (where indicated) dedicated activities, competencies and budgets for transversal themes (gender and governance) as well as for youth and climate change.
- Communication: A new communication policy to actively report and make visible the work of the Swiss cooperation programme is developed and implemented.
- Innovation/capitalization/internal learning: New partnerships (Engagement with the Private Sector/EPS, World Bank/TASAF; Innovation for Social change Program) established and documented. Learning exchanges with other interested Swiss embassies in the region and with SDC HQ (number and type of events/meetings organised).
- Policy dialogue: Capacity of the Swiss embassy to address sensitive issues with the government such as civic space, human rights - e.g., the right to education for pregnant girls, fiscal decentralisation (number of political dialogue meetings per year).
- Culture: Formulation and development of a new culture programme as a tool for enabling (local) youth participation and improving youth livelihoods (types of actions supported and topics addressed).
- WOGA approach: Synergies and/or collaboration identified with SDC Global Programs, selected multilateral organisations, the SECO, the Human Security Division of the FDFA, the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation/SERI (number and types of initiatives implemented and monitored).



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Specialist contact:
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
East and Southern Africa Division
Tel. +41 58 46 23623
www.sdc.admin.ch

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