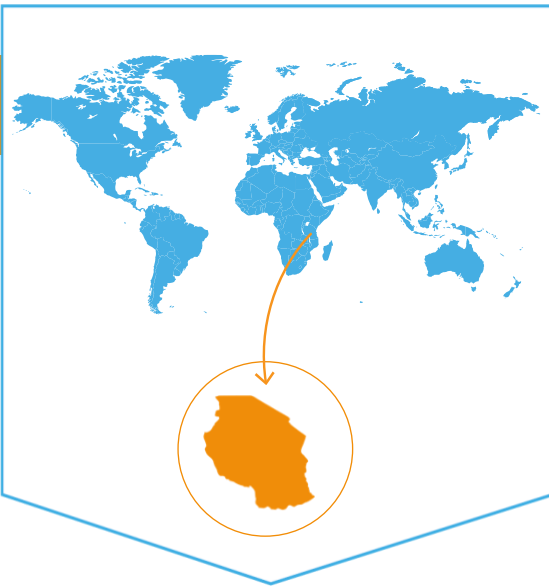




Tanzania



Government focal points

Lumbini Dharshana Senanayake
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of
Health, Community Development,
Gender, Elderly and Children

Pathfinding since July 2016



**Government
Contacts and
References**

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

2003

Tanzania ratified the [African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child](#).

2007

Tanzania ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, which includes an [article related to equal and free consent in marriage](#).

2013

In 2013 and 2014, Tanzania co-sponsored the UN General Assembly resolutions on child, early and forced marriage, and signed a [joint statement](#) at the 2014 Human Rights Council calling for a resolution on child marriage.

2016

During the [Universal Periodic Review \(UPR\)](#), Tanzania supported recommendations to accelerate efforts to end child marriage.

2016

A working group came together to develop, compose and launch the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in mainland Tanzania 2017/18-2021/22. A parallel group was formed in the semi-autonomous region of Zanzibar.

2018

In July, the Constitutional Court ruled that marriage under the age of 18 was illegal and stated that sections 13 and 17 of the Marriage Act (with its exceptions) were unconstitutional. The matter is currently the subject of an appeal by the Attorney General of the State.



**Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children**

- The National Plan of Action was developed by consolidating eight government action plans addressing violence against women and children into one single comprehensive plan to eradicate such violence, and by undergoing a rigorous consultation process. Eight government ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners, faith-based organizations (FBOs), children and young people participated in the multi-stakeholder platform. The participation of all stakeholders in the review and consultations has heightened ownership in the new National Plan of Action across ministerial and civil society partners.
- The Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children is the appointed focal point to end violence against children in mainland Tanzania, while the Permanent Secretary is the focal person in the ministry responsible for children in Zanzibar. The national action plan has called for the creation of a single unified multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism on preventing violence against children, with accountability at the most senior level in the Office of the Prime Minister to ensure responsive collaboration across ministries. The National Protection Committee is chaired the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office.

Investments from the End Violence Fund

- **UNICEF Tanzania** is building the capacity of children, teachers, parents and service providers, and supporting the national task force to coordinate and implement the multi-sectoral Plan of Action for child online safety.
- **ICMEC** and **Child Helpline International** are working to do research and legislative reviews, strengthen helpline, execute law enforcement training and develop Stakeholder Action Plans on child online safety in Tanzania.
- **Tanzania** is one of the 14 countries where the large-scale data collection and research project supported by the Fund, **Disrupting Harm**, will assess the scale, nature and context of online child sexual exploitation and abuse in 14 countries across Southern and Eastern Africa and Southeast Asia.

- The most recent national [Violence Against Children and Youth Survey \(VACS\)](#) for Tanzania was conducted in 2009, with results published in 2011. Tanzania's VACS was led by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC), which convened the Multi-Sector Task Force (MSTF). The study was coordinated by UNICEF, with technical assistance provided by CDC Atlanta and local research partner Muhimbili University of Health and Sciences (MUHAS). The Tanzania VACS was funded through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). At a public launch of the data in August 2011, it was noted that the data made the need for action "painfully visible," and showed that social norms tolerating violence, gender inequality, and limited service access work together to encourage violence and discourage access to consistent and high-quality care. The age disaggregation put a spotlight on the particular vulnerability of adolescent girls.
- In 2017, the government of Zanzibar conducted a mobile phone-based national survey to collect data on attitudes towards violence and violent practices, the findings of which are intended to inform the implementation of the National Plan of Action and engagement with communities to effectively prevent and respond to VAC.
- In 2017, the *National Survey on the Drivers and Consequences of Child Marriage in Tanzania* was published.
- The national action plans for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar establish coordinated monitoring mechanisms to ensure robust data collection and reporting on the plans' implementation from the local to national levels. The plans include the full rollout of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), which has been successfully piloted in four districts and will enable centralized, comprehensive, sex- and age-disaggregated reporting at the district level.



Data Collection and Situation Analysis



Collective Action and INSPIRE

The National Plans of Action in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar aim to implement all seven INSPIRE strategies; the proposed interventions include: (N) develop a communication strategy to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities; (S) create and sustain safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout communities; (P) develop a national parenting framework, guidelines and a Care Action Plan; and (E) support the training of women and promote economic groups, Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies and Village Community Banks/Community Savings and Investment Promotion. The United Republic of Tanzania has adopted a CRRF that supports the inclusion of refugees into national systems of service delivery, such as education and health. Gender and children desks have been established in 417 district police stations in Tanzania, alongside a child helpline which has been piloted in six regions to assist victims of violence. Child-friendly courts and child protection committees have also been established at district and ward levels.

Reporting into CRCs and SDGs

Reported to the CRC in 2015.
Underwent UPR in 2016.



Has not previously reported to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).



Will report to HLPF in 2019.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/global movement

1. Assist with, track progress, and follow documentation as Tanzania presents its progress in monitoring SDG goal 16.2 at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019.
2. Encourage the Ministry of Justice to change the Law of Marriage Act of 1971.
3. Launch the National Strategy on Child Labour.

Resource mobilization

4. Organize a donor roundtable based on NPA analysis, including consideration for refugee and internally displaced children.

Equip practitioners

5. Collect learning from project in Kigoma region on VAC/VAW.
6. Assist with consensus meeting and technical implementation in Shinyanga district.
7. Organize a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education and CSO Forum on the Handbook to prevent schools-based violence (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO).